

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

5. Political Leadership

Continued

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 24, 1906.

[CHICAGO SWEDES ACTIVE IN BIG CHARITY VENTURE]

Among the many Chicago Swedish-Americans appointed as members of the San Francisco relief committee by Mayor Dunne, we note the names of some of our most prominent Swedes: C. F. Erikson, L. A. Larson, A. J. Lofgren, P. O. Stensland, and H. A. Hangan.

Our well-known S. E. Erickson was appointed a member of the Illinois State committee by Governor Deneen.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, May 16, 1905.

WHEN ROOSEVELT CAME

(Editorial)



The patriotism of Chicagoans, or perhaps it was simply their curiosity, was evidenced in full last Wednesday when President Roosevelt arrived in Chicago. The streets around the Northwestern Railroad Station were crowded with people seeking to gain a glimpse of the Father of our country. Several hundred police officers were put into service in and around the station..... A section of Kinzie Street was closed to the public, by cordons of police officers and a regiment of cavalry. No vehicle was allowed to pass this holy place during the solemn period, which lasted one hour. The streetcars were kept back and blocked the streets. The citizens were not permitted to pass the street crossings; they were kept back by the clubs of the officers.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, May 16, 1905.

A state of quiet and solemnity prevailed as if God, the Father Himself, had visited the city and Kinzie Street.

A law-abiding people is pleasing to God, and true patriotism is worthy of our regard, but we hate and despise idolatry. President Roosevelt is a fine man, but he is, as we ourselves, merely human. In this, our democratic (?), country people shake their heads and smile indulgently at the ovations given the crowned heads of Europe when they travel through their countries - and so do we. But we are logical and laugh also at the silly behavior of the people when our president visits a city.

The English-American press, which disdainfully speaks of the ovations tendered



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SWEDISH



Svenska Nyheter, May 16, 1905.

European monarchs by their people, employ pages of its contents to describe how the president of this country eats, sleeps, and acts when on a hunting trip, and if some day the president happened to be tired so that he would not feel like telling the reporters of his condition, the reporters would send woeful telegrams relating that the president's condition was unknown.

All of this is folly and not patriotism, and the sooner this fact is realized by the Americans, the better it will be for them and for the country.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 1, 1904.

REMEMBER ELECTION DAY, NOVEMBER 8

Samuel E. Erickson is the Republican candidate for State Representative from the Twenty-ninth District.

Born in Sweden, he came to Chicago in 1864 at the age of four, and has lived here ever since. When he was nine years old his father died, and he had to go to work to help support the family. Finally, he obtained employment with the Western Union Telegraph Company, learned telegraphy, and advanced rapidly. Later he was appointed to the Cook County Abstract Department, and at present he holds the position as Assignment Clerk of the Superior Court, a position which entails considerable responsibility.

He has previously served five terms in the State Legislature, and sponsored a number of very important bills. It was due to his efforts that the State in 1903 gave five thousand dollars to the famine victims in Finland and Norrland, Sweden. He gives the best he has, not only for the benefit of

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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 1, 1904.

his own constituents, but for the community as a whole, and has been an honest and conscientious public servant.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 1, 1904.

[SWEDISH-AMERICAN CANDIDATE]

John A. Linn is the Republican Candidate for Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court.

Mr. Linn has earned the respect and good will not only of his own countrymen in Chicago, but also of people of other nationalities. His eight years of service as Clerk of the Superior Court has given him valuable experience, and he is well-fitted for the office which he is now seeking. We do not hesitate to say that every Republican owes it to himself and to the community to cast his ballot for him.

John A. Linn was born January 25, 1849 in Kalmar, Sweden, and came to Chicago in 1863. He was a member of the Chicago police force from 1873 to 1879, when he opened an undertaking establishment at 12-14 Clybourn Avenue, which he still operates, aided by his two sons. He has another undertaking establishment at 1844 North Clark Street.

From 1885 to 1887 he was alderman of the twenty-second Ward, and served as County Commissioner from 1894-1896. In 1896 he was elected Clerk of the



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 1, 1904.

Superior Court, and re-elected four years later.

Few of our countrymen in Chicago have won the esteem of the entire community, regardless of nationality, to such an extent as has Mr. Linn, and he deserves it.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 19, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY: OTTO CEDERWALL

by

Algot E. Strand

In the list of members of the committee from the various wards, who were appointed to work for the election of Charles S. Deneen for governor, we noted two Swedish names, John A. Linn and Otto Cederwall. The former is so well-known among the Swedish-Americans as a politician of long standing and local power, that there is no need for a discussion of his qualifications here. The member from Ward 33, Otto Cederwall, on the other hand, we take pleasure in presenting to our readers.

Membership on a committee such as the one mentioned is, of course, in itself important; it shows that the ward organization has confidence in the man. This circumstance alone would not have been sufficient, however, to induce us to enter Mr. Cederwall in our portrait gallery. We enter him because we are convinced that the public will find him, within a short time, in more



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 19, 1904.

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V A 2 important functions in the arena of local politics. In our opinion
III H there is, to begin with, excellent material in Mr. Cederwall for a
I C good alderman or county commissioner. Within his ward he is....well-
IV known as a man of honesty, reliability, and sound business principles.
These attributes have made him well-liked in his ward and have created
confidence in him among those who have had business dealings with him.

Mr. Cederwall has never sought public office, and he will surely be surprised
when he learns that Svenska Nyheter considers him suitable material for a
candidate. Our intention is simply to have the attention of our compatriots
called to the man.

Whatever one may think about the higher schools of learning in Sweden, one
fact remains; he who has studied for some years at one of those schools
will carry with him into life a certain something in his favor, which is missing
in those who did not have the privilege. The discipline exerted by the
fellow students, the influence of the teachers and of the surroundings as a



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyneter, Apr. 19, 1904.

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whole, contribute in this respect, as does also the fact that the people as a whole look up to those who frequent the higher schools.

A conversation with Otto Cederwall will soon give evidence of his education. He was born in Gothenburg on November 1, 1864, and will thus be forty years old this fall. His father was a merchant. Having graduated from the higher schools, Cederwall obtained a position in the office of the White Star line and remained there for four years. Being in constant touch with returning Swedish-Americans and American tourists, it was hardly to be wondered at that the young man should wish to see for himself the great country across the ocean, of which so much that seemed pleasant had been told him. Consequently he. . . emigrated to New York in 1885. . . .Joining the great current of Swedish immigrants, he continued to Chicago where he soon got a position at Knute Nelson's Clothing Store on Chicago Avenue, and remained with that company for one year. He was anxious, however, to see more of the country and started out for the West, landing in San Francisco where he worked for two years with the firm of Lachman and Company. . . .

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 19, 1904.

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In 1888 he returned to Chicago where he opened a buffet in

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Grand Crossing.It is the finest of its kind in the

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place. . . .because Mr. Cedervall gave the noisy element to

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understand that he did not want its business. Consequently, his

place is always orderly and **clean**.In the year 1896

Mr. Cedervall married Miss Annie Broberg.He is a member of Svithiod,

Milding Lodge No. 9; Grand Crossing Turner Verein; Baltic Society of Grand

Crossing; Swedish Glee Club.During the year of famine in Swedish

Norrland, Rev. Svanback, J. R. Pierson, and Otto Cedervall formed a subcom-

mittee for the collection of money for the sufferers. The committee collected

more than \$300 which was added to The Daily News' fund.

During the past ten years, Mr. Cedervall has taken active part in politics.

As will be realized from what we said at the beginning of this article, he is
a regular and unswerving Republican.

By his faithful character, his pleasant ways, his honesty in business, his

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 19, 1904.

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V A 2 personal magnetism, his liberality and his friendliness, Mr. Cederwall
III H has won a large circle of friends who will be sure to agree with what
I C we have stated about him in this article.

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SWEDISH

Svensk. Tribunen, Jan. 1, 1903.

ALD MAN PRIESTEDT

Our good countryman, Alderman Priestedt, has requested that the committee appointed to investigate the reason for our present shortage of coal should place the blame on the large coal dealers. "They have ignored us and laughed at us," says the Alderman. "Only 18 of the 100 large coal dealers in the city have responded to the invitation of the Investigating Committee.

"We are not here in behalf of the very rich, who can afford to buy coal at any price, but we are here in behalf of the poor unfortunate, who must search for coal on the railroad tracks in order to keep warm and keep body and soul together."

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Aug. 13, 1902.

[MR. P. J. PETERSON HONORED]

Mr. P. J. Peterson was nominated by Public Ownership League's convention last Thursday as a candidate for State Senator of the 9th district of Chicago.



Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 15, 1902.

CHARLES H. HOGLUND 1861-1902

Obituary

Justice of Peace, Charles H. Hoglund, well-known among both Swedes and Americans, in the city and in this State, died last Friday. He was born in Sweden in 1861, and came to Chicago with his family when he was ten years old. He received his diploma as a lawyer at the Union College of Law in 1887. Mr. Hoglund became a Justice of Peace at North town in 1891. He was one of the founders of The Swedish-American Republican League of Illinois.



Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 11, 1901.

POLITICAL



Carl E. Trodgard has been appointed a member of the Board of Health, at Springfield, by Governor Richard Yates. He served in this capacity but a short time, and has recently been requested by the Governor to take over the duties of Food Inspector in Illinois. The latter position is of a more lucrative nature, and is the position which Mr. Trodgard occupied during Governor Tanner's term of office. Mr. Trodgard is active in Swedish-American circles.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Aug. 15, 1900.

GUSTAV LUNDQUIST APPOINTED PARK COMMISSIONER.

Our Countryman, Gustav Lundquist, was appointed a member of the Lincoln Park Commission by Governor Tanner last Wednesday. Mr. Lundquist is thirty-five years old and very well liked among Swedes and Americans.

Svenska Tribunen, November 16, 1892

WPA FILE, PROJ. 39274

ERICKSON RE-ELECTED TO SPRINGFIELD.

At the general elections on Tuesday of last week our countryman, Samuel E. Erickson, was re-elected State Representative from the 13th senatorial district, of which Chicago forms a part.

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SWEDISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 4, 1892.

"SOME SPEAKER"

(Editorial)



The democratic candidate for Congress, Mr. Ole Johnson Ryan, gave the following excellent address at Des Moines, Iowa last Lay. We wonder where this gentleman picked up the name "Ryan".

"Master Charman, Yentelmans and Lady: Ay never med spetz en republic conventionston before, men ay tank ay haw got so gut rit to mak spetz for sweed mans some live on Manasota, as gankee fellow had to mak spetz for gankee mans doren est en.

"Ay livin on Mansota long time Master Charmans, ay ben nerly born on Mansota, plenty more sweed faller living on Mansota, mor-en millin of it, all good mans, and Master Charmans ever teme ve neden pressedent for the Unite States, bout forty tusend gankee faller esten yump op and vant to make himsefs for pressedent and ven him didn't get nomnason him scratch the tecket like..... schuse me Master Charmans.

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SWEDISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 4, 1892.

"We got pile schmart sweed faller so mak gud pressedent on Mansota, and ay ben hare to nominate one of it, Mr. Knud Nelson, Shidg county, Mansota. Hay ban gud substansable farmer, and ay nomnate him for top of rupblic tecket.

"Knud Nelson him ron farm yus so gud som any man on Mansota hay ban hard vorker. Hay can hire two mans so ron farm, and Knud him can ron business round Vashingtown Unite States captol hoos strate as string. Af Knud be lected pressedent him vod yust keep vone gud mans and dissharge hole cabnet. Two Sweed mans can do yus so much vork as all do gankee faller on Vashingtown and Knud Nelson ban gude mans. Any mans like Nelson who can keep chinc Bug and code bur out 640 acre land on Mansota, can run hole Unite States like top.

"Ah hawe me farm in Mansota, and me broder Ole him got farmsted vesten sim yim river Dakota Territory. Ve hod plenty bad crop and Ole him put big moryaje on farmstead and first yer Clevlan him bane pressdent come long grass hooper him ate op everytang on Ole farmstead but moryaje, and ve vont



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SWEDISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 4, 1892.

so get gude mans for pressdent so Clevlan him vont get in agan.

"Ay tank Master Mac Kinley batter pay him bill before him vont to run for pressdent, him ben hole talk vid Democrat en Mansota.

"Same tame Harrison him run for pressedent ay reden sweed paper, Ben Harrison hay are Uncle for Ole Thompson sweed faller him live en Mansota, so ay vork hard for Harrison and ay get gude many more sweed faller him vork for Harrison too, and as soon him are elected ay not hear von vord from him, hay aynt so rite me letter and say tank you. And him med minister for Shili out of Irish mans and hay not give sweed faller yob tall, only Posten Office, and ve hav big fite vid gankee faller bout dat.

"Harrison aint so gude sweed mans like Knud Nelson and of you lect Knud ay bat hay vont go shoot in duck in nice veder. Knud Nelson bane planty gude shoot vid gun but hay vil tind to bisness en Vashingtown and shoot duck sunday.



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SWEDISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 4, 1892.

"You tank mor-en millin sweed mans en Mansota keep still and let voomans out vest ron hole bisness? Not bay a....ay dont tank so.

"Af you don't give Knud Nelson nomnason, sweed mans him vil made tammany hall out Mansota, and med combinaso vid Irish mans on New York and run hole Unite States yust de same him vont it. But if you put Knud Nelson on top republic ve carry Mansota and ve carry ever staten nort side Mansota.

"And ay bat Knud Nelson him vont send faller out vid powder mashine med rain for ten cant acre and now him can't stop it.

"Ay ban tankful for tame so ay med this spetz and ay hope ay aint so use two much big vords. Sweed mans can make besten spetz ven him can use few Enlish curse vord. Ay tank you yentlemans and lady for your kind intentions."

That was the Democrats' way of knocking Knud Nelson. We all know he is a staunch Republican, but the Democrats want it to appear that he is a dumb and ignorant farmer.



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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 5, 1892.

ERICKSON WAS VICTORIOUS

The Republican convention from the 13th Senatorial District of Illinois was held in Chicago last week for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the State Legislature. Three were slated for the contest, namely, former Senator Garrity, William Biedenweck and our countrymen Samuel E. Erickson. During the course of the election, ex-Senator Garrity withdrew his candidacy in favor of Biedenweck. This did not enhance Erickson's chances, however, but after a hard and long drawn-out fight Erickson's friends succeeded in winning the nomination for him.

Svenska Tribunen, April 6, 1892

SWEDES IN CHICAGO POLITICS

Three of the five Swedish candidates on the Republican ticket received majority votes at the elections held yesterday, namely: Andrew Ringman, as Town Clerk of Hyde Park; C.P. Youngquist, as Supervisor of Jefferson; and John A. Larson, as Alderman of the 23rd Ward. The two other candidates, Edward Peterson and John Thoren, were defeated by their Democratic opponents.

The elections resulted in a victory for the Republican party. For example, out of the thirty-four city wards, twenty-one of the Aldermen are now Republicans, ten Democrats and three Independent Democrats. In the towns of Lake View, Jefferson, Hyde Park and Cicero the administrative offices are occupied solely by Republicans. North Town is solidly Democratic, whereas South Town, West Town, Lake and Calumet are about half-and-half Republican and Democratic.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, March 26, 1891

PPA (11-220) 25275

A BUSY LEGISLATOR

Our countryman, Samuel E. Erickson, who is one of Chicago's representatives in the State Legislature at Springfield, has been appointed to serve as a member of the following standing committees:

- The World's Columbian Exposition Committee,
- The Drainage Committee,
- The Committee for Military Affairs,
- The Committee for Labor and Industrial Affairs,
- The Committee for Manufactures.

Svenska Tribunen, March 26, 1891

SWEDISH ALDERMANIC CANDIDATE

As previously has been mentioned, our well-known countryman L.F. Hussander has received the Republican nomination for Alderman from the 25 Ward. His nomination was unanimous, and we express a sincere hope that his election to the office will fall but little short of a unanimous vote for this sincere and unusually capable man.

The Swedish-Americans of Chicago feel that they have a right to demand that they should be represented by at least one of their own nationality in the administration of this great City. It is no easy or grateful task to be Alderman in Chicago, and among those who are really qualified and of proven integrity, very few can be induced to be placed on the ticket. For this reason we Swedish-Americans owe gratitude to Mr. Hussander, and it is only to be hoped that his honest endeavors shall become realized through the united efforts on the part of the Swedes on election day, April 7.

Svenska Tribunen, March 5, 1891

100-30275

SWEDISH LEGISLATOR HONORED

The Honorable Samuel E. Erickson, State Representative from the district that embraces the City of Chicago, was tendered a testimonial banquet last week in the Swedish Assembly Hall, 120 East Chicago Ave. Toastmaster was John A. Linn, who during the course of the evening called upon such notable guests as Sheriff Gilbert, Congressman Washburne, Judge Willits, and others, to express the sentiments of appreciation of Hon. Erickson's successful work in the State Legislature at Springfield. As a token of such appreciation, Hon. Erickson was presented with an expensive gold watch.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 29, 1872.

[THE ALDERMAN OF THE ELEVENTH WARD]

Mr. T. T. Verdier, the newly elected alderman of the 11th Ward is a long-time Chicagoan. He is a Swede, and has a bake-shop, perhaps the biggest in Chicago, in his house, 196 W. Lake Street. He is not what one usually calls a politician, but a man who genuinely cares about the interest of his ward. As a big tax payer, he will no doubt see to it that when the question comes to improvements in the 11th Ward, the City Council will mete out justice to the tax payers of that ward.

Mr. Verdier speaks, aside from Swedish, also German and English fluently. His countrymen in Chicago, who number perhaps 25,000, have in Mr. Verdier at present their only representative in the Aldermanic Council.

We sincerely congratulate the 11th Ward.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

6. Graft and
Corruption

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 27, 1931.

A TIMELY LAW

(Editorial)

A bill has been introduced in the state legislature which calls for the formation of a state commission whose task will be the financial supervision of public works, especially of expenses and the letting of contracts.

The bill in question, House Bill No. 1042, which is now being studied by a committee, is of a rather drastic nature. The proposed commission would be empowered to order an accounting by all department heads and other officials who handle public funds and have a hand in spending them for public works. And furthermore, the control would also apply to the firms who obtain contracts for these works.

If this bill is passed by the legislature it will be difficult for crooked

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 27, 1931.

politicians and cheating contractors to enrich themselves at the expense of the taxpayers. It will not be as easy to pad the contracts as it has been in the past. Only last week it was again bared how unscrupulous politicians and contractors co-operate in fleecing the public. The Chicago Daily News, claiming its rights as a taxpayer, sued one of the firms, which held contracts for the building of McCormick Boulevard, and in doing so showed the court that the project cost the community several hundred thousand dollars more than necessary. The illumination of the thoroughfare alone cost close to a million, because three times as many lamp posts were installed as were actually needed.

The initiative for the introduction of this bill was taken by District Attorney George E. Q. Johnson. In a number of talks, one of them before the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Johnson revealed the injustice which is being done to the taxpayers in the letting of contracts for public works. As a rule, written, sealed bids for such contracts must be submitted, but that is no guarantee that the lowest bid or the one most advantageous to

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 27, 1931.

the public is accepted. And in any case, so many "extras" are usually added that when the job is completed it costs twice as much as it is actually worth.

In taking the initiative in this matter and calling it to the attention of the public and the legislature Mr. Johnson has rendered a valuable service to the community, for the waste of public money is immense in every field, but nowhere is it greater than on public works.

Svenska Kuriren, June 3, 1926

ALDERMAN NELSON DEMANDS INVESTIGATION

Alderman Oscar F. Nelson of the 46th Ward is publicly accusing John J. Sloan, President of the Board of Local Improvements, for favoritism and underhanded methods in the awarding of contracts for the construction of the new Wacker Drive. Alderman Nelson claims that eighty-five per cent of all contracts have been let to one and the same firm, and that Mr. Sloan is discouraging competitive bids from other contractors.

In the City Council, the other day, Alderman Nelson openly stated that Mr. Sloan, on the one hand is the owner of a favored company and, on the other, the company is owned by relatives of Mr. Sloan's, namely the Wisconsin Granite Co. and the Universal Granite Co. Upon a motion made by Alderman Nelson, a council committee was appointed to investigate and report on the matter.

77-71-PRC 50275

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 15, 1925

CORRUPTION IN THE STATES' COURTS

At a luncheon given Friday, Jan. 9th, by the Better Government Association, Morrison Hotel, District Attorney Edwin A. Olson, delivered an address, in which he severely criticized the corrupt practices prevalent in the courts of Cook County.

It is not a secret, he stated, that some of the judges accept bribes, ignore perjuries and permit criminals to buy their way to freedom. By these shameful practices the courts are largely to be blamed for the upward trend of criminality in Chicago and Cook County, he asserted. Mr. Johnson further stated that he had seen and heard of cases where a criminal openly had been accused by the court of committing perjury and admitted this charge before the court, but that the case against the criminal nevertheless had been dismissed. The increasing criminality is not to be laid at the doorstep of the police, Mr. Olson strongly pointed out, as they make frequent and justified arrests, but it is the shocking result of a laxity of the courts and the sinister workings of politics.

Mr. Olson

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 15, 1925

Mr. Olson's concluding statement was that he has been convinced that the only remedy for this evil is to have the criminals arraigned before the Federal Courts, for which hoodlums and bandits have a wholesome respect.

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 15, 1925

CHIEF JUSTICE OLSON SUED

The news has leaked out that a law suit has been started against Chief Justice Harry Olson of the Municipal Court, by E.J. Hauflaire, an attorney with offices at 130 N. Wells Street. The charge is libel. Attorney Hauflaire states that the law suit is the result of an accusation made by Chief Justice Olson that Hauflaire changed the court records of a case.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 7, 1915.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES

(Editorial)

In last week's issue of this newspaper we commented on the progressive political movement in America, and pointed out that the hope entertained in reactionary Republican circles that this movement has already spent its force, and will not become a factor in future campaigns, is entirely misplaced.

The progressive ideas have thoroughly aroused the popular conscience, which will not be silenced even if the political party which took it upon itself to champion these ideas should be dissolved. The masses have greedily absorbed the liberal and progressive doctrines; these ideas are already deeply rooted, and a return to the old boss rule is unthinkable.

Our analysis of the political situation has now been supported by no less an authority than Ex-Senator Elihu Root, of New York, who has recently come out as a champion of political reform. In a speech before the New York state consti-



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 7, 1915.

tutional convention last week, the Senator denounced political boss rule, and "invisible government," along with their far-reaching influences. He is in favor of the so-called "short ballot," and considers it a great step forward.

Senator Root's speech is encouraging, and shows in which direction the political wind is blowing. It indicates that the more farsighted among our statesmen of the old school are beginning to realize that the days of the dyed-in-the-wool conservatives are over, and that progressive and liberal ideas are on the march.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 31, 1915.

THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

(Editorial)

In certain quarters entirely wrong ideas are being entertained in regard to the Progressive party. Republican "standpatters" are living and acting under the illusion that the progressive movement is disintegrating, if not liquidated. They are deceiving themselves. The progressive movement in American politics does not depend upon the success of Roosevelt and the Bull Moose party. It has deeper roots than that, having as its basis the steadily growing phalau of independently thinking and voting citizens, which can no longer be subdued. Everybody who is at all familiar with political developments knows that a new spirit, a new attitude, was making itself felt in the country long before the Chicago convention. The "Old Guard" had been filled with misgivings, and put its biggest and loudest guns into position in order to keep the advancing reformists at bay.

Scandals, revealing dishonorable conniving among political bosses and crooked business interests, kept popping up, and writers and speakers who had the courage to expose such conditions were called names such as "muckrakers" and "demagogues,"

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 31, 1915.

but they could not be downed.

No matter what happens to the parties there will, from now on, always be independent voters without rings in their noses, and even if the Progressive party should cease to exist as a unit, the real progressives will not be silenced. So far, the love feasts which have been arranged between "standpatters" and progressives have not borne any fruit.

If it should come to pass that the Progressive party organization is dissolved, some of its members will probably support Wilson in 1916. Others will go along with a progressive Republican. But one thing is certain: Whether or not a Progressive party remains as an active, independent unit the independent voters know from their experiences in 1912 that they can control the presidential election. And they are not likely to forget it.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 19, 1910.

ERICSON'S ACQUITTAL

(Editorial)

As reported in the news columns of this issue, City Engineer [John] Ericson has been acquitted in the so-called "shale-rock" scandal which was aired in the court of Judge Barnes. The judge found that the testimony given in the case produced no evidence involving Mr. Ericson and instructed the jury to acquit him.

We do not have to repeat here that during the entire trial the City Engineer enjoyed the unreserved confidence not only of his countrymen but of the general public as well. As an example of the general attitude, we quote from an editorial in the Chicago Journal:

"We are not surprised that Judge Barnes, considering the lack of evidence against Mr. Ericson, instructed the jury to acquit him. For many years the City Engineer has been known to the people of Chicago as an able man in his

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 19, 1910.

profession and as an honest public official, and neither his skill as an engineer nor his personal integrity has ever been questioned until recently, when these entirely unfounded accusations were brought against him, and so promptly disposed of by Judge Barnes.

"Ericson's acquittal came as a matter of course, but dishonest city officials were openly and shamelessly prostituting their public trust in accusing him. State's Attorney Wyman should let men like Ericson alone, and devote all his energies to the prosecution of public servants whose flagrant dishonesty is well known."



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 18, 1910.

A SWEDISH-AMERICAN STATE OFFICIAL
A Fine Public Servant

[Half-tone, two columns - third of a page, profile of John Kjellander.]

Among the many public officials in Chicago hardly anyone has demonstrated greater ability and fitness for office than our well-known countryman, City Sealer John Kjellander, whose job it is to check up on all weighing and measuring devices used in trade to make sure that the public gets as much as it is paying for.

There are public officials, even in this city, who deliberately neglect to enforce certain laws and regulations, and who are inclined to handle law-breakers with silk gloves, but Kjellander is not one of them. It is up to him to bring to justice those who use false weights and measures in their business, and he is doing a good job. He has declared war to the finish on





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individuals, firms, and corporations that are short-weighting the public, and those of small means, who can least afford to be cheated, have particular reason to be thankful for his unceasing vigilance.

Some time ago Kjellander went after the city's large bakeries, which were selling underweight bread. It was found that their one-pound loaves did not weigh sixteen ounces at all, but were from two to four ounces short. The bakers insisted that if the loaves were to weigh a full pound it would become necessary to raise the price from five cents to seven cents. During the ensuing controversy Kjellander pointed out that bread is much cheaper in England than in the United States, in spite of the fact that the former country imports much of its wheat from America. This observation was widely quoted in Chicago's newspapers, and commented upon in the British press. It even played an important role in the recent election campaign, being used by the radicals to show that living costs are lower in the free-trade country of England than in tariff-protected America. Kjellander's fame has thus reached

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the British Empire, and we should not be surprised if it goes even further.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 11, 1910.

A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

(Editorial)

New schools are being opened every year for a variety of purposes, but so far nobody has had sufficient initiative to establish the kind of school which, in our opinion, is most urgently needed, namely, a training school for municipal officers.

Judge Gaynor of New York has complained that it is so difficult to find competent men to head the various city bureaus, and if this is true, what about the difficulties in picking competent and honest mayors, members of city councils and of important commissions?

Really able men are rather scarce, and one can hardly expect a successful businessman to give up a profitable private business for an opportunity to serve the public. Such service is too often rewarded with indifference,



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mean criticism, and even persecution. The voters need training as well as the candidates. Only when we start electing officials on the basis of real administrative ability and high purpose, may we expect to solve our intricate municipal problems. Many voters are still influenced by prejudices which have nothing to do with good municipal government.

There is great need of a practical training school for officials where they may learn how the affairs of a city should be administered. The voters also are in need of enlightenment which will enable them to see through the fog created by self-seeking politicians, and to understand and make up their minds independently about the important issues.

Such a school might accomplish much. Under our present system the average voter does not take much interest in municipal government except just before an election, if then. At such a time he is subjected to high-pressure campaigning, and the information given him on administrative questions is superficial and often misleading.



Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 30, 1909.

THE CITY HALL SCANDAL

Without a doubt, all coal companies that deliver coal to the various City departments will be investigated by the Grand Jury for criminal action. It is thought that they have received money under false pretenses. The December Grand Jury is already investigating, but most of the work will be done by the January Grand Jury. It is a disgrace the way the coal companies have conducted their affairs and cheated the City. It is certain that the City's purchasing agent who gave the contracts for delivery of coal will have something to do with the Grand Jury and the prosecutor before the investigation is completed. The McGovern's deal caused the investigation of all departments by the Merriam Committee that has sent in its report by B. F. Walton. All City departments have been subjected to severe criticism. There's only one man, however, of those connected with the Department of Purchasers who will be spared, and that is City Engineer John Ericson. Walton says that Ericson was a little too easy going, which might be taken as a compliment in this case when all other parties of the transaction are to be brought before the Grand Jury. Assistant Chief



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Paul Riedske intends to resign it is said, and so will Chief John Hanberg.



Svenska Amerikanaren, Nov. 18, 1909.

CITY HALL SCANDAL

The Merriam Commission appointed to investigate and straighten out the charges and counter charges of graft against City officials in their dealings with M. H. McGovern, who was paid \$45,982 for extra work on the Lawrence Avenue Tunnel, is now hard at work. John Hanberg, chief of Public Works, and his right-hand man, Paul Redieske, want to hold City Engineer John Ericson responsible for what has happened. When Ericson learned of this maneuver, the otherwise calm City Engineer explained the situation to the commission, saying that all the facts had not been reported. When these facts become known, the Commission broadened its investigation and discovered serious conditions for which Hanberg is now held responsible.

The commission proved that the T. H. Cummings Foundry Company was favored with all orders on material used by the Water Department. How much graft



Svenska Amerikanaren, Nov. 18, 1909.

there is in these transactions remains to be seen.

The City Engineer has promised to make it hot for the City officials who tried to put the blame on his shoulders for the \$45,000 paid-out. Very clearly and positively, he has shown that he could not do anything without orders from Hanberg. He had responsibilities aplenty, but no authority. He also told the commission that certain persons would like to see him replaced, because he would not run their errands, or lend his good name to dishonest transactions. On several occasions he has saved the City hundreds of thousands of dollars by shrewdly preventing purchases from the privileged corporations. Hence, the opposition.

"I have been persecuted by contractors whom I have prevented from cheating the City," he stated. "They would like to drive out this Swede because he was too honest. I shall not shield anyone in my



Svenska Amerikanaren, Nov. 25, 1909.

CITY HALL SCANDAL

As the investigation of the Merriam Commission progresses, the mystery of the City Hall proves, more and more, to be one of graft and corruption. During the past few days, the investigation has revealed that several large contracts have been awarded to the George W. Jackson Construction Company, although the bid of this firm was \$200,000 higher than the lowest bid. The names of the officials responsible for this transaction, which involves unnecessary public expense, have also been disclosed. These facts were established one day last week during an effort to show that Engineer Ericson had participated in one of McGovern's ventures in the West. A letter from the concern bore John Ericson's name on it as being one of its employees. Ericson immediately explained that a scandalous attempt to blackmail him was being made, that he had never in any way been connected with that company, and that he had never given it permission to use his name, not even as a consulting engineer. Therefore, he immediately started proceedings to sue the director of the firm, J. B. Davidson, of Oklahoma City. In the meantime, Davidson wrote a lengthy letter to Mr. Ericson in which he explained that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Amerikanaren, Nov. 25, 1909.

Mr. Ericson's name had appeared on the company's stationery by mistake. Davidson further explained that he was willing to reimburse Ericson for any inconvenience the incident had caused him. At one time, it seems that Mr. Ericson had merely offered to act as consultant for this firm at times when his knowledge would be of value, but this offer had been misconstrued to mean that they had permission to use Ericson's name.

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STRIFE WITHIN THE CITY HALL

In the Norwegian newspaper Scandinaven we read the following article, and we are taking the privilege of re-printing it.

"City Engineer John Ericson says he intends to resign from his position as soon as the investigation of contractor McGovern is completed. Ericson explains that he is tired of all the trouble he has been put to by the contractors, whose graft schemes he revealed, and others who could not do anything with him because he was Swedish. It would be a great loss to the City if Ericson left his post. He has handled his responsible position during a long span of years, and it can be truthfully stated that he is the best city engineer Chicago has ever had. He has surrounded himself with capable persons, capable at least as long as he himself could manage them.

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"He says he has saved large sums of money for the City by efficient management of his department. He has conducted himself as the position warrants. He has tried to obstruct crooked schemes conceived by the contractor rings. No doubt that he is right in this matter. He has been an honest and capable man, and for that reason he has not been the right man for the contractors. He has, like other Scandinavians who have been in the City Hall, been considered an angel in the eyes of the powers that be. The "ruling race" cannot stand anyone who attempts to tie the hands of the contractors. This unwillingness shows itself in many ways, and it is no wonder that a splendid man, trying to do his duty, becomes tired. But it would be a little unusual if it should happen now. The dishonest contractor, and the Scandinavian haters have punished Ericson and other Scandinavians in the City Hall before under Democratic management. It was expected to be a little better since we have a Republican administration in the City Hall, and a Mayor who does not hail from the Green Island.



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Svenska Amerikanaren, Nov. 18, 1909.

But these hopes seem to have vanished."

We have re-printed the foregoing article because it came from another nationality than Mr. Ericson's. The Scandinavian-Americans have so many times printed their full and firm belief that Ericson is honest and upright in all his dealings, that our views are well known in the matter.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 5, 1909.

POLITICS AND THE PEOPLE

(Editorial)

A good many people seem to think that politics is of little or no interest to women and children, but this is, of course, an entirely wrong idea, inasmuch as we take pains to teach our children and to proclaim before the world that ours is a government of the people and for the people. We like to say that it is the people that rule, and that the representatives are elected for the express purpose of doing what the voters want them to do.

The theory has a pleasant sound, but its practical applications are rather disappointing when we consider the behavior of Congress, the state legislatures, and our municipal administrations. For we are forced to admit that these bodies often demonstrate little or no regard for the people's



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wishes.

We have all the implements required for popular rule, but the machinery does not function in a satisfactory manner due to the manipulations of certain public officials who are in politics for no other reason than to promote their own selfish interests. From the earliest days of this republic, we have had political parties, and the voters have voted for the candidates of one of these parties at all elections, municipal as well as national. He who had personal interests to promote would try to get his hands on the party machine, and if he could gain control of its nominations, he had the entire administration in his pocket.

For a while it was possible for the independent element within the electorate to checkmate the majority party, if it became too corrupt, by giving its vote to the opposition, but in the course of time the greedy interests within the two major political parties, the Democratic and the



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Republican, joined hands, and through this co-operation the voters are losing out no matter how they vote.

The graft which is so common in our cities, and the exploitation of the public are possible because individuals and special interests control both the major parties and are able to place their henchmen in key positions.

There is no essential difference between Democratic grafters in New York and Republican grafters in Philadelphia. We will not mention Chicago.



Svenska Friheten-Avrieter, Feb. 14, 1949.

THE OLD STORY

(Editorial)

When seven councilmen and a couple of bankers in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, were recently accused of graft of the most revolting kind, the city's Mayor, who is known as a progressive man, friendly to reform, complained that the case was given too much publicity. "The less said about it, the better," he declared; "what is the use of creating a big scandal?"

This is the same old story that we have heard as long as we can remember. "This is strictly our city's own affair; the rest of the country has nothing to do with it," was the defiant cry heard from St. Louis, when the corruption existing in that city was exposed. In San Francisco, when a number of high city officials were found to be criminals, valuable advertis-



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 16, 1909.

ing was taken from those newspapers which published details of the odorous affair on the grounds that the case was the concern of the courts, not of the public.

The same attitude was taken in Philadelphia: "We will handle this affair ourselves, the rest of the country had better keep out."

When the life insurance scandal broke open in New York, the officers of the companies involved insisted that the newspapers play it down. "Unfavorable publicity will cause our stock to tumble," they argued, "and we ourselves will do the house-cleaning within the companies."

In other words, the guilty ones wanted to be their own judges.

"It hurts the city's reputation"; it is bad for business"; "it causes unwarranted suspicions." These are among the more common arguments in favor

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 16, 1909.

of secrecy concerning graft and other scandalous behaviour among persons in public office, and in other positions of trust. This may be true enough, but the arguments are, nevertheless, not valid. In many cases they are brought forth by individuals who themselves have plenty to hide, or from their accomplices.

There is also another side to this situation which has not been sufficiently emphasized. Graft cannot exist in any public department for a long period of time without the knowledge and silent sanction of the public. And a community which permits such a condition to prevail, deserves the unpleasant consequences of publicity, no matter how much it hurts.

In many instances citizens are more worried about the reputation of their city or community than they are about the fact that graft has become a common practice in their locality. To such people unfavorable publicity is severe punishment. It is, of course, entirely wrong to insist that exposures of this kind do not concern the rest of the country; for a corrupt city is, so to speak, a focus



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of infection; a potential danger to the entire nation.

Whenever a public scandal, of the type discussed, breaks, and one hears, "Let us alone, we will handle this ourselves," one should become suspicious; chances are that a thorough investigation is indicated.



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CAPITALISTS AND POLITICIANS ARE MOTHERS OF ANARCHISTS

A just verdict of guilty has been rendered against John R. Walsh; he was convicted because he disobeyed all possible bank laws. When his doom came, or better said, when the jury returned the verdict "guilty" the prosecuted thought this was only the beginning, naturally he thought he would be free. He has money at his disposal, all he needs.

When the oil trust was prosecuted for having violated the laws of the land and was fined \$29,000,000, it ought to make business men understand, although this fine may never be paid; the oil trust also had plenty of money at their command.

When Court Clerk John M. Cook was found guilty of misuse of large sums of money, he said it would be hard to punish him. Cook has a lot of political influence and the way it looks it is almost impossible to punish him. And if one wish to look around there would be hundreds of the rich and influential politicians

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who have broken the laws and been found guilty, but thru political influence or their wealth they went free, to the detriment of the entire community. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that a large number of people become dishonest, especially when among 999,000 one poor vagrant is complained against for some minor thing, such as taking a loaf of bread, and is immediately prosecuted. It is clear that dissatisfaction will become prevalent when such justice is dealt out to the poor while there is no prosecution for the rich. That is when the masses fail to have respect for the law. It is not to be wondered at that mistrust breeds hate, and hate becomes encouraged by such groups as the anarchists and other reform parties whose desire it is to tear down the present type of social life and build a new kind of social order that will be ideal with justice for all and injustice to no one.. This dissatisfied element has shown itself in times past as being ready to break the way if the occasion offered itself even with blood and murder. We blame the anarchists. But who shall wonder at their getting adherents? We do not need to search for the reason. It is the unrighteousness of the rich, in other words, the rich break the laws and use political influence to escape prosecution. That element which by murder and

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Svenska Amerikanaren, Jan. 21, 1908.

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crime makes life what it is, are the individual anarchists. But the rich law breakers and gentlemen with strong political influence that flaunt the law who are the Mothers of the Anarchists.

Svenska Amerikanaren, Apr. 2, 1907.

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IN THE HEAT OF STRIFE

Maybe during the campaign there has been more unkind words and false accusations made by both candidates for mayor than in any campaign before. That they should scold one another is only natural, but when the newspapers take it up it becomes worse; at least one of the candidates is seeking legal help to stop the accusations of one of them; we had hardly expected this. Fred Busse last Friday sued W. R. Hearst, owner of Chicago American and Chicago Examiner for false statements and is asking \$150,000 damages. Hearst has sued the Chicago Tribune for a like amount; Walsh, who owns the Chronicle, has complained against the Daily News; it is rumored that the Chicago Tribune will start suit against the Chicago American.

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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 12, 1907.

REFERENDUM

The proposal made by Mayor Dunne in the City Council, that a referendum be taken to ascertain what the people thought of a renewal of the streetcar company's franchise, was defeated by a vote of 40 to 26. During the election campaign the present members of the City Council promised the voters the right of referendum, but now the situation is different. The Chicago Daily News does not approve of a referendum. All honor to Mayor Edward F. Dunne, who is trying to live up to his promises which he made during his election campaign.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 11, 1908.

NOT JUST EMPTY WORDS

Chief Justice Harry Olson of the Municipal Court did not mince words last Wednesday when he announced that the graft system which has been so much in evidence among the personnel of the Police and Peace courts has now come to an end, once and for all.

If hereafter a bailiff, clerk or any other officer of the court is found guilty of accepting extra remuneration for his services, he will be immediately dismissed and punished according to law.



Svenska Tribunen--Nyheter, July 3, 1906.

EASY MONEY FOR CONGRESSMEN

(Editorial)

One of the big propositions that will come before Congress in the coming session, will be the increase of these men's salaries to \$7,500 per year. You may wager your last cent or anything else, that this will be unpopular, as it is well known that many of our congressmen do not earn their salt.



Svenska Tribunen, May 8, 1906.

[JOHN A. LINN IN PRISON]

John A. Linn, convicted ex-Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, was taken to Joliet yesterday to serve his sentence. Early in the afternoon, accompanied by his sons and Attorneys Forest and Rosenthal, he appeared before Judge Dupuy again applying for a new trial, without avail.

Linn looked ill, ready to collapse, though he did not say a word when Jailer Whitman took him away.



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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 19, 1905.

A WARNING

(Editorial)

No country in the world can show as many accidents in connection with railroads and streetcars, year after year, as this our adopted country. In respect to this, the United States is without a peer. The victims of **these** means of transportation are counted in thousands upon thousands every year. The newspapers contain reports every day of one or more regrettable accidents of this kind, and afterwards follow reports of damage demands by the victims or their relatives, on the companies which frequently, on account of lack of safety arrangements, are directly responsible for the accidents.



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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 19, 1905.

It may be safely stated that only a small fraction of the awards in the suits for damage in accidents cases are in favor of the claimants. But why? Partly on account of the ignorance of those who have been hurt, and partly on account of the legal advisers of the rich companies, whose duty is to protect the companies from all expenses which might arise from the accident.

He who is familiar with the language of this country may be able to guard against the pitfalls laid for him by the attorneys of the companies, but the many foreigners, Swedes more than any other, who are hurt when street-cars collide, or who are thrown from streetcars in motion, do not have command of the language, and have great difficulty in avoiding the traps laid out for them when the accident is under investigation at the office of the company.



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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 19, 1905.

There sits the smooth corporation lawyer, kindness in eye, but guile in heart, asking questions of the poor cripple concerning the manner of accident. He pretends sympathy for the cripple, and traps him in a labyrinth of cross questions. The crippled one answers to the questions as well as possible, and the hypocrite writes down the replies, adding to them, when suitable. Now the victim is permitted to leave, but is directed to return in a couple of days. He appears as directed, and questions to snare him are once more presented by the minion of the corporation. At length, the sly lawyer is through with his work and has composed a lengthy document, containing the questions asked by him and the replies given by the claimant. He reads the paper slowly and clearly, and the victim brightens, as he finds that everything he has said is contained in the paper, merely edited somewhat by the kind jurist. Now the crippled man is requested to sign the paper. He does not quite understand the "catch" paragraphs, but is ashamed to admit it. He wants to show that he has great understanding of the language, although



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having been in this country for only a couple of years, and he signs the document. A couple of days later he is called before the investigation committee, the members of which, tears of false sympathy in their eyes, inform him that however much they would wish to award him compensation they cannot do so; he has no just claim against the company for injuries sustained.

Not until then does the injured man go to a lawyer, asking him to take the matter in hand and sue the company. The first question the lawyer asks is, "Did you sign any paper?" And usually the answer is in the affirmative. "Then there is nothing to be done in the matter," says the lawyer; he knows what the signed document signifies.

We urge our fellow-Swedes who are hit by a car, overthrown, thrown off, or



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in any other way injured by streetcars to place their case in the hands of some capable lawyer at once, and not try first to get compensation directly from the company in question.



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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 12, 1905.

WE CONCLUDE

(Editorial)

Today, as we observe the wild greed for money, observe highly honored officials arrested for embezzlement, forgery, and conspiracy, observe Governors defending the worst crooks, attempting to justify their indefensible crimes; observe ministers accepting blood money and, without a blush, explaining that henceforth they will accept money from divers quarters without first inquiring how derived, then the thought forces itself upon us that Mammon is the God of our day and of our people, and Satan is the supreme lord of this world.

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Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 26, 1905.

FREE PASSES ON THE RAILROADS

(Editorial)

Is it not strange that as long as Mr. Peterson keeps quiet at home, selling coffee, or Mr. Johnson goes about selling sewing machines, or Mr. Anderson collects bills for some creditor, none of them gets a free pass on the railroad, not even to the nearest town. But when Peterson, Johnson, or Anderson become members of the legislature of the State, they may travel on trains as far and as often as they wish. Will some of our wise readers tell us why this is so?



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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 18, 1905.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

(Editorial)

In the year 1894, Eugene V. Debs and some other persons, laborers or labor leaders, were enjoined by the courts from public speaking, from writing or receiving letters, and a number of other restrictions were placed upon them; they were hardly left free for any action but eating. Debs was accused of having broken the injunction, and the federal authorities jumped on him. First he was accused of contempt of court, and later he was the defendant in one of those court cases in which the judge is legislator, judge, and sheriff in one person; in which the accused is not permitted to meet his accuser; in which no jury expresses judgment in the matter.



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Debs was sentenced, of course. He was sent to prison for one year. He was also held under accusation for the very acts for which he had been sentenced at the time of disregard of the injunction, but the District Attorney dropped the case since no evidence could be procured against him. And the authorities knew that no jury would sentence him.

This happened in 1894. The present year is 1905.

Now note the difference. Mr. Armour and the members of the beef trust were enjoined by the court just as were Debs and his associates. They have disregarded the injunction again and again. But they have been summoned to court for their actions of contempt. A grand jury has been sworn in to investigate the extent of the disregard of law exhibited. If this jury



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finds that the law has been broken they will have their day in court. They will have the chance of facing their accusers, and the best legal talent to be had for money will be present to cross-examine the accusers, and finally the matter will be left to the decision of the jury.

Let us rejoice that sometimes men who are accused of breaking the law get a fair trial. Let us not get angry that Armour and his associates are getting a full hearing under the law, however slow. But, on the other hand, let us not forget the illegal methods employed when Debs was sentenced.

The difference in these two court cases show clearly that there are two ways of executing the laws in our courts: one for the rich, another for the poor.

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And even people who mean well look with disdain at Debs and with forgiveness at Armour.

Debs was sentenced.

Will Armour too be sentenced?

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Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 14, 1905.

LEGALIZED SLAVERY

(Editorial)

Speak as loudly as you will of the slavery of old, praise President Lincoln for his noble attitude in regard to the slavery question, thank God on your bare knees that the negro is no longer a mere article of commerce; but while thus rejoicing, do not overlook the fact that legalized slavery is gaining territory with terrific speed and force in our own time. You may notice the expressions of this slavery, **as** they are manifest from day to day; you may hear the cries for relief **from** the thousands **who** are aching under slavery's burdens; but most likely you are content to leave to the world of tomorrow the task of removing this burden, inherent in a system which you lack the courage to tackle.

Of the slaves of our time and in our city, we shall today speak of our firemen. Several times, already, we have called attention to their long

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working day, and the need of a shorter work day for them. Some members of the city council took up the firemen's demands, and the council voted relief. But the mayor vetoed the bill passed by the council. Once more was the matter taken up by the council, and hope was expressed that this time enough votes would be found in favor of the bill, to override the mayor's veto. It was a false hope, however, and the members of the fire department must, in the future as in the past, remain on duty twenty-four hours a day; in the future as in the past, they must sleep, half dressed, in the fire station so as to be ready and on hand when alarm is given.

These slaves, through their representatives, applied for a twelve hour working day, and called attention to the advantages to be gained in this connection. They showed (and every thinking individual must admit the truth of it) that it is impossible for a man to fight with full force the destructive



Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 14, 1905.

fires, when he is worn from toil, and has not had enough sleep and rest to recuperate. But their arguments pounded fruitlessly against the rock of economy. Every appeal for a reasonable workingday was met with the phrase, "there is not enough money in the city treasury." Poor, poor Chicago! The aldermen of the city are paid \$1500 per year for one evening's meeting each week; but to the most courageous and fearless sons of the city, whose lives may be in danger many times a day, the city cannot afford to pay wages amounting to about \$1000 per year for twelve hours of **strenuous** work per day; it is required that they work twenty hours per day for their little pay. The city can afford to pay its mayor \$10,000 per year and \$3,600 to his private secretary. The fire chief is paid \$6000 per year, and some of the bridge tenders \$3400 per year. But the members of the city's fire brigade must be satisfied with \$500 per year, based on a ten hours working day. And as reason for this shameful slavery of the firemen, we hear the



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statement, the city is too poor to do better. The mayor and his followers in the city council should blush with shame over their hypocrisy and their arrogance.



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Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 7, 1905.

LOSING THE CONFIDENCE OF THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS

(Editorial)

Time and again we hear the complaint that the courts in our country are losing the respect of the people, or in other words, they are losing the confidence of their fellow citizens. Inquiry has been made of the judges as to the cause of this, and the men of the law have placed the blame on the press. Inquiry has been made of the representatives of the press, and they reply unanimously that the fault is with the judges.

It is true that off and on the press has criticized judges' decisions sharply, and, in doing so, has perhaps imbued the people with the notion that our judges are but men like the rest of us, and that they are no more



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Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 7, 1905.

the fountains of all wisdom. But when the press has criticized the judges, they have ever supported the criticism with incontrovertible proofs.

How can anybody expect a man who has been wronged by a judge in his court to retain respect for the decisions delivered by such a judge?

It is evident that the voters must lose confidence in a court where the judge, at the behest of some money supplied individuals, will issue unreasonable injunctions against workers on strike. Equally evident it is that if a judge leaves his court in order to stump during the heat of political campaigns for some candidate for office, such action will not aid in creating or maintaining respect for such a judge.

We have seen judges permitting boys seven years old to determine the sentence



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Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 7, 1905.

of men who had injured them, and the judge has permitted the sentence by the boy to stand.

We have heard judges emit lines of vituperation against citizens, simply because the latter did not agree with His Honor. We have heard judges pronounce sentences which higher courts have found utterly partisan or indicative of too great incompetence. We have seen judges sentenced for having accepted bribes. We have seen judges favoring the rich and powerful, while sentencing the poor to years in prison for some inconsequential break.

And in spite of all this, these upholders of the law demand that the people show respect for court and the opinions of the judge! There are judges who dutifully execute their tasks. To them, the people look with confidence; to their decisions, the people willingly bow; they are respected and



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honored by the people. But the majority of the judges seem to consider themselves in the role of gods after first having been elevated to the chair of the judge, and these are the ones who are likely to lose the confidence and goodwill of the citizens.



Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 29, 1903.

THE BOARD OF PARDONS BLUNDERS
(Editorial)

The old saying, "Big thieves are let off; little thieves are hanged," is finding its application in many places in the world, and not least in the United States. The guardians of justice are being purchased here as easily as in any other country, perhaps more easily. Thousands of sentences bear testimony to this fact. Occasionally it happens, of course, that the import of the old saying is refuted by the action of a judge, and such occurrences give occasion for rejoicing, but it is not at all certain that a man will have to serve his full time just because he was sentenced.

. . . . There is in our country a pardon system, which gives to certain individuals the authority to liberate from prison even the greatest of criminals. This side of our system of justice was illustrated clearly the other day, giving evidence of the power of the Board of Pardons. The robber "Jimmy" Dunlap, sentenced to twenty years of hard labor at Joliet Prison, was pardoned, with

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 29, 1903.

no reason given, by the Board of Pardons. This pardon created surprise, for the man who was pardoned had served only three years out of his twenty. The Board was criticised sharply both by the press and by judges, and the venerable Judge Murrey F. Tuley stated publicly that criminals were regularly being pardoned through the influence of ward politicians, and that such incidents had the effect of placing cushions under vice.

Dunlap is one of the so-called "better" thieves, and he has many influential friends. Time and again he has been arrested and sentenced for bank robberies, but every time his friends have succeeded in getting him out of prison before the expiration of his term. His latest exploit was the robbery of a bank in Watseka, Illinois. Judge Hitcher of Watseka sentenced him, in 1900, to twenty years of hard labor for his crime. By rights, the term of punishment of "Jimmy" Dunlap should last till 1920, or the year when Dunlap would become eighty-one years old. But, as we have stated, his friends and the Board of Pardons decided differently, and he was set at liberty when only sixty-four years old.



Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 29, 1903.

Let us suppose that the Board of Pardons felt a softness of heart at the approach of Christmas and, like the Jews of the past, wanted to release a prisoner--was there no worthier prisoner than Dunlap to whom to show mercy? Not everybody in the prison is a professional criminal. Why was Dunlap selected for release? The Board of Pardons maintains silence. Not a word of explanation has been issued by the Board, and the public is left to guess. One may infer that the Board was bribed by means of cold cash or by promises of some juicy political steak.

Whatever be the facts behind the scenes, the Board has not played fair with the public; it has shown clearly that the present pardon system is ready for the scrap heap.



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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 21, 1903.

WORKERS ARE SLIGHTED BY SOME JUDGES

(Editorial)

From our earliest childhood, we have been told that "work enables the worker." In Sweden, some facts do not always seem to justify the saying, and many have been inclined to discern a greater gulf between employer and employed in Sweden than in America.

On coming to this country, many of us imagined that no gulf existed between the workers and their employers here; that the class difference was practically non-existent, and equality was the word; no master, no servant.

Many are yet holding to this opinion, and perhaps he is the happier who can keep this belief.

Now and again, however, even he who has been most strongly immured in the belief

Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 21, 1903.

that equality is the watchword in America, is pulled forcibly out of his happy dream and made to face stark reality. In the latter part of the past week, labor and the laborers were dealt a blow in the face by one of the judges in Chicago--a blow which, in time, we hope will rebound with doubled force upon the man who dealt it.

Judge Neely, of the Chicago courts, is the man who showed his "respect" for the workers by declaring that a certain branch of labor is not respectable. A man, who is a driver for a laundry in the city, was before the court accused of having stolen a coat. The accused pleaded guilty. On being informed that the accused was employed by a laundry, the Judge insulted not only the man before the court, but all those who are employed in similar work. Addressing the accused man, Judge Neely said: "No wonder, then that you are a thief."

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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 21, 1903.

Any man who goes about gathering dirty articles of wearing apparel belonging to other people may be expected to steal; it is natural for him to do so. Why don't you get a respectable job? If you find some other kind of a job, I shall acquit you."

A more despicable attack, a more shameful insult against a class of wage earners has probably never been made by a judge. Judge Neely is evidently incompetent. He finds that one out of a thousand, perhaps, has gone wrong, and so he undertakes to accuse every laundry driver of being a thief, and stamps the laundry driver's job as non-respectable. He even goes so far in his hatred of the laundry workers that he declares himself willing to break his judge's oath, and acquit the thief if the latter promises to seek a different kind of a job.

The work of the laundry driver is as honorable as that of the judge, and **equally**

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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 21, 1903.

necessary as that of the latter, but not quite as degrading, morally. Judge Neely's clothing, too, need to be laundered, and even though he, himself, might undertake to wash his dirty linen between sessions in court, this would by no means give him the right to insult those whose work is to launder the clothing of others.

In his declaration to the defendant laundry driver, Judge Neely has also declared that he is not an impartial judge, but he has proven himself an enemy of an honest occupation. He has declared himself a person unworthy to pass judgment on the acts of others.



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WPA FILE: PROJ. 50275

Svenska Tribunen, May 15, 1901.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.

(Editorial)

p.11....Chief of Police O'Neill permitted Ike Rosen's saloon to be closed one day last week. The saloon is an infamous nest in the Levee-district. A person was robbed in the saloon and by order of the chief of police the saloon-keeper was relieved of his license. Rosen turned to "Hinky Dink" Kenna, alderman of the first ward, who at once went to the mayor and without much ceremony prevailed on him to return Rosen's license. If this has any meaning at all it is this, of course, that the mayor's words about the chief of police having complete freedom is a deviation from the truth. Much has of late been said and written about the corruptness within the city's police department, and by the above mentioned incident one can draw one's own conclusions as to the cause for the evil complained of. Clearly, the chief of police stands powerless and the responsibility for the laxity in

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Svenska Tribunen, May 15, 1901.

NY 411 1 PROJ 30771

regard to the saloon-element and the reigning lawlessness must be placed on the mayor, and in the case mentioned even on Kenna, who appears to wield the sceptre in the First Ward. This was also the opinion expressed by the daily newspapers, when they took the Rosen case into consideration. This prompted the mayor to give fuller information concerning his action. According to him no misunderstanding prevails between him and the chief of police, that the latter had nothing to do with the saloon-matter, that alderman Kenna did not at all seek to make his influence felt for Rosen's benefit, that no robbery had taken place at the saloon, and for these reasons it would not have been right not to return Kenna's license, etc.

Naturally, the explanations were lined with many phrases, but it is doubtful whether the mayor has thereby succeeded in fooling thinking people. Actions speak louder than words.

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NPA (111) 1001 3027

Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 17, 1901.

THE LAUNDRY EXPLOSION

p.6..... Not long ago a laundry was blown into the air. A number of the personnel were killed. Naturally, an investigation began in order to determine who should really be blamed for the accident. The upshot was that guilt could not be established.

But the whole affair still has something interesting about it. Before the coroner's jury, the machinist, Pegel, said: "The law demands that a person must pass an examination and obtain a certificate of permission in order to operate a steam-machine." This should be some guarantee of the machinist's competence. But what is to be done when competent machinists are placed to run poor machines and defective boilers? The boiler in the laundry was, it must be said, such that it could literally go to pieces even if tended by the most able worker. Hence to bother with examining the machinist who operated it, was a farce. However, it must be stated that there is some

Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 17, 1901.

VTA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

satisfaction in being blown to pieces knowing that the machine attendant at least is qualified to do his work.

Out of the community treasury a certain number of thousands of dollars is allowed annually to a gentleman (a Mr. Schlacks), who is supposed to inspect the boilers. When this person is selected by our remarkable Mayor from at least several hundred workers, then it is not difficult to understand how Doremus could run his laundry with worthless machinery. One begins to understand that a Boiler Inspector is also one of the many Inspectors for the Harrison-machine; in other words, one who was occupied otherwise at the time the Doremus steam-boiler catastrophe. So machinist Pegel's complaint is too harsh, if not wholly uncalled for!

A boiler explosion can be unmotivated, and so if one only could secure fatalists as machinists and Factory workers one could be enabled to forget about certificates of competence and charge future catastrophes of this kind directly to fate and not to her favorite, Harrison.



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Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 10, 1901.

THE ELECTION

p.10.... The results of the Chicago election are printed in a proper place in the newspaper. To reflect upon it would be to repeat what has been said before about the present administration. It could well be worse, but hardly better than it has been; especially now since those concerned have interpreted the result as a vote of confidence in themselves. How far this confidence is evidenced for the Democratic administration, in reality is seen most clearly thru the aldermen's election return. Twenty-two Republicans were elected against thirteen Democrats and a couple of Independents. The great majority of the Republican candidates were approved and supported by the non-partisan political organization, "The Municipal Voters League." This organization exists for the purpose of reducing corruption. The Republicans have the majority. It is a satisfaction to know this.

Worthy of further notice is the fact that more than one-fourth of those having



Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 10, 1901.

the right to vote "stayed home" on election day. The reasons were probably based upon fear of ridicule, as well as differences of opinion relative to mayoralty candidates and the organizations supporting these men. Oddly enough many believed that they were working against the machine by playing into the hands of arrisons big "boss," Bob Burke, whose nicely instituted organization works quietly but is known to rule both the city and its mayor. When such a gentleman has put his approving "O.K." on the election results it is, of course, correct for every good subject to go along contented and not to mutter.

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Svenska Tribunen, April 3, 1901.

WPA 111 1 1901 30171

ILLINOIS SENATE - AND COWS

p.6.....The Illinois Senate, a few days ago, granted, owners of milk-cows free pasturage rights. We fear that certain high officials will, when citing this law, more unrestrained than ever, fatten their political animals at public cost.

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WPA 411 - 611 - 302

Svenska Tribunen, March 13, 1901.

A CHANGE IS NECESSARY

p.6. There is nothing creditable enough in the present mayor's career to recommend him for re-election. During the four years of his office life he has used the city of Chicago chiefly to further his personal interests as well as those of his friends.

The police department is now nearly a subordinate political organization which protects law breakers and even omits collecting fines from this; the Democratic campaign fund usually gets its share from this "crime-preventive source" - such as it is. The city schools have never before been used for such evident political purposes and motives! In fact incompetency within various departments is so apparent that it openly shrieks with injustice. Innocent people have been made to suffer while rather doubtful characters have been left at large.

In the public works only the loosest possible control has been practiced. The

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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Svenska Tribunen, March 13, 1901.

financial management has, in fact, made the city insolvent and now the administration agitates for more excessive debt placements through loans of obligation to refill the plundered treasuries.

The inspection of coal deliveries to the city's buildings and institutions has been a scandalous affair. We could present column after column of intolerable corruption for which the present administration is responsible.

The Democrats always reply with the charter question. It must cover a large portion of wrongs. Harrison's viewpoint on the charter, which was adopted because the public was so favorable to it, is considered his lone accomplishment. Hence when both parties are practically of the same opinion about the question; and the Republican program speaks out just as plainly as the Democratic, for short terms and just compensation for the city as conditions for the renewal of traction charters - then in the name of reason - there must be some regard for other public matters of

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 5027

Svenska Tribunen, March 13, 1901.

of importance in the coming election.

And if, as we hope, this should come about, the electorate should take into consideration the following election program which the Republican mayoralty candidate Judge Elbridge Hanecy speaks for and promises for the party: -

- (1) An honest, economical business-like administration.
- (2) The complete separation of the school system from any relation with party politics.
- (3) The management of towns and all taxing bodies should be consolidated into one central city administration.
- (4) The civil service system should be upheld and kept clean of favoritism and partiality.
- (5) Politics must not enter into the police department whose discipline must be sharpened above all.
- (6) Just and reasonable compensation shall be charged for all local concessions and privileges.

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WPA 1911-1912, 1927

Svenska Tribunen, March 13, 1901.

- (7) The special assessment department means should be used only for known ends and overcharges punctually repaid to the taxpayer. No treaties with crime and vice.
- (8) The streets should be cleaned both materially and spiritually and kept safe all hours of the day.

We put before the police these and other questions which the spring election will decide.

Svenska Tribunen, August 13, 1891

DR. WIMERMARK REMOVED THROUGH POLITICS.

VIPA (11) 107 1075

A vote taken last week by the members of the Board of Commissioners of the Cook County Poor House resulted in the ousting of our countryman, Dr. Wimermark from his position as superintendent of the institution. The voting was 10-4 for his dismissal. A man by name Pyne, a chief engineer at the Poor House, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Wimermark.

This dismissal and the appointment of a non-medical man for the position in question comes as a great surprise, as it is contradictory to the accepted policy of filling positions of this nature with physicians of good standing. This action on the part of the commissioners is, no doubt, actuated by something else, most likely politics.

Svenska Tribunen, July 23, 1891.

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VICTIMIZED COUNTRYMAN

Last week the superintendent of the morgue of the Cook County Poor House, our countryman Christianson, was dismissed allegedly because of drunkenness. And thereby hangs a tale.

A few days prior to this incident Dr. Wimermark, the Superintendent of the institution and also a countryman of ours, left for Minneapolis to attend the United Scandinavian Singers' festival being held there. In his absence the supervisory duties, were left to one Pyne, an engineer at the institution. The next day Mr. Smith the president of the board of trustees, visited the Poor House and left explicit instructions with Pyne that he would have the right to discharge anyone among the personnel, who could be charged with drunkenness. Christianson was singled out and became the victim of this arbitrary ruling which was executed during the absence of the head of the institution.

Svenska Tribunen, June 12, 1890

WE'D BETTER LOOK BEFORE WE LEAP.

There is a saying that figures talk. If that is true, then the people of Illinois ought to think twice before they entrust the Illinois State Treasury to a Democrat. We have merely to draw attention to the following official records of treasury deficits through embezzlements and grand larceny during these last few years only:

Burke	-	of Louisiana	-	\$793,000
Polk	-	Tennessee	-	350,000
Hemingway-		Mississippi	-	310,000
Tate .	-	Kentucky	-	200,000
Stevenson Archer		Maryland	-	189,000
Smith	-	Virginia	-	150,000
Churchill-		Arkansas	-	115,476
Jones	-	Georgia	-	90,000
Vincent	-	Alabama	-	80,000
Noland	-	Missouri	-	32,445

SWEDISHSvenska Tribunen, July 16, 1891**THE SWEDES ON THE CHICAGO POLICE FORCE.**

Two changes affecting our fellow-countrymen on the police force have just taken place. One affects Victor Johnson, formerly a Sergeant on the staff of Chief of Police Major McClaughry. Mr. Johnson is now an ordinary patrol officer and has been transferred from the Lake View District to the 22nd St. Station. Patrol officer John P. Nelson has been appointed Sergeant, to take the place of Mr. Johnson.

In this connection we may mention that Sergeant Nelson, some time ago, held the rank of Police Lieutenant at the East Chicago Avenue Station, but was insidiously demoted during Mayor Cregier's regime.

I. ATTITUDES
G. War

Svenska Kuriren, November 22, 1928



EVENTUALLY - WHY NOT NOW?

The great World War cost the United States one hundred billion dollars, according to a statement the other day by President Coolidge. This information was primarily intended for our friends in Europe, who still maintain that we profited by the war and who now have designs for the reaping of additional harvests.

The plan, as evolved by them, is to merge into one gigantic loan all the war reparations owed to the various warring nations by Germany and on which that country was to make annual instalment payments. This huge new loan is now graciously being offered America by the victorious allied powers.

The most remarkable part of this plan, which by most Americans has been branded as an unreasonable and impudent act, in reality is not altogether infeasible. It would not be a bad thing for our internationally inclined bankers, who naturally would reap millions of dollars in commissions on a deal of this kind. Already their mouths are watering, we are sure.

After all we are not in the least surprised to hear this news. It has often been said that America would have to pay for the World War. Perhaps this is just, inasmuch as we had no business to be in it. At any rate we hope that this will serve as a lesson - until the next time. Since we have so much money, perhaps it would not be entirely out of place to spend a few hundred million dollars for our own defense. Preparedness is a safe investment.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 30, 1924.

WHEN WILL THERE BE PEACE?

(Editorial)

All the big nations and the majority of the small ones are up to their necks in debts which they contracted for the purposes of conducting war or preparing for war against other powers. Nevertheless, most countries are right now spending immense sums on armaments in preparation for "the next war," in spite of the fact that the money thus appropriated is desperately needed for social improvements in many fields. As one observes this evil and illogical situation, one must come to the conclusion that it is caused by lust for power, suspicion, jealousy, and fear.

The situation is truly deplorable, and most people can see no good reason why such conditions should be permitted to exist. It is generally assumed that it is the governments, or those who control government policies, that

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 30, 1924.

cause wars to break out. That is certainly true, but it is not the whole truth. The lust for power is found among individuals in all classes of society. The war fever is not confined to the ruling class, but it usually takes well-directed propaganda to make it acute among the masses. Only through education, and by convincing the people that war serves no good purpose, can this scourge of mankind be prevented and eradicated. The greatest obstacle lies in the fact that even though the majority of nations want peace, there are still some that do not want it. They despise peace, and keep their neighbors in constant fear and insecurity, thus forcing them to arm and remain prepared for war. An effort must be made to make these disturbers of peace and security change their attitude.

It is most regrettable that civilized humanity must always stand ready to take to arms as soon as disagreements occur. Surely it must be possible to substitute peaceful negotiations for devastating war. Peaceful means do exist, but before they can be generally accepted, nations must divest

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 30, 1924.

themselves of false pride and lust for power.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct 24, 1923.

THE DIPLOMATIC VISIT

(Editorial)

David Lloyd George, who is touring America as an apostle of peace, has just completed his visit to Chicago, where he was received with all the honors due the foremost European statesman of our day. The acclaim was spontaneous, and, in parting, he declared that nowhere had he experienced a more kind and hearty reception. During his visit here he addressed large gatherings and was admired by all. But, in spite of all this, he received no assurances of support for his appeal for help from this country in untangling the present confusion in Europe; and this fact is easily explained.

America entered the war with the purpose of destroying German militarism and securing world peace. She saved her allies from defeat, and desired a just peace at the end of hostilities. But when victory was theirs and their own destruction had been averted, these allies disregarded America's wishes, and made a peace in

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3000

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 24, 1923.

which force was the main factor. This peace not only caused much suffering, but carried within it the seeds for another world war. It should be clear by now that lasting peace can never be attained as long as justice and mutual good faith are absent from peace conferences. Europe's troubles are caused by the Europeans themselves. They must get together in a spirit of co-operation and friendliness to help themselves and solve their own problems. Otherwise, no outside help can do them any good.

If the European powers would make a sincere effort to iron out their own difficulties, America would undoubtedly be willing to come to their aid. But until that effort is made, peaceful America should mind her own business and avoid entanglement in the complicated affairs of Europe.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 30, 1923.

WAR DOES NOT PAY

(Editorial)

War never has been a paying proposition for the belligerent nations, even though many individuals have managed to profit financially at the expense of their suffering fellow men. In the old days, war could, with some justification, be called a "royal sport," in which the most courageous heroes won honor and fame in conformance with the code of the times. But in our day it is not considered much of an honor to kill a large number of people, even though it be done in war time.

In a recent article written by a well-known American author, the gains--if they may be called that--and the losses resulting from the World War were simply and clearly demonstrated. According to this article, the Germans and Austrians put 22,850,000 soldiers in the field; the Allies, 42,189,444. The latter

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 30, 1923.

suffered three times as many casualties as the former. The casualty lists have been furnished by the American War Department.

But those who suffered the greater losses won the war, in spite of the fact that their losses were three times as great as those of their enemies. This certainly is a paradox equal to that of the war itself. It is hard to understand that there still are people who want more war; and that even in our own country there are those who would lead us into another conflict.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 15, 1922.

AMERICA'S RESPONSIBILITY

(Editorial)

Last Saturday we observed the fourth anniversary of the armistice. Four years ago, the world was full of hope that the time for reconciliation had finally arrived, and that militarism and imperialism had received their deathblow. But instead of the long-awaited harmony, hate and revenge are still at the helm.

On this anniversary, it behooves us, as Americans, to examine our position in relation to the rest of the world, and if we do, we shall be astounded at the immense responsibility which rests upon us.

To begin with, we should remember that it was on the basis of the principles of Wilson's fourteen points that the Germans laid down their arms. Has the promise contained in a single one of these fourteen points been fulfilled? Are they to go down in history as an example of universal treason, or is

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 15, 1922.

America going to throw its weight into the scale, and do what it can to restore a resemblance of right and justice? It is true that Wilson is now out of the picture, but this fact does not relieve America of her responsibility.

The German people trusted Wilson, not because he was Wilson, but because he was the President of the United States. Picturing Germany's position today, one may use Shakespeare's words in "The Merchant of Venice". "Ask permission to go and hang yourself, but your property is confiscated by the state, and you do not even have as much as a rope. You shall, therefore, hang at the expense of the state."

Wilson's country, our country, still has a great mission in Europe, greater, perhaps, than that which it undertook when it went to war. It must remove the shadow which the Versailles Treaty throws on its good name by causing a revision of that treaty to be made, and seeing to it that Wilson's fourteen points are adhered to.

It must not be truly said, in the future, that America shirked her responsibility, and thereby contributed to the oppression and enslavement of an entire nation.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 1, 1922.

THE AMERICAN LEGION AND WAR

(Editorial)

At the recent American Legion convention, a committee representing the World War veterans of all the Allied countries submitted a proposal advocating the establishment of a world court for the purpose of abolishing war. The Legion endorsed the proposal unanimously. This vote marks one of the most significant and humane decisions ever made by the Legion. None are better qualified to express an opinion on war than those who have fought, suffered, and taken personal losses, while those who were privileged to stay at home took the profit. The soldiers' opinions about war really carry weight, for they have observed it at first hand.

War is primarily caused by the greed of powerful individuals of both sides; the great masses are either unable to prevent it or lack the united will to do so. At the close of a war, those who actually fought it begin to understand who, if any, benefited by it, and who will eventually have to pay for it.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 1, 1922.

When the spirit that prompted the American Legion to vote for the substitution of a court of justice for war becomes general, and the people act accordingly, then, and not before, will war be abolished.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 16, 1921.

DISARMAMENT

(Editorial)

In the old days, when continual feuds existed among the Western stock raisers, it happened once that two sheep herders were on trial for murder. Sentiment in the community was running high, and the courtroom was filled with tough-looking men, who had come in from neighboring counties to witness the proceedings. The judge, in taking precautions for the maintenance of peace and order, made every person present submit to a search, and such deadly weapons as were found were confiscated, and were not returned to the owners until the trial was over.

A somewhat similar situation exists at the disarmament conference in Washington. Representatives of several countries have come together for the purpose of trying to reach a peaceful agreement in regard to limitation of armaments. But they come armed to the teeth, so to speak, and the peaceful discussions may well develop into a free-for-all.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 16, 1921.

In order to bring about real disarmament, some nation should set an example. America is the only nation which might dare to say to the others, "I am going to stop preparing for war, what are you going to do?"

Should America make such a declaration? We hope she does, and in that case the other naval powers could hardly find any excuse for opposing a real peace plan.

WPA (ILL) 81031.302/5

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 1, 1921.

THE WOMEN'S PEACE CONGRESS

(Editorial)

The dearly-bought experiences of the war years have brought closer together all those who look upon war as a scourge of humanity, and who have dedicated their best efforts to the cause of peace among nations. Women are taking a very active part in bringing about a friendly understanding among the peoples of the world, and changing hate propaganda into constructive co-operation for mutual benefit. If only a fraction of the sums that are being spent for destructive and death-dealing war equipment could be diverted into channels leading towards universal peace and good will, our dreams of a happier human race and fraternity among men would be much closer to realization.

The International Women's League for Peace and Freedom will convene in Vienna next July 10-16 for its third World Congress, and this event may well prove a great boost for the cause of peace. In spite of difficult economic conditions,

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 1, 1921.

almost every nation in the world will be represented at this Congress. Vienna was selected as the most desirable place in which to hold it because of the low rate of exchange of Austrian money, which eases the financial strain on delegates from many European countries.

The famous American peace advocate, Jane Addams, who is president of the League, will preside over the Congress, to which every country is entitled to send twenty delegates.

The agenda of the Congress has not yet been announced, but it is likely that such questions as education as a means of promoting world peace, women and international problems, The League of Nations, how to counteract war propaganda, and protection of the rights of minorities, will be discussed.

When the Congress is over, a two weeks' course dealing with international problems will be given. Both men and women are invited to attend. Emphasis will be placed on ways and means of promoting world peace.

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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1920.

RESPONSIBILITY AND SOLIDARITY.

An English financial expert. Sir George Paish, is visiting the United States with the expressed aim of promoting a big loan.

The amount varies between thirty-five billions and "only" thirteen billions.

In an interview Sir George said that the requirement is at least thirty-five billions of dollars, and that the United States should loan about one-half of this amount. England, he said, stood prepared to guarantee five billions of dollars,

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which he deemed a proper proportion. The quick procurement of the loan is declared to be absolutely necessary for the rebirth of Europe. America, we are told, has both a moral responsibility and an obligation to her own economic interests to assist in this plan. The loan will bear four per **cent** interest, of which one per cent will go to a sinking fund so that the obligations could be redeemed after the lapse of forty-two years. Tax-exemption in all countries is proposed as one of the terms of the loan.

This is but one of many plans which have originated in Europe. There are many variations, but all are based on the assumption



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that America is to be the lender.

We believe it is unnecessary to discuss the size of the proposed loan. It is, to all appearances, likely that the huge sums, we mentioned, were proposed so the promoters would have enough latitude for reduction at the final arrangement. But concerning such an arrangement, it seems here to be a case of "reckoning without the host."

In private life we doubt if anyone will get far by reminding the **intended** lender about his moral obligation to stand by the borrower. How the same tactics can be used in a great international loan transaction is **incomprehensible** to us, but it appears that throughout Europe



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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1920.

they have assigned to America a moral responsibility for the after costs of the war.

We have already pointed out how unreasonable such reasoning is.

It is held that since America made it possible for the Allies to win the War, it should follow that America should also bear the responsibility of guaranteeing that the peace which followed the War, becomes a prevailing peace.

That it is to America's interests, none will deny. But if the American people are willing to take upon themselves new burdens for this end, then the first indispensable condition is that the



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peace treaty at Versailles is rewritten to become an actual assurance of world peace, a just peace, even for the vanquished.

This, as all should remember, was promised when the Armistice was signed. The fourteen Wilsonian points, it was said, were to be the foundation for the final settlement.

It is not fair to make the assertion now that Germany would have had to beg for peace anyway, and that her resources were so depleted that she could not have continued the War a day longer. Even if this were true, which is doubtful, such a circumstance would still not absolve the Allies from keeping the agreements which were then entered into in good faith.



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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1920.

The destruction of Germany as a military power is one thing. The impoverishment and enslavement of the German people, is a different matter. As far as we can remember there was none who contradicted President Wilson when he solemnly assured the world that we were not at war against the German people, but against its autocratic administration and the German militarism.

Proceeding from this point, which we continue to consider to be the only true one for the explanation of America's participation in the war, we cannot understand why Germany should be unfairly dealt with now that the war is over, and the autocratic administration expelled, and Germany crushed as a military power. Therefore, we feel that if the United States is to assist in this

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financial scheme to revive work and production, and repair the damages and losses due to the War, all the peoples of the earth should be included in such an arrangement.

It is true that the peace treaty states Germany must make reparation for the war losses of the conquerors. In this question of "blame for the War" the German people have taken it upon themselves to bear the responsibility. But simple justice prescribes that the reparations liability be defined so that the debtor may determine the extent of the obligation.

Not since the beginning of the Christian era, has a victorious people made reservations to "play the devil" with the vanquished



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all at their own pleasure or as the opportunity and circumstance permits. This is a kind of bondage which should be foreign to our civilization.

We have seen a financial plan which, while gigantic in its scope has demonstrated that the German war debt should first be determined in its entirety and, thereafter, made the foundation for a consolidation and liquidation of the war loans which the different European countries already have secured in the United States.

In that manner the plan would put Europe on its feet again and provide the German people a future with hope and faith.




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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1920.

It may be true that all people are solidly "with each other."
It is at least true to a certain extent. It is undeniable that the United States, by virtue of location, climate, and natural resources, is exceptionally placed and can, more than any other people, be self-sufficient. But if our Allies call on the United States for further assistance, on the grounds that we no longer can isolate ourselves from the rest of the world, then it must follow axiomatically that this common ground in the economic interests and solidarity of "one for all and all for one" also should include all people. It is certain that the so-called world peace is otherwise not worth the paper upon which it is written.



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Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 27, 1919.

REDRESS

The worst hysteria is now past, even among those who, during the War, appeared to have lost all consideration. In the latter time, we have heard nothing of the beautiful Rooseveltian thought prohibiting the printing of all literature in any language but English. Even the proposed law prohibiting wholesale immigration appears to be laid on the shelf, to be taken up possibly by the next Congress, after having a little more experience in regard to employment conditions after the War. We hold fast to our view for the present that immigration laws are strict enough, and that they offer plenty of protection against such foreign elements as are



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considered detrimental to the peaceful development of our Republic. Certainly, one hears much talk of the Bolshevist movement in the United States, and the press does its share to frighten the people. One can only wonder if there is not another and greater danger to guard against. Lloyd George's well-known utterance: "I fear less the revolution, than the reaction," does not lose its applicability in our own circumstances. Fortunately, the worst is past, even in that respect. The reign of fear and the public spy system ended with the War. How uncalled for was the former, and how unnecessary was the latter. What havoc they both worked, we can now realize.



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Light on this matter comes to us from an entirely unexpected source. We read in the March issue of Everybody's Magazine an article entitled: "Our Aliens, Were They Loyal or Disloyal?" by George Creel, director of the well-known Bureau for Public Information, which came into existence when War was declared. From the description of Mr. Creel's person and his work, which was spread by the American press, one received the impression that this man is conceited and narrow-minded, and that his information bureau should have been called "the Bureau for the Suppression of Information."



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One receives a wholly different impression by reading his article in Everybody's. In it he professes non-partisanship and liberal mindedness. This is entirely contrary to the view presented to us in the past.

We would like to reproduce the entire article, but everyone may satisfy himself on this point by thoroughly acquainting himself with this article by purchasing the magazine for the sum of twenty cents. One receives a wholly different view after reading this article in regard to the "disloyalty," which, it maintained,



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prevailed among the foreign population in the United States, and against whose dreaded machinations, the machinery of Government was put into motion. A security watch, called the "American Protective League" with a total membership of 250,000 was organized.

"If one speaks in percentages," says Creel, "then the real disloyalty was not great enough to even put one spot on the shining patriotism of the millions of Americans, whom we are wont to call "adopted." Nothing in the whole world ever became so completely confuted by later developments, as all these habitual misrepresentations, which, at the outbreak of the war, filled us with forebodings. Who does



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not recall the fear of "wholesale disloyalty," which shook us daily? There were to be revolutions in Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Cincinnati; armed uprisings here and there; small armies would be needed to conduct thousands of rebellious foreign enemies to the internment camps. One predicted incendiarism, sabotage, bombings, murder, and uprisings. Hardly any imagination was necessary in order to describe how America's adopted children turned with hatred against the foster mother..... Never has any land been so completely organized against spies. Not even a pin could be dropped in the home of anyone bearing a foreign name without it reverberating like thunder in the ears of some listening detective. And what was the result?



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Registration, according to the strictest rules as had been laid down by the government authorities, showed that there were five hundred thousand German alien enemies in the United States, and **between** three and four million Austro-Hungarians. These figures naturally did not include the millions of naturalized citizens, or the children of these millions. Of this figure, they found reason to permit the internment of only six thousand, and a large number of these were later given their freedom after it was found that there was no reason to hold them under direct surveillance.

If we look at the report on investigated crimes, we find that 1,532 persons were arrested for spying; sixty-five for threats against the



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Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 27, 1919

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President, and ten for sabotage and for conspiracy under the criminal law. 908 persons were prosecuted, which number includes all I. W. W. cases. Even this does not mean they were proven guilty, for many indictments have been declared unfounded, and in some instances, no trial has yet taken place.

"Taking into account all cases of intrigue and treason, and the cases of disloyalty which in some cases, succeeded in filtering through the fine mesh of the net of investigation, we find that none of the other warring countries could show a similar good record of cooperation



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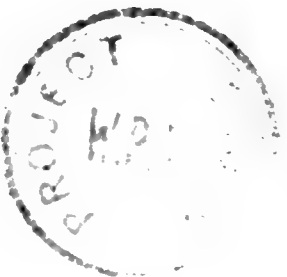
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Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 27, 1919.

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III D and loyalty!" The most interesting part of the article was a descrip-
III G tion of the persecution of foreigners by the so-called 100% Americans,
I F 2 whose activities President Wilson finally deemed necessary to curb by
I F 6 personal interference.

We will return to this subject in the next number of the Swedish Courier.



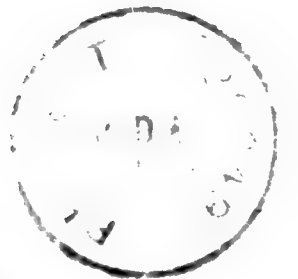
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Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 13, 1919.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE PLANS

It is not only possible, but rather probable, that President Wilson has failed in his noble aims, that his own elevated ideals show themselves to be impracticable. He does not wish to permit himself to be satisfied with a league for peace such as has been proposed in this country by ex-President Taft, and a few others with him of like mind. We take it for granted that such a league for peace is nothing more than a balance of power of the old kind, though, instead of calling itself a "holy alliance," it has adopted **the** more appealing and popular name: "The Peace Society of Nations." In Taft's league for peace, as in the "holy alliance," the concepts of peace and freedom are hypocritical. Peace would depend upon dictatorial language, and freedom limited by prescriptions of the



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 13, 1919.



great for the little. Then, it is much better to speak freely, and decline as Clemenceau did in his well-known December speech. That he has all France behind him, is known to all who know human nature, and especially the character of the French people. Surely, we Americans would not differ on the subject if our own country had been attacked and pillaged, and had lost millions of her strongest sons. We would then, most likely, not worry so much about world peace and world bliss, as about our own security from new adventures of the same sort.

Svenska Kuriren, (Swedish Courier), Jan. 30, 1919.

THE OLD SONG - OR A NEW ONE?

Times change and we change with them as we all have heard many times. It is completely true, we may add piteously. For times change, and we with them, all too often.

During the War, only six months ago, when the fighting was at its height, almost everyone who made public utterances spoke idealistically. There could be no talk about any conquests, about the demand for reparation in monies as punishment for the vanquished, or other measures of vengeance.



Svenska Kuriren, (Swedish Courier), Jan. 30, 1919.

No, it was only a question of justice, of the brotherhood of peoples, and the right of self-determination, of universal peace and expatriation.

When one thought of ending the war, and of a permanent settlement, it was always held forth that any Vienna Congress or "Holy Alliance," could never enter it; no, nothing at all of secret transactions at the peace conference. Everything was to take place openly and honestly, and the people were to know at every moment how the leaders sought to shape their future.



There was no reason to make any objections against this. One could, of course wait and see, if the frightful punishment which was felt by the entire

Svenska Kuriren, (Swedish Courier), Jan. 30, 1919.

World, would not give the peoples as well as the statesmen a thorough knowledge of how old mistakes could be avoided, old sufferings wiped out and suppressed, and a new, improved World rise from the ruins. Those who knew human nature shook their heads, but said nothing. Even they waited and hoped.

They have not yet given up all hope though their fears have been confirmed. For the War was hardly over before the suppressed sufferings began to take free scope. There was no longer any preaching of peace and expiation. There was a loud clamor for hearings and trials, judgment and punishment. Each and everyone wanted compensation for his



Svenska Kuriren, (Swedish Courier), Jan. 30, 1919.

losses, and the justice which was to have been exercised at the peace conference assumed about the same representations as the Congress at Vienna, or the conference in Berlin of a former date. The old statesmanship raised its head at once - the statesmanship whose chief belief is that the acquisition of new possessions, and new subjects, is the aim of war, and the victor's right. Utterances in the European press, and even by the outstanding European statesmen indicated that they were preparing to continue the old game of crowns and sceptres, but for the sake of appearances, these were wrapped in beautiful Democratic parlance.



Svenska Kuriren, (Swedish Courier), Jan. 30, 1919.

One heard that England and France had conflicting interests in Syria; that the occupation of the Rhine provinces, with their purely German population, was indispensable to the security of France in the future. Italy and the Jugo-Slav state made claims on the same parts of the Adriatic coast. The restored Poland wanted to round out its borders, and the precious question of nationality was not so important.

This was at the beginning of the peace conference. The end we have not yet seen. But it is, in the meantime, a cheering sign that the



Svenska Kuriren, (Swedish Courier), Jan. 30, 1919.

American influence still makes itself felt.

Sometime ago, we called President Wilson the World's arbiter. He was truly this when this utterance was made, and we hope for the sake of humanity, and for the stability of World peace, that he does not grow weary in the role he has taken upon himself, and that he will receive from his own people all the support which this difficult, responsible and exalted position over various egoistic interests demands.



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Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 5, 1918.

(Editorial)

LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

The Financial report from the last meeting held in Orchestra Hall, October 13, signed by the chairman, Mr. Henry S. Menschen, the secretary, Pastor Joshua Gden, and the treasurer, Mr. Theodore F. Freeman, shows receipts as \$672.44 and disbursements as \$450.14. Of the proceeds, \$103.50 was used to cover the expenses of the Swedish Division in connection with the Liberty Loan parade on October 12, and the balance, \$118.80 just covered printing and circulars of the Swedish Committee for the **Fourth** Liberty Loan.

In connection with this report, the committee expressed a particular appreciation to Mrs. Othelia Nyhman, and her committee of women for their unselfish and effective work.



Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 17, 1918.

THE VIKING LODGE AND THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

At the Grand Lodge meeting Oct. 14, it was decided, on a motion made by the grand secretary, Nels J. Lindskog, to subscribe \$10,000 for the Fourth Liberty Loan, and that this sum should be credited to the Swedish Division. The grand secretary has personally sold bonds for \$6,900. The following subordinate lodges have subscribed as follows:

Society "Thor"	\$100.00	Lodge "Valhalla"	\$100.00
Lodge "Thelma"	50.00	" "Trudvagn"	50.00
" "Brage"	500.00	" "Thorbjorn"	50.00
" "Svea"	100.00	" "Yngve"	50.00
" "Ivar"	100.00	" "Harold"	100.00
" "Odin"	500.00		

These amounts have all been duly credited to the Swedish Division.

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Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 3, 1918.

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THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

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III D The Swedish Committee for the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign was organized at a meeting Tuesday, Sept. 24, at the Sherman Hotel. With the exception of two members, the previous committee was re-elected.

Mr. Henry S. Henschen is again **chairman** of the district. Charles J. Stromberg is again director for Cook County, Pastor Joshua Oden is the new secretary, and Mr. William Larson was elected publicity manager. Mr. Felix J. Streyckmans, Chief of the Foreign Language Division within the district, made a speech and explained in detail the system under which the Liberty Bonds would be sold this time. He also appealed to those present to discuss and agree upon a special campaign among the Swedes in the city, so that due credit will be given the Swedish Division when purchases are made. After considerable deliberation by leaders from the many Swedish societies, it was decided to urge our countrymen who subscribe to mark each subscription blank with the words "Swedish Division", in order that the Swedish purchases can be properly credited and correctly accounted.



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Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 3, 1918.

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Pastors, representatives of the press and societies present, were appealed to, to give their full support to this campaign.

To discuss these ideas further, a meeting was called for Sept. 29, at the Sherman Hotel, to which all members of the Swedish committee would be invited. (This is the largest Swedish Committee that ever existed in Chicago.)

The meeting Sunday, Sept. 23, was well attended. It was opened by Chas. J. Stromberg, who then requested Mr. Henry S. Henschen, the district chairman, to conduct the meeting. It was begun with the singing of "America." Mr. Henschen spoke at length on the purpose of these meetings, and then called upon several of our best speakers to say a few words about the significance of the Liberty Loans, etc. Mr. Carl R. Chindblom and Mr. George E. Q. Johnson gave excellent talks. These were followed by several shorter speeches by C. J. Peterson, Pastor E. Johnson, Pastor Joshua Oden, Mrs. Othilia Myhrman, Mr. John Sandgren, and others.

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Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 3, 1918.

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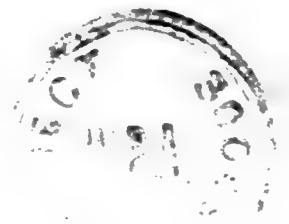
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A motion was made and passed to organize a giant Swedish demonstration to boost the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive. The chairman Mr. Henschen immediately set the machinery in motion.

He first announced the surprising news that he had succeeded in securing Mr. Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden as the main speaker. This announcement created much enthusiasm, particularly when he pointed out that Minister Morris had subscribed \$500,000. for the Loan. A few committees for the festival were then appointed. The president of the Swedish Singers' League of Chicago, Mr. Hjalmar Lundquist, was given the honor of securing singers for the evening. Mr. O. Nyhrman and Mrs. William Larson were requested to get in touch with all Swedish mothers of soldiers and to have them present at the festival where they would be honored. This festival, which was held at the Municipal Pier last year, with admission free, will be held at Orchestral Hall, Sunday, Oct. 13 at 3 P.M. this year.

The following proclamation about this affair was sent to our paper by Mrs. O. Nyhrman:



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Svenska Kyrkan, Oct. 3, 1918.

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"Under the auspices of the Chicago All-Swedish Church

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Societies and Organizations, with Henry S. Menscher as

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chairman and Pastor Joshua Odén as secretary, a grand

patriotic festival will be given Sunday, Oct. 13, at 3 P.M.,

in Orchestra Hall, for the purpose of honoring our young men in the United States' war service, and to express our gratification over the victories already won, and furthermore, to spur on the interest for a stronger support of our government's war program.

"U.S. Minister to Sweden, Mr. Ira Nelson Morris, will be the main speaker of the evening, and will bring fresh greetings and information, not only from the land of our fathers but also from the war front. The best talent in the fields of song and music will assist. A special invitation is extended to all Swedish women who have relatives in the Army or Navy service, to come and receive reserved seats. Everyone who reads this proclamation and knows that she has a relative in the war service, is requested to send in her name and address by mail or telephone at once, so the committee

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Svenska Kyriren, Oct. 3, 1918.

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III B 2 will have time to send an honorary badge, which will entitle
III D the holder to a reserved seat.

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"The time is short, so please write or telephone Mrs. C. Nyhrman,
today, 145 N. Dearborn St., Telephone, Central 2636."

Further announcements regarding this loyalty demonstration will be found
in the next issue of this paper.

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Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 19, 1918.

THE FOREIGN BORN AND THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

(Editorial)

Below is shown a table of the amounts subscribed by the different nationalities for the Third Liberty Loan, as far as it has been possible to secure the information. Only about 55 % of the subscriptions of these nationalities are known. What was subscribed by many Swedish-Americans, who did not state their nationality is not known. Officially, the amount subscribed to by the foreign nationalities, is set at \$741,437.000. or $17\frac{3}{4}\%$ of the whole amount. The number of subscribers within the same group is estimated at seven millions or $41\frac{1}{2}\%$ of all subscribers.

Tabulated, the subscriptions are as follows:

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 19, 1918.

Germans	\$87,295,000---	Hungarians	\$8,246,900.---	Jugo-slaves	\$4,200,250.
Italians	52,247,350---	Greeks	6,838,000.---	Danes	2,353,950.
Poles	37,583,700---	Swedes	6,011,600.---	French	2,707,850.
Bohemians	31,750,000---	Norwegians	5,987,550.---	Portuguese	1,711,150.
Jews	16, 737,550--	Lithuanians	4,334,350.---	Slovaks	1,569,500.
				Syrians	910,500.

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 19, 1918.

Other nationalities have contributed less than a half million each. Under the heading of "Miscellaneous" are listed \$43,988,400, subscribed to by persons of foreign birth or descent, which could not be classified under any nationality. Further, as "Unclassified," are listed \$66,272,600., and as "Late Subscriptions," \$21,478,900. How much of these sums should be accredited Swedish-Americans' accounts is impossible to say, we know, however, that many subscribed for large amounts as Americans without stating their nationality.

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Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 8, 1918.

WAR SAVING STAMPS
(Editorial)

The War Saving clubs which were organized a few weeks ago, by the different Swedish societies, are all working with splendid results, as will be seen from the state of sales shown below:

Linnea Soc. of Englewood \$213.25

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 8, 1918.

Lake View Thrift Soc. S.F.A.	\$250.45.
Polhem Lodge No. 70. S.F.A.	507.00
Viola Lodge No. 174, S.F.A.	312.75
Stockholm Lodge No. 354, V.O.	13.00
Rogers Pk. Lodge No. 177, S.F.A.	209.25
Standard Lodge, No. 65, S.F.A.	105.75
Sw. Am. Women of Chicago,	1,235.00
Siljan Lodge, V.O.	50.00
Monitor Lodge, V.O.	110.00
Thelma Lodge, I.O.F. of V.	26.50



Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 8, 1918.

Kronan Lodge, V.O.	\$257.41
Harmoni Lodge, V.O.	367.00
Frihet Lodge, V.O.	134.75
Society Sirius	50.00
Ladies Society Ingeborg	106.00

Total \$3,948.11

It has been proposed that the different clubs adopt the following war song;
it fills the bill and the music could be easily arranged:



Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 8, 1918.

"Sing A Song of Thrift Stamps,

A pocketfull of dough;

Sixteen little Thrift Stamps

Standing in a row.

When the War is over,

How happy I will be;

My four bucks will be five bucks in 1923."



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Svenska Kuriren (Swedish Courier), May 2, 1918.

WV (ILL) PRO. 3027

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

(Editorial)

The Swedes in Chicago have subscribed to over \$2,500,000 for the Third Liberty Loan. For the reason that many Swedes bought Bonds, without having their purchases accredited to any particular group, it is almost impossible to estimate the exact amount they have purchased.

Nels J. Lindskoog, Grand Secretary of Viking Order, had, up to Saturday, sold obligations for \$9,700. Within other lodges and societies the work in connection with these subscriptions is progressing satisfactorily. The lodge "Kronan" of the "Vasa Order" increased its subscription from \$100 to \$500. The lodge "Siljan," "V. O. A." subscribed for \$100. The lodge "Trohet," "S. F. A." subscribed for \$100. The lodge "Hyde Park." "S. F. A." subscribed

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Svenska Kuriren (Swedish Courier), May 2, 1918.

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for \$50. The lodge "Lake View," "S. F. A.," held a Liberty Loan Meeting April 19, and bonds for \$1200 were sold.

The Swedish Engineers' Society, of Chicago, purchased bonds for \$100. In Swedish Lutheran Ebenezer Congregation last Sunday, bonds for \$10,000 were sold at The Bethel Society on the South Side, all subordinated societies subscribed to the Second Liberty Loan, as did The Immanuel Society, when the subordinate societies voted to donate their subscriptions to the parent body. "Dorcas" Society brought bonds for \$250. In the Humboldt Park District, The Mission Society has sold bonds for \$33,000, which they hope to be able to raise to \$35,000.

The Swedish - American ladies activities in the interest of the Third Liberty Loan have been very effective.

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Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 18, 1918.

[PATRIOTIC MEETING HELD BY SWEDISH LADIES]

(Editorial)

The South Side Swedish ladies' grand patriotic meeting in the Swedish Lutheran Bethel Church, 62nd and Peoria St., became another proof of the Swedish-American patriotism. The meeting, which was presided over by Mrs. C. Palmer, president of the Linnea Society, was opened by Dr. A. P. Fors, who dedicated a new flag to be hung to the left of the altar. On the right was a Service Flag with forty stars, a silent but eloquent proof of the Society's offer to Uncle Sam.

Both Miss Harriet Vittum and Chief Justice Harry Olson delivered forceful addresses, and appealed to every one to do his utmost to help his country in these times, the gravest in its history. Gustav Holmquist's beautiful song and Professor Hjertelius' music helped in a marked degree to heighten the enthusiasm.

Liberty bonds were sold to the amount of \$3,550, with \$500 more guaranteed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 18, 1918.

The committee hereby wish to thank Dr. Fors and other Swedish ministers on the South Side for the interest and sympathy they have shown for this patriotic meeting, which, through their help, became a grand success.

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

SWEDISH

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Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 18, 1918

THE SWEDES AND THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

(Editorial)

That our countrymen and countrywomen are all eagerly supporting the Third Liberty Loan drive is being confirmed everyday. Many individuals, business houses, clubs, societies, churches, and newspapers are in feverish activity for this cause. Since no account of Swedish subscriptions, has been kept, it is impossible to even estimate the total, but it can be truly said that the Swedes have done their share and with honors. The main thing is that "Uncle Sam" should get the money as soon as possible, and with this aim in mind, the Swedes are now working.

The Grand Lodge of the Order of Svithiod, which bought \$5,000 worth of bonds of the Second Liberty Loan, will take a like amount of the new issue as well as \$1,000 in War Saving Stamps. Svithiod's Veterans' club used one-third of its total reserves for Liberty bonds. Alpha Lodge, No. 50, I. O. S., at its last meeting, subscribed for \$100.

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 18, 1918

The officers of the lodge have propounded the necessity of supporting the government, with the result that the different lodges are holding more than \$10,000 in government obligations.

The Viking Grand Lodge officers and the leaders in the different districts have promised the fullest cooperation. District "Brage," at its last meeting, subscribed for \$500, and a number of its members subscribed for \$700.

The society "Iduna," which subscribed \$1,000 to the Second Liberty Loan, has decided to subscribe for a like amount for the new loan.

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 18, 1918

The Vasa's district lodge, "Illinois, No. 8," has decided to use a large amount from the treasury, for the purchase of government obligations, and the other lodges will no doubt do likewise.

Lake View, No. 116, of the Scandinavian Brotherhood, which meets at 1041 Newport Avenue, and is one of the youngest lodges, will buy a \$100 Liberty bond.

The Swedish Typographical Union Sick and Benefit Society will buy a \$100 bond, and will announce additional purchases at the organization's next meeting.

Since the above was written the following Svithiod lodges have subscribed for Liberty bonds: Balder, No. 12, \$500 (before \$500);

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 18, 1918

Svea Dottror, No. 57, \$500, (before \$500) Alpha, No. 50, \$100; Elida, No. 54, \$100; Unity, No. 44, \$200. According to reports, the majority of the lodges will follow suit, so the "Svithiod" contribution will be a considerable amount.

The Grand Secretary, of the Vikings, Mr. Lindskoog, has himself sold obligations among the members for \$4,150 in denominations of \$50 and \$100.

Polhem, No. 70, will buy Liberty bonds for \$500, and also make it possible for members to purchase these bonds on the installment plan, the lodge guaranteeing the subscribed amount. Lake View, No. 166, S. F. A., has called a special Liberty Loan meeting for April 19. Viola, No. 174 S. F. A., will buy bonds for \$150. Among the Vasa

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 18, 1918

lodges, Kronan, No. 170, and Bernadotte, No. 241, have each bought bonds for \$100.

The Swedish Lutheran Trinity congregation subscribed more than \$5,000; the young people subscribed for \$2,000 at one meeting. It is also worth mentioning that this congregation collected over \$1,700 for the Field-Mission Fund, and can boast of a service flag with 60 stars.

The Swedish Lutheran Ebenezer congregation recently held a big street demonstration to awaken interest for the Liberty Loan campaign. The whole affair was handled by a committee of twenty members.

What Swedish-American women are doing, has been mentioned before, suffice it to say that they are very active and are securing excellent results.

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 4, 1918.

THE LIBERTY LOAN

(Letter by Henry S. Henschen)

Mr. Editor:

Permit me to compliment you on your article of last week entitled "Practical Results," to point out once more that both the new John Ericsson League of Patriotic Service and the Swedish Branch of the Third Liberty Loan Campaign committee have been organized for the sole purpose of demonstrating our countrymen's patriotism in the most effective manner; for, as you so rightly say, our patriotism should never be questioned.

How can we Swedes best work for the new Liberty Loan? The answer is, by making up our minds right now to support it with our money, our influence, our example, and by our spoken and written words. Other national groups in Chicago are already hard at work demonstrating their interest in this great cause, and we Swedish-Americans should not and cannot allow ourselves to do less than they.

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 4, 1918.

An appeal is being made to the many who are still able to subscribe small amounts, and particularly to those who, for many years and for reasons of their own, have kept their savings in safe-deposit vaults, in their homes, or in other places. Perhaps the entire Loan of three billion dollars could be raised, if this hidden wealth could be coaxed out of hiding and converted into Liberty Loan bonds....

Countrymen! Support the new Liberty Loan, particularly with any idle money you now have in hiding.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 28, 1918.

NEW RED CROSS AUXILIARY

The women of the Svithiod Singing Society, have organized a new Red Cross society, the official name of which is "Ladies Guild of Svithiod Singing Club, Auxiliary to the Red Cross, No. 259."

The organization has a membership of twenty-five now and has done considerable work, which has been praised by the local Red Cross.

The officers are: Mrs. G. Olson, 837 Newport Avenue, president; Mrs. O. Nelson, 1462 Winona Avenue, vice president, and Mrs. Herman Olson, 5010 No. Lincoln Street, secretary.

SWEDISH

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Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 28, 1918

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE MEETS

The Swedish executive committee for the Liberty Loan Campaign, held a meeting in room 1347 Conway Building, last Monday night, called by Henry S. Henschen, of the State Bank, of Chicago.

At the meeting, Edwin Olson, was elected chairman for Illinois; C. J. Strom, chairman for Chicago and Cook county, and Theodore M. Freeman, financial secretary of the Executive committee. This latter committee consists of the following members: Henry S. Henschen, John Brunner, Nels J. Lindskoog, Editor Alex J. Johnson, Judge Harry Olson, A. Languist, F. A. Larson and John A. Sandgren.

It was decided to hold, if possible a great public meeting in one of the larger theatres April 13 or 14, and a committee was appointed to start the preliminary work. Extensive activities are also carried

Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 28, 1918



on within all societies and churches. The women are particularly active under the leadership of Mrs. Myhrman. All work is done with the collaboration of the government's official Liberty Loan committee. A special collection among the Swedish group is not planned, however, it is the intention of the Swedish branches to keep the interest alive. The new organization is not interested as to where the Liberty Bonds are purchased, but in seeing to it that everybody buys according to his or her ability.

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SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 24, 1918.

AMERICAN SWEDISH AUXILIARY OF THE RED CROSS

(Editorial)

p.11.....American Swedish Auxiliary of the Red Cross is the name of an organization which was started last November by patriotic women in Edgewater with temporary headquarters at 5446 No. Clark St. through the courtesy of the owner Mr. Danielson and his agent, Mr. C.O.Lind. The officers are as follows: Mrs. M.S.Aberson, President; Mrs. Pierre Hogner, Vice President; Mrs. E. E. Torell, Secretary, and Mrs. O.M.Magnus, Treasurer.

The organization's aim and purpose is borne out by its name. It is to offer voluntary work and support to the American Red Cross, and American women of Swedish birth or descent, who are willing and in a position to help their country and humanity during great catastrophes, are invited to membership.

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Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 13, 1917.

AMBULANCE FOR WAR SERVICE

The Swedish-American Women's Club of Chicago gave further evidence of their loyalty when they held a Bunco Party at Belmont Hall to augment the amount already raised for an ambulance, which they intend to send to France. The fund will be further augmented from the proceeds of a Military Ball, which will be held January 15. The Red Cross nurses who are in charge are: Kathleen Hill, Elsie Lindbloom, Elisa Belener, Edith Shogren, Margaret Nelson, Josephine Holmgren, and Anna Maja Bengtson.



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Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 15, 1917.

SWEDISH

[OLSON PREDICTS WAR OUTCOME]

Chief Justice Harry Olson, on last Sunday, spoke at a Loyalist Meeting in Belmont Hall, to a Swedish-American audience. He prophesied that, at the end of the War, three powers would control the world. "The United States," he said, "would dominate America."

England, according to his opinion, would lead Europe. Japan, since it has become more democratic, would be the controlling power in Asia. The audience consisted mostly of women of Swedish-American ancestry.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 11, 1917.

THEATRE OF WAR

(Editorial)

Oversubscription of the Liberty Loan came as no surprise, though it progressed slowly. Under such circumstances, enthusiasm comes sharply to the few in the home stretch. We all believe that the war must be prosecuted vigorously to insure a just and lasting peace. Unfortunately one cannot say that peace has come closer because of the events of the last few days. We do not believe that the Kaiser will be quick to bow his head, or give up, against superior numbers. He does not appear to be at all concerned regarding our subsidy of the war, but on the contrary is engaged in great war plans.

However, the allies have unquestionably won great victories on the West front. But one cannot say that this advance will quickly terminate the war. The winter is at hand, and judging from experience of this war in previous years, a practical standstill will again ensue. The German position on the Western front, is somewhat

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 11, 1917.

precarious. Nevertheless, large bodies of troops are shifted from this front, to others in greater danger. On the other hand, no one can minimize the advances of Germany on the Eastern front where the Russian have suffered great losses. The Russian people as a whole do not wish to continue the war and at best are now fighting in a lukewarm manner. This attitude on the part of the Russians make clear why the theatre of war has suddenly moved to the South. Dispatches to Washington say that the Italians have suffered a crushing defeat which in part was due to treason. Germany, in some way, seemed to have knowledge of the supplies and position of the Italian Army. Spies have without doubt given to Germany and Austria this valuable information, which resulted in the Italian defeat. This is as you know the ardor of war on foreign soil a spy is either hanged or shot. In the homeland they are looked upon as great patriots, and martyrs. Military experts do not view Italian defeat with much concern. They believe it possible for General Cadorna, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Armies to successfully meet the Germans in future engagements. What the allies really need is a centralized command in order to do away with overlapping and duplication. Europe is of the general opinion that the entry of the United States in the war will prove to be the deciding factor. And it is this that we must keep continuously before us; because we are called upon to sacrifice the most, the government ought to keep us well

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 11, 1917.

informed regarding all operations from the theatre of war. It is very unwise to neglect to do this. Confidence between the people and government is the country's best and surest protection in time of national peril.

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 8, 1917.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

KILLED IN ACTION ON ITALIAN FRONT.

The first American Soldiers killed in action are: Thomas E. Enright, James B. Gresham, Merle D. Hoy. The wounded are: John J. Smith, Charles J. Hopkins, George L. Box, Homer Givens and Charles L. Orr.

A small American troop of Infantry, charged early last Saturday, the front lines of a greatly superior body of German shock-troops - The Americans were cut off, from their own lines. They fought valiantly, but without success. It was a hand to hand engagement; as a consequence three American Infantry men were killed, and five wounded. A sergeant, a corporal, and ten men were captured by the enemy. Two French soldiers were also killed.

The enemy also lost several men, the exact number being unknown, since they took the wounded with them as they retreated. From the moment of the first charge, the Americans carried out the best traditions of our army.

SWEDISH

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WPA FILE 1001.30274

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 8, 1917.

A young lieutenant in the American Army was given particular notice by his superior officers. He was thrown down by the bombardment, but sprung to his feet. Three times this occurred. He was then taken out of the fight.

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SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Nov.1, 1917.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS.

The spirit displayed by the citizens of foreign birth and extraction is in keeping with that of the entire nation, and elicits the warmest commendation from those who have been charged with the direction of the Liberty Loan Campaign - aside from the time and energy given by these citizens, their ready response to the appeal to place their funds at the disposal of the government by subscribing for the bonds is praiseworthy in a high degree. It is with this thought in view that we wish to express, publicly, our sincere thanks to them.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 25, 1917.

UNITED STATES AT WAR WE MUST WIN

(Editorial)

With these words we began an article last week. Our Constitution gives to citizens certain privileges, and with them of course go certain corresponding duties. The first is not to abuse freedom of speech. Together with this one must consider the welfare of the state, which is far superior to all other things and matters. We must not for a moment forget that we are at war, and that we must bring this war to a victorious close.

We may say the same with regard to the Liberty Loan drives now in progress. And we also wish to make clear what might occur in the event that our old homeland, Sweden should be drawn into the conflict. In that event our interests are with the United States.

Such is, in short, our political articles of faith, which we find quite proper and which we, like all other foreign newspapers, in the United States, ought to

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 25, 1917.

scupulously carry out. We must also to the Post Office Department send translated articles of any matter which touches on the war, and its contingent circumstances.

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Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 25, 1917.

THE LAW AND TREASON

(Editorial)

What the Constitution provides in this connection, and what constitutes Treason: - Treason against the United States shall consist of being hostile to it; or of sharing confidential material to or conspiring with the enemy, or aiding or supporting them in any way.

(U.S. Constitution. Article 3-See 3. The framers of the Constitution were desirous of making reasonably certain of the difference of rightful liberty and rights. It was not unknown to them, either in theory or in practice that the right to change Treason was a necessary power of the Government. They thought it wise to make this a crime, to make it conspicuous in the Constitution. It is one of the most seriously known law, and so accordingly they set it forth clearly and precisely; so that only those who specifically choose to violate this Constitutional provision, could, and should, be held for Treason.



Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 25, 1917.

The following sentence in the same paragraph provides what is necessary in order to establish proof in connection with this most serious charge: - Two witnesses are required to testify that the act took place (should the defendant not plead guilty). Many persons misinterpret the word "Act". On expression of what is seen, is as much of an act as the striking of a blow. Whatever constitutes a spiritual or corporal act (it makes no difference whether it is thought or action). Put together with a contrary situation not to act when condition warrant that action be also had constitutes an "Act."

There is also considerable misconception regarding what constitutes an overt Act? Many believe it to be a direct physical Act. This is not so a thought can be an overt Act, though one cannot see a thought only through its effect.

We do not want to give the impression that words favorable to the enemy necessarily constitute Treason. But we must remember that words and acts jointly if it squares with the prohibition does constitute Treason.



Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 25, 1917.

For Example: Anything spoken or written if it has to do with the number of troops, or supplies, which are to be used in a specific battle, constitutes Treason. To adhere to the enemy is a difficult term to make clear. One who has an opinion - or conclusion - favorable to a person or a nation at war with the United States, does not in itself constitute Treason. One must not only in thought adhere to this nation, but also with "Acts" - give them support - to aid and abet.

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Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 18, 1917.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB

On October 11 in Butler House met a large gathering of Swedish women to pledge their loyalty to the United States. Mrs. Kellogg Fairbanks of the Woman's National Defence Committee delivered an address. Other speakers were Mrs. Julia Haita, a Swedish woman who now lives in Belgium. Charles S. Peterson also addressed the gathering.

The theme of the meeting was that powerful support must be given to our Army and Navy for the successful prosecution of the war. The women decided to gather funds for the purchase of an ambulance, which was to be given to the American Red Cross.

Mrs. Shelia Mybsman was elected secretary, Mrs. Martha Hale cashier. Many committees were formed for the purpose of carrying on the solicitation for funds for this purpose.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct.4,1917.

LOYALTY RESOLUTION.

Whereas, In Chicago there are 150,000 citizens of Swedish birth or ancestry who are desirous of manifesting their loyalty and devotion to the United States, which has welcomed them, granted them citizenship protection, and opened to them and their children opportunities unequaled under any other flag to reap the fruits of their toil, build and maintain homes, enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and, whereas, we are the descendants of Swedish-Americans domiciled in this country for two hundred and eighty years and active participants in every war in which the United States has fought for independence, union and liberty; therefore, be it Resolved, That we take measures to support the President and Congress in their conduct of the war, and that we pledge to the United States, for her defense against every foe our moral and material support, our lives and our all.

This great meeting which passed the above resolution, closed with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner.

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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 20, 1917.

ONE OF OUR MILLION FIGHTERS.

Erick Johnson who has served in the army since the beginning of hostilities, is now visiting us. He has spent a great deal of time in England, partly for training purposes, and then, because of wounds. Before being wounded Johnson was at the front an entire year. He has been decorated several times for bravery. He was wounded once in the head, once in the left eye, and has lost the sight of it. Also wounded in both arms - a bullet is still lodged in his right arm.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 16, 1917.

BREAD

(Editorial)

We wonder if its bread of freedom or war bread for which we have to pay twelve cents per loaf.

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SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 16, 1917.

ROME

(Editorial)

"Rome was not built in a day," says an old slogan, this is also said as a sort of an excuse for the slow ship-building program in U. S. But then Rome was not built of wood.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, July 12, 1917.

AFA (11) PROC. 30275

PATRIOTISM

(Editorial)

The Swedish-American patriotism is on the march. A colleague told us last week that more than twenty young countrymen "enlisted" in the United States Army.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 21, 1917.

REF ID: A6630275

WAR

(Editorial)

One may become rather melancholy, when one thinks that our Government ought to have used foresight in declaring War on Germany two years ago. Only half the amount of money would then have been required in the successful termination of the War because of the fact, that two years ago, prices were down fifty per cent.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 7, 1917.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 1777

A LAW-ABIDING PEOPLE

(Editorial)

The great registration day has passed without any disorder, but so great a number sought to register that some "Boards" had to ask that registrants return on some day certain to be registered. To fight is the nature of man. But even those who do not like to fight, or see others do so, must nevertheless, voice their satisfaction in this great registration.

Our opinion regarding the War Loan, is, that it will be quality oversubscribed. Should this prediction not prove true, we would say that it would not be due to a lack of patriotism, but rather to the fact that the people as a whole do not want war.

One need only recall the remarks of Mr. Charles G. Daves, banker, who has said: "Give him a blow and let him lie there!" referring to those who do not wish to buy Government Bonds. Such patriots as Mr. Dawes should not be countenanced.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 7, 1917.

100 (U) FROM 30275

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION

The resut of Tuesday's War registration was much greater than expected. Three-hundred and eighty-thousand names were placed on the records as available for military duty.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 19, 1917.

(Editorial)

Naturally we are not so childish as to believe that our American newspapers read our editorials and copy them. But the Chicago Daily News and Chicago Tribune have in their last editorials the same opinion regarding taxes and their usage for purposes of war with Germany. They, as well as we, warn - don't "kill the goose that lays the golden egg."

It has been said that the Secretary of Treasury, McAdoo, was in favor of high "brackets" of taxation. A small loan of three billions, loaned to our Allies, could not conceivably swell the money market or cause inflation.

But should we loan too great an amount of money to the Allies, we will find ourselves short of funds for necessary purposes .



Svenska Kuriren, Apr.19,1917.

Our people have already suffered from the effects of the war through increased prices, although this is, of course, merely reflection of the higher prices, which the Allies are willing to pay for on commodities, since they are very much in need of them.

A particular and far reaching objection to the Government's proposed tax increases, is the fact that the proposed measure would be retroactive for last year.

SWEDISH

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Svenska Kuriren, June 22, 1916.

THE NEW AMERICANISM

(Editorial)

p.6.....The New Americanism as preached by Theodore Roosevelt, has, according to our conception, much in common with the old "Knownothingism," which we thought dead and buried more than fifty years ago. Since this happened, the United States has fought its Civil War, (which was not a war between immigrants and native born). It has fought Spain, acted as mediator for peace between Russia and Japan and during the past two years has been threatened with war both by Europe and on its own continent. And during the last fifty years the influx of immigrants has more than doubled the country's population without once giving the slightest pretext for bringing up the question of Americanism. It is only during recent months and particularly with reference to the coming election, that this has been made an active question. At present there is no occasion for this, as the foreign-born or so-called hyphenated citizens are fully as loyal towards



Svenska Kuriren, June 22, 1916.

their adopted country, as are any of the descendants of the first settlers. It has caused great antagonism among many of us to hear Roosevelt's prattle about "the right Americanism" and his threats towards the "not desirable" citizen, and his other irresponsible criticisms about Hyphenated Americans. Judging from the resolution passed at the last Republican Convention, Mr. Roosevelt's sun as a leader is setting.

President Wilson has followed Roosevelt's tracks, and done his utmost to arouse the ire of the foreign-born citizen against the present administration - and in this he has been successful.

But all this foolishness we must overlook. We cannot be deprived of our rights as citizens, unless it be through our own shortcomings. When the time comes, we will bring our rights into play, as heretofore, for the benefit of our adopted land.

For us to go forth talking about and emphasizing our patriotism is both unnecessary and improper.

Svenska Kuriren, June 22, 1916.

We therefore think, that the Swedes in Chicago should decline the invitation extended to them and other nationalities by a mystic association calling itself "Committee for the Promotion of Loyalty to the United States", which we learn, intends to call a mass-meeting here July 4th, with Theodore Roosevelt as the "speaker of the day."

Among the members of the "Committee" we find: "Biankini, Czarnecki, Shustek, Palandech, Stepina" and similar Bohemian and Polish names. With those nationalities as represented by these gentlemen, we recognize no solidarity or common ties. We don't need to unite them or anyone else, to work for the welfare of this country, nor do we need their moral support to maintain our loyalty, which has never been found lacking.

The "honorable inviters" have requested an answer. Here it is.

SWEDISH



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Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 9, 1916.

PRESIDENT WILSON, THE CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE

(Editorial)

If we are to believe President Wilson, we are standing, at the present moment, at the edge of a chasm.

In a letter, printed in the press of the country, and addressed to Senator Stone, the President says regarding the latest diplomatic conflict with Germany: "What we are fighting for in this case are the very essentials which make America a sovereign nation. The nation cannot give them up without admitting its own impotence, in fact relinquishing its independent position among the nations of the world."

Without a doubt, these fine phrases are to most people somewhat of an exaggeration

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Mar.9,1916.

of the present state of affairs. Why would the United States in fact relinquish its independent position among the nations just because American citizens be warned not to travel on ships carrying armaments.

It does not strengthen President Wilson's position in view of the recent admission by German diplomats that defensive armament on a cruiser may become offensive against a submarine. But those who support his methods, and who demand that the people and the congress alike submit to his leadership refer to the principle that a belligerent nation cannot compel a neutral nation to relinquish its acknowledged rights without threatening its neutrality. This, they claim, is what Germany tries to do by compelling the United States to adopt an attitude which England could not avoid considering unfriendly and non-neutral.



Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 9, 1916.

If we really wish to remain neutral and at the same time wish to defend our neutrality, then we ought to pay no more attention to England than to Germany as regards their conception of our neutrality. Our only guide must be to treat everybody alike, and leave them to settle their differences, with no intrusion on our part.

We must stand up for our rights, but only insofar as it benefits our own people. Onesided insistence upon ones right is of doubtful value. Often it creates unnecessary friction both in daily life and in the broader spheres.



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Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 24, 1916.

THE NEW CRISIS
(Editorial)

What is to prevent the American government from warning, publicly, all American citizens from using ships belonging to any of the powers at war as means of transportation? At least, it cannot be insisted that such action would be contrary to common sense.

We must confess, in addition, our inability to understand that such announcement would, by inference, contain a recognition of the method adopted by the German submarines in connection with commercial vessels.

Our government appeared to find no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that it was under no obligation to protect the life and property of American citizens in Mexico, and in consequence, the warning or exhortation long since, was given to American citizens visiting in Mexico, to give up their property



Svenska Kuriren, Feb.24,1916

there and leave the country. Even that latest act of violence when sixteen Americans were pulled off a train bound for the United States, and murdered in cold blood, did not appear to have much altered the attitude of our government toward the Mexican government. Where, then is the logic in a foreign policy which calmly tolerates open and cruel acts of violence against American citizens in Mexico, while, at the same time claiming it to be equivalent to an open declaration of war if American citizens be killed through a submarine attack, even though these Americans, at the time of the attack were traveling, together with people from other nations, on a ship belonging to one of the belligerent powers. The fact remains that the overwhelming majority of the population in America want war, neither with Germany, nor with any other country.

SWEDISH



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Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 2, 1915.

THE LATEST PEACE MOVEMENT

Generally speaking it may be said that it is highly impertinent for the American people to assume the role of a judge relative to the war in Europe. Of course it may be said with some truth that it is folly for nations to war against each other. But by the same token one might ask, "why do not humans behave like angels?"

Theodore Roosevelt, while president, became negotiator of peace between Russia and Japan. He received cash payment for this achievement, in the Nobel prize, and the praise and honor which, in addition he received from other sources, undoubtedly contributed to the megalomania of which he has long been a victim. We doubt that he did anything worthwhile for humanity through his peace negotiations. We feel convinced that his activity hurt the United States as well as the people of the Scandinavian peninsula, that means, even the Norwegian parliament which awarded Roosevelt the peace prize.



Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 2, 1915.

It is fully known now, that at the time when the German emperor and Roosevelt's brotherly unity compelled Russia to sue for peace, the resources of Japan were exhausted. Russia's victory would, then, simply have been a question of time. A few additional months and the yellow peril - or the yellow brown peril to be more exact, would have become non-existent as far as the United States is concerned. The Scandinavian people would then have gained a breathing spell from their age-old fear of Russia instead of having it renewed more intensive than before, because their big eastern neighbor has been driven back from the Pacific ocean.

President Wilson deserves credit for refraining entering the war and for having limited his activity in the direction of just some benevolent phrases announcing his own love of peace and his desire to be of service, if required, in the interest of peace. Neither the peace journey to Europe of lady Addams and other old women have been sanctioned by him, nor the fairy-tale journey of the masculine old women on the Peace Ship hired by Henry Ford.



Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 2, 1915.

The love of peace these people, so warmly approve disappears completely in the shadow of their colossal egotism which makes them imagine that they possess, as it were, all wisdom. At the same time in the capacity of Americans they expose themselves to justified ridicule and resentment because they have no right to present the history of the American people as a peaceful guide for others in the further pursuit and love of international justice, and unselfishness. President Wilson's solemn assurance that the people of the United States will for all time desist from the acquisition by force is a new type of politics which by the way has not been adopted by the American people either by referendum or by any other binding action. The United States have rarely asked permission when some new area was desired. The age old principle of robbery has been followed at as recent date as when the Panama canal was acquired. It is hardly feasible to boast of our unselfishness in the Spanish war or about the liberation of Cuba, when at the same time we acquired both the Philippines and Porto Rico without any ceremonies.



Svenska Kuriren, Dec.2,1915.

If our memory does not fail us too badly, certain European diplomats attempted to negotiate peace shortly before the Spanish War but were turned down by our statesmen. In passing it may be mentioned that the proper time for negotiating peace seems to us to be before the beginning of a war rather than after. It also seems probable that the goal set at the time for our action, the liberation of Cuba, might have been achieved through negotiation. But we were not at all willing to acknowledge the right of the European nations to interfere in an affair which evidently was considered by Americans as belonging under the sphere of the Monroe doctrine. To put it briefly - it did not concern anybody else.

At that time much was said about liberty and justice and the will of the people, even about "national conscience." Are we ready to say that all of this was merely a smoke screen, as it were? By no means! Many believed that they were serving a great cause and most people thought that the United States had a mission to fulfill. But if we took that attitude then, how dare we now put ourselves up as judges of Europe, trying to shape their relationship with each other without having been requested so to do - and absolutely

SWEDISH

CPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Kuriren, Dec.2,1915.

without understanding or knowledge of the issues involved.

This latter statement we are justified in making especially since Henry Ford is speaking of going to Denmark, Norway and Sweden in order to develop his peace program; and to try to put it into effect. In case Henry Ford had taken the trouble to investigate the conditions in those countries he would have become aware that his presence and his errand in Copenhagen, Christiania, and Stockholm would be more likely to embarrass the governments of the Scandinavian people than in any way to strengthen them in their desire to remain neutral during the war. But when the war ends perhaps he might be of assistance in restoring the European balance, thus aiding in bringing about a lasting peace.

In the constitution of the United States there is a paragraph imposing fine and imprisonment on individuals trying to interfere with the international relations of foreign countries. It has been said that the paragraph does not apply in the present case. We beg to ask, why? And we add that it is a great pity if the law cannot cope with this type of acute folly.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 16, 1915.

WPA FILED PPOL 60276

PLAIN STATEMENT

In matters of business it happens not infrequently that continued exchange of letters seems to offer no result, and one of the writers may then very briefly tell the other party that a definite statement must be given as to what this other party will undertake to do, or the interchange of letters will be at end.

Affairs between nations resemble much those between individuals or business concerns in this respect, and our country seem to have reached a point in its correspondence with Germany where definiteness must be demanded.

As long as the statements actually received from Germany's side consisted in expressions from the German press or from some diplomat, even an ambassador, we considered it wisest to hold the final outcome as undecided - We did not at all overlook the embarrassment of the German government as it was placed at the point of having to choose between satisfying the demands of the United States or satisfying the demands of public opinion in Germany, an opinion, which, by the way, the German government had nurtured.

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 16, 1915.

175 JULY PRO. 30275

To state it briefly, our suspicions have been justified. The German government's only authentic reply is that there is no reason for apologizing on its part. According to the report the German government claims to have received from the captain of the submarine which sunk the Arabic, the sinking was a matter of self defence; the Arabic had tried to sink the submarine, according to this report. So the German government suggests bringing the question of recompense before the International Court at Hague.

We do not need to trouble about the question of whether the German submarine interpreted correctly or incorrectly the intuition of the Arabic. Whichever these intentions were, the submarine could save itself by submerging - as it did before firing the torpedo. In any case it is clear that the commander of the submarine openly disregarded the American demand for safety where U.S., citizens or property is concerned, as presented by our President at the time of the

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 16, 1915.

1 JULY PROJ 3027

sinking of the Lusitania. The demand at that time can only be considered an ultimatum. The sinking of the Arabic was taken as the German reply to the ultimatum. The official message from Germany makes it clear that the sinking was meant to be the reply.

In spite of all this, we consider the American people's love of peace so strong, and the aversion to war against a nation from which we have received so many and highly valued citizens so great and general, that President Wilson may consider himself justified in appealing once more to the sense of justice of the German nation. Leaving the German explanations concerning the Lusitania and Arabic at their face value, the president might, in one opinion, accept an official German declaration that in the future, the principles of international law will be closely adhered to by German submarines. But definite, clear statement must be demanded. There are kinds of wrongs which a nation no more than an individual can submit to without losing every claim to respect and independence.

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Svenska Kuriren, July 29, 1915.

PLAIN WORDS

As such may be described the communication which was sent the other week by our government as reply to the German government concerning the action of submarines, and other offenses against international law as hitherto conceived.

The German offer, to permit the American citizens to travel by sea under certain conditions, was politely but definitely refused. The United States consider having the right to such travel, in its capacity as a neutral power and will not permit any qualification of this right. As it is said with complete justification, to permit of such qualification of the right to travel at sea as suggested by the Germans, would imply the abolition of the very principle of free travel at sea, a principle which the government declares itself ready to defend at any cost. - - - - - The German government has thus been informed of the stand taken by U.S., and it now knows what is required if the friendship of the U.S., is to be retained. If the German government will not abide by these requirements, it must accept the consequences.



Svenska Kuriren, July 29, 1915.

What these consequences are to be cannot be stated at the present time. It does not seem probable to us that war is to come. We do expect that Germany will avoid this. Even though new difficulties may arise, a spirit of reasonableness may be expected on the part of the U.S., unless Germany were to take action which could not be interpreted except as disdain of the warning expressed in our latest communication. - - - - -

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren (The Swedish Courier, Weekly) May 20, 1915.

NWPA FILE - PROJ. 30275

CALM AND SENSIBLE

(Note:- Under this heading the Kuriren on May 20, 1915, published an editorial against excitement during the time of crisis caused by the sinking of Lusitania.) A part of it follows:.....

We can conceive that occasions may arise when even a so peace loving nation as the United States will feel the urge to take up arms. Individuals as well as nations may meet with offensive behavior of a type that makes fight necessary, and at such times the one who is "too proud to fight" will rightly be ridiculed and scorned.

But no such occasion is at hand now. We do not need to appeal to any such pride as others are unable to understand. We merely need to say that simple prudence and carefulness impel us not to take part in a conflict which does not concern us in the least; in which nobody is threatening our security, far less our existence. But if we want to remain neutral, we need to remain such definitely, alike as

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Svenska Kuriren (The Swedish Courier, Weekly) May 20, 1915. WPA (111-1000) 302

in regard to both parties, and without a trace, even, of partisanship in our official attitude. The feelings of the individuals demand their sway here as elsewhere. But can anybody with reasonableness lay claim to united action by the American people, composed of so many different elements, when the question is of a war of attack in regard to which the inescapable consequences would be that brother would be put to fight brother.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 7, 1910.

WASTED MONEY

(Editorial)

Our present government points with pride to all it has done for the American farmer, and it is true that appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the current fiscal year are reaching the awe-inspiring sum of thirteen million dollars. But what is that compared to the colossal amounts which are being spent on our navy? Expenditures this year are estimated at approximately \$135,000,000; the building of two dreadnaughts alone will set the country back some \$23,000,000. But of course, the United States is a "world power" now and has to live up to its name. Such a ship is expected to be used for active service over a period of twenty years.

Should it not be possible to spend such immense sums for more productive and peaceful purposes? The cost of one battleship would pay for the construction of a modern highway from New York to Chicago. For that money fifty trade schools

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 7, 1910.

could be built and equipped, in which seventy-five thousand young men could learn the fundamentals of some trade. The proposed White Mountain Reservation, comprising 250,000 acres of land which is not suitable for farming could be bought and reforested. For three quarters of the price of a single man-of-war, 240,000 acres in the Salt River Valley in Arizona could be irrigated, providing homes and a good living for eight thousand families. In addition, such a project would produce taxable property to the value of twenty-four million dollars.

Such figures as those given above bring home the fact that we spend an awful lot of money on our armed peace, and one must wonder if it should not be possible, at this stage of civilization for the nations of the world to enjoy peace and at the same time spend their money for more productive purposes.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 18, 1910.

WAR AND PEACE

(Editorial)

We can readily understand how enlightened and thinking people in Europe are suffering under the iron heel of militarism, and we in this country certainly consider war the worst of all evils. During the current fiscal year, seventy-two per cent of the government's income goes directly or indirectly to payments for wars, either in preparations for future wars or in footing the bills for those already fought. Of this money thirty-one per cent is paid out in pensions to veterans, and the remaining forty-one per cent goes for the maintenance of our army and navy. Last year these expenses amounted to sixty-seven and one-half per cent of the government's revenue, according to figures quoted by Congressman Douglas during a debate in the House. Such a situation would be ridiculous were it not so tragic.

Every year our scientists and inventors discover new ways of making life easier



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 18, 1910.

and happier. Comparatively small amounts of money would enable us to eradicate certain diseases, and minimize the suffering caused by others, and it does not always take so much to create beauty and happiness where squalor and sorrow are holding sway. And at a time when so many worth-while undertakings are waiting for fulfillment, past wars and preparedness for possible future ones are taking two-thirds of the federal income.

Wars certainly do not increase the sum total of well-being in the world. What one nation may gain by it is lost by another, and the one sure result is suffering and loss.

Better understanding and co-operation among nations are much to be desired, and all humanity joins in the hope that the time will come when the sums now wasted will be used to promote the spiritual and material progress of the world.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 27, 1909.

THE PROMOTION OF WORLD PEACE

(Editorial)



President Butler of Columbia University, a very active friend of peace, recently concluded one of his speeches with a Latin saying which, freely translated, means that if you want peace, you should prepare for peace. The more one thinks about it, the more one becomes convinced of the profound truth of this maxim.

We are often told that in time of peace it is wise to be prepared for war. But we are inclined to believe that the dark clouds of war on the world horizon would brighten considerably if nations would spend only half as much for the maintenance of peace as they do for war preparations. If England and Germany, for instance, would make a sincere attempt at rapprochement, and declare their willingness to make sacrifices in order to adjust their disagreements and promote mutual interests, it might come to pass that the building of more and bigger and better

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 27, 1909.

dreadnaughts would become unnecessary.

It is doubtful whether the United States is doing all that the nation is capable of doing to bring about world peace. We are in a favorable position. Without becoming embroiled in their quarrels we can point out to the other nations of the world the folly of war and the desirability of peace. But we cannot convincingly propound the blessings of peace, and at the same time work overtime constructing battleships and other instruments of destruction. For it is getting so that when one power launches a man-of-war the others feel it necessary to build two, regardless of how big a navy they already have.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 11, 1909.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AND LINDGREN'S DONATION

(Editorial)

It is only natural that America should be a strong supporter of the world peace movement, and this attitude was also evident during the National Peace Congress which was held a few days ago here in Chicago. But it was also demonstrated that even at a peace meeting, opposing opinions may clash and arguments and discussions become quite heated. Some very radical measures, designed to abolish war, were proposed but met vigorous opposition, and there were times when the presiding officer had difficulty in maintaining order.

The final result of the deliberations was a lengthy resolution, which expressed confidence in the Hague Tribunal, but stated that its scope is too limited, and urged the establishment of a World Peace Court with the authority to make final and irrevocable decisions in disputes between nations, thus outlawing war.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 11, 1909.

Unfortunately the Swedish minister to Washington, Lagercrantz, who was invited to attend the Congress, was prevented by sickness from being present, but the occasion was nevertheless one of extraordinary significance to us Swedish-Americans on account of Consul Lindgren's fine contribution to the cause of peace. The donation reflects credit not only on the giver himself but on the entire Swedish-American community, and even on the old country, whose highest representative, Mr. Lindgren, is here in Chicago. His action is another manifestation of a trend to which we previously have called attention, the tendency of the Swedish-American group to make itself more and more felt in American affairs.

The work for world peace is worth all that it costs, and the sacrifices which are being made will benefit not alone our own nation but all humanity.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 29, 1905.

SWEDISH SOCIETY OF VETERANS

The Swedish society of veterans in Chicago was organized about four years ago by Swedes who had participated in the Civil War, as well as such as had worn Uncle Sam's bloody shirt when the latter had his fight in Cuba against the Spanish forces. The society which already has a very large membership, is yet desirous of gaining more members. Tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, the society will hold its regular meeting at 109 East Chicago Avenue, and it is expected that many Swedes interested in the cause, especially those who served in the wars mentioned, and others, will be present at the meeting. Election of new officers will take place at the meeting.


Svenska Nyheter, May 17, 1904.

A LONG WAY TO GO

(Editorial)

During a period of peace all nations make sincere efforts towards making life more and more pleasant and worth living. Doctors and scientists seek ways and means of relieving suffering, lengthening life, and employ the forces of nature for the benefit of mankind; statesmen strive for a just distribution of the good things of life; philosophers and educators try to teach people to think independently, refine their senses and desires, and attain more self-control.

But every so often nations go on a rampage, fighting each other, breaking down much of what has previously been built up, committing mass murder, and destroying the fruits of long periods of labor. And when one outbreak is over, preparations are immediately under way for the next one, for the purpose of making the destruction complete.



Svenska Nyheter, May 17, 1904.

This is sheer insanity, the scourge of humanity. History offers us some consolation, however, by indicating that the efforts which have been put forth by the world's best minds to combat this insanity have not been entirely in vain. A study of the history of war discloses that the attacks have become less and less frequent, and, on the whole, in spite of more efficient weapons, less productive of general suffering and destruction. We are making progress, but very slowly, and we still have a long way to go.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 12, 1904.

[A GREAT SYSTEM]

(Editorial)

Mr. Root, our Secretary of War, made a trip to England a little while ago, and during his visit was a guest at the homes of several English statesmen. Nothing prevented him from visiting the emperor of Germany and the president of France in the same peaceful way. He then returned to this country and ordered the building of a large and strong navy. But why? In order to hurt his generous hosts and their countries. Is not this a sign of mental confusion?

A terrible accident occurs in a country; thousands lose their lives through the accident; tens of thousands are injured. Emperors, kings, presidents,



Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 12, 1904.

cabinet ministers, and other statesmen express their regret at the unfortunate incident and seek in every way to lighten the sorrow and alleviate the need of the survivors. But during it all, the work of building battleships, of constructing quick-firing guns and rifles, of inventing smokeless powder, etc. goes steadily on. Then, one day, one of the old battleships is blown up by some wild-brained fellows in some foreign harbor where the ship had reason to be; and an army of young vigorous men, supplied with the most modern weapons, is sent forth to kill their brethren, those same people whom a few months ago they tried to feed, to clothe, to console.

A great system, is it not?



Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 17, 1903.

"THE LIFE OF THE WARRIOR IS SO GLORIOUS"

(Editorial)

One may yet hear someone singing that old ditty about the glorious life of the soldier, about the honor of dying in battle for one's country, and one's people, etc., but if one reads the news coming from the more militaristic countries, one may get a glimpse of the true nature of this glorious life. Germany beholds its best sons mistreated and sometimes killed by Army officers. In Sweden, we see the bloom of the population going westward to America in order to escape this glorious life.

In the United States, military life seems to be embraced with a kind of love which is akin to disdain. The adventurous young man, to whom the blue uniform and the brass buttons appeal, may enlist in a moment of intoxication; he swears to the colors and receives his uniform. Then he awakens from his dreams of military bliss, and the bare facts are facing him. His fine blue jacket is



Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 17, 1903.

a prison coat; his spurs are the blacks of the chain gang; his whole uniform is an oppressive yoke. Beware, boys of the shining misery!

The Army report of the United States of October 15, 1903 reveals that of America's standing Army of 58,000 men, 29,279 applied for discharge, or else deserted; 5,034 soldiers, or one in every ten has deserted. When one considers the punishment awaiting the deserter, if and when he is caught by the authorities, then one realizes that the life of a soldier must be something of a Hell, since he is willing to take the chance of years in prison rather than remain in the Army.

Beware of the shining misery, boys!



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SWEDISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 4, 1903.

FALSE PATRIOTISM AND TRUE PATRIOTISM

(Editorial)

Professor Edwin Sparks delivered a lecture the other day to the students of the University of Chicago on the subject of false and true patriotism. In his lecture the professor sharply criticized the superficial way in which teachers in the public schools are dealing with the subject of war; he fearlessly pointed out the harvests a nation reaps after any war or conflict involving violence.

He expressed his opinion somewhat as follows: War causes lawlessness. During the past twenty-five years, 1,500 lynchings have taken place in the United States. No other nation which lays claim to being civilized would have permitted such occurrences. In our schools, too much is spoken of the honor gained in war and too little of the sufferings resulting from war. The worst result of war is the lawlessness from which society suffers when the war is over. The enormous power granted the military powers, their right to confiscate property and to kill people has fascinated our people and still fascinates them.

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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 4, 1903.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

War! A popular and vigorous election call. No political party or candidate has opposed war without having to suffer, later on, the consequences of this attitude. In 1861 the Democratic party was forced by circumstances to oppose war, and it was twenty-five years before the party succeeded in electing a president of its own platform. Our history is filled with examples of similar portent.

War is intolerant and illogical. Personal liberty and freedom of speech may exist in peace time, but in time of war, the individual has neither freedom of speech nor freedom of action. In spite of these facts, our teachers of history in the schools praise war as though it were something to be desired.

"If I were a teacher of history," Professor Sparks went on, "I would tell the pupils what Thomas Jefferson said about war: 'War makes great generals but also widows and orphans. War may bring honor to a nation, but it also brings a large national debt'."

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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 4, 1903.

The real patriot, said Professor Sparks, is he who pays his taxes when due; who never is too busy to vote on the day of election; who is too honest to try to "buy" a congressman, or to defraud the government.

I. ATTITUDES

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Problems and Social Legislation

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 7, 1932.

THE THIRTY-HOUR WORK WEEK

(Editorial)

The recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati was, of course, much influenced by the present unemployment situation. The sentiment was "warlike," to say the least, and the conference resolved to speak plainly in order to bring home to the governmental authorities and to industry the realization that something drastic has to be done to provide work for the millions of unemployed. Measures for the prevention of future catastrophes, similar to the one which is now ravaging the country, were also discussed, as well as methods by which workers might be protected against utter destitution during periods of unemployment.

The convention went on record as favoring the introduction of obligatory unemployment insurance, a five-day work week, and a six-hour day. In regard to shorter hours, William Green, president of the Federation, pointed out

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 7, 1932.

that during the last twenty years labor saving inventions and technological improvement have made it possible to produce all the goods that are needed with less man power than was formerly required. In order to bring about the proper balance between production and consumption it is therefore necessary, according to Mr. Green, to shorten the working time. When the number of available workers is known, and also the amount of production which is needed, it is an easy problem to figure out how many working hours must be put in. He concluded his discourse by declaring that present conditions can no longer be tolerated, and that the introduction of a five-day week and a six-hour day is absolutely necessary for the future well-being of the nation. He challenged the opponents of this scheme to submit a better solution of the problem.

In a recent speech in New York, Thomas W. Lamont, a Morgan partner, advocated a change in the capitalist system to adjust it to modern social needs. He realizes that there is something **wrong** with an economic system which cannot prevent hunger in the midst of plenty, and his statements, in general, indicate

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that Green's proposal of reduced working hours may find a willing ear among industrial leaders. Even the most hard-boiled capitalist should realize that it does not pay to employ machinery to produce immense quantities of goods if there is no market for the merchandise. And the best way of creating a market is to pay the workers good wages and to allow them as much leisure as possible, so that they may have time to enjoy their purchases. A man who is being paid one dollar for working fourteen hours is of no use to industry, but one who works six hours for fourteen dollars is a real asset, for he is a buyer and a consumer.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 13, 1932.

LAST MINUTE HELP

(Editorial)

The Garner-Wagner relief bill, providing for a total appropriation of 2,122 million dollars, was passed by the House last Thursday with 202 votes against 157, and no less than twenty-five Republicans voted for it. The bill will now go to the Senate, where it is expected to pass without much delay, but President Hoover is likely to veto it. The Democrats in the Senate will vote for it to a man, and the Republicans, who are anxious to get away from Washington and begin their vacation, are not planning any strong opposition, since they count on Hoover to veto the measure anyway.

The President especially objects to the paragraph of the bill that gives the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which is to handle the money, authority to grant loans to any group or private individual who can give valid reasons why the loan should be given, and who can furnish acceptable security. The

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 13, 1932.

President feels that this provision invites favoritism, through which the funds of the Finance Corporation might be quickly exhausted, the Government's credit undermined, and a balanced budget made impossible to attain.

The President's apprehensions may be partly justified, but he is voicing them somewhat belatedly. There was good reason for such fears two years ago, when immense sums were voted for similar reconstruction purposes, and also later when the Finance Corporation was formed for the purpose of giving loans to financially embarrassed corporations and firms. So far a very small part of the appropriated millions has been spent for the alleviation of unemployment or for the benefit of the needy workers.

The unemployment situation is now so grave that it is imperative that Government aid be forthcoming immediately, and further delay must not be risked simply for fear that the really needy may not benefit fully from it. The hungry millions simply cannot wait for a perfect plan to be worked out in detail. Authorities in New York, Chicago, Detroit, and other large cities

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throughout the country are unable to provide funds for the feeding of the unemployed. Their resources are completely exhausted and it is not only unwise but actually dangerous further to test the patience of the hungry people. Help must be given now, either through the provisions of the Garner bill or by means of some other measure.

The sentiment in the Congress is now such that any fairly sensible relief bill can be passed. The responsibility rests on the leaders. They can, if they will, muster enough votes to pass a reasonable bill even over the President's veto.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 15, 1932.

THE VETERANS ON THE MARCH

(Editorial)

One may think and say what one will about the soldiers of World War days who are now gathering in Washington and through the effect of their numbers are trying to influence authorities in favor of immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus. They are, after all, American citizens without work and without any means of subsistence, and the payment of the bonus now would mean a much needed temporary relief. As American citizens they have a right to demand respectful treatment and a hearing in Washington even though they are clothed in rags. Yes, even if their plight has created in them a threatening attitude and a certain disregard for the finer formalities and military discipline.

It is being said that the majority of this marching mass never took any

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 15, 1932.

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part in the war, and never belonged to any army. Some newspapers call them "so-called veterans". But we are inclined to believe that if the majority of them were not former defenders of their country the American Legion would have taken action to expose them. They must be accepted as men who once wore their country's uniform and who once were hailed for their readiness to give their lives for America and for democracy. At that time they were acclaimed as heroes and patriots in the most flattering terms, and they were assured that nothing was too good for them. If there is anything wrong about their march on the Capitol and their conduct in general, the responsibility rests on the system which nourishes the war psychosis, and on society which is unable and unwilling to honor its promises.

The American Government has done more for the war veterans than for any other group of citizens, and if the depression had not set in and brought havoc among them, they would probably have been fairly well satisfied with their lot.

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But unemployment has taken from them their savings, insurance, and other reserves that they may have had, and what they demand now is work and bread or a cash advance on the money which is due them at a later time from the Government. If there had been men among them who could and would champion their cause in Washington, this march would have been unnecessary, but they have no such men. They know that the country is spending enormous sums on the veterans and their families. But they also know that millions are being wasted on people who neither deserve nor need aid, and they cannot help that authorities are unable to distinguish between chiselers and deserving individuals or groups. They also know that the Government seems to have plenty of resources when it comes to dragging big business and industry out of the hole which they have dug for themselves.

A few years ago the veterans who are now gathered in Washington were called the flower of American manhood. Who is to blame them if now, in their hour

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of need, they make their demands known in a rather irregular and conspicuous manner? We dare say that they would gladly recall their demands and hurry home if they were given assurance that when they got there they would find work which would enable them to provide for themselves and their loved ones.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 21, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

(Editorial)



More than one thousand members of the American Economic Association have signed a petition, which they have presented to President Hoover, and in which they urge him to veto the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill. Among the signers are many prominent experts in the field of economics, university professors, and economists representing industry as well as trade unions. Among them are young men and old men, Republicans and Democrats, conservatives and liberals, constituting a group which cannot fairly be accused of acting under the influence of private or selfish interests. It is solely in their capacity as economic experts that they denounce the bill, and their judgment weighs heavily in the balance. They may not see eye to eye on other questions, but on this they agree: The Smoot-Hawley bill should not become law.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 21, 1930.



Their reasons for opposing the bill are logical and convincing. They point out that, if the President signs it, the daily expenses of American consumers will rise, and only a few wage earners will benefit. That, on the whole, our export trade will suffer, and our farmers not be helped at all. That the majority of American manufacturers do not need a higher tariff on imports, and that it will not aid in the reduction of unemployment. Furthermore, they declare that such a measure will tend to nourish and increase foreign ill will toward the United States, and is not conducive to the preservation of world peace.

Can President Hoover ignore such a petition? According to persons who are in close contact with the chief executive, he does not desire to interfere in the matter, since the Congress is charged with working out the solution, not the President, and he also is influenced by the supposed promise of aid to the farmers inherent in the bill. But he did strongly oppose the export debentures on farm products, so strongly that that particular provision was stricken from the bill. And, inasmuch as he saw fit to oppose part of it, there is no valid reason why it should not be deemed proper for him to oppose it in its entirety.

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As to help to the farmers by means of a tariff increase, one may confidently take the word of the above-mentioned experts, who have emphatically stated that the provisions of the Smoot-Hawley bill will bring them no relief whatsoever.

So far as our most important agricultural products are concerned, tariff protection is not called for, for we do not import any appreciable amount of these products, so there is practically no foreign competition in that field. It may, therefore, truly be said that the proposed tariff, instead of bringing benefits to the farmers, is actually detrimental to them in a double sense. In the first place, they will, like the rest of us, have to pay higher prices for necessities, and secondly because agricultural prices depend so much on our export business, they will be hard hit by the reduction of exports, which is the certain consequence of a higher tariff.

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OVERSIGHT

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 30, 1930.

THE EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION

(Editorial)

If our lawmakers in the Senate really had the interests and the well-being of the American working class in mind when they, on April 21, voted to reduce the annual immigration quota from 130,000 to 120,000 they acted wisely and deserve credit for taking such a stand. They really used their heads that day, for they also voted to nullify the national origins clause of the Immigration Act, which now serves as a basis for the quota computations. However, the satisfaction which that latter decision caused throughout the country was shortlived, for yesterday the Democratic senators George, of Georgia, and Caraway, of Arkansas, succeeded in forcing through another vote, with the result that the controversial clause remains on the statutes. One single vote decided the issue.

It is only fair that the millions of unemployed American workers, many of whom have been out of work for a long time, be taken care of before the European

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Svenska Tribunen-lyheter, Apr. 30, 1930.

surplus of labor be admitted here. For the same reason it is also of great importance that immigration from Central and South American countries be strictly limited by definite quotas for each one of them. As provided by the Harris bill, which will be considered by the Senate within the next few days. If the senators really desire to protect the American workers and their high standard of living, which has been so much publicized throughout the world, they will have to pass this bill, or something akin to it.

With conditions on the labor market as they are at the present time it would seem sound, common sense policy to stop immigration altogether if it could be done without causing too many complications. It would be a boon to American workers, and **their** European brethren could not lose much by it. Times are bad in Europe and they are also bad here. Opportunities for work are not plentiful in any country at the present time, not even in the so-called "Workers' Paradise," Soviet Russia, the propaganda of the Bolshevik agents notwithstanding. The hard times are also being felt in Sweden, though that little country seems to fare better than most others during this world-wide crisis.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30271

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As far as Swedish workers are concerned, they are better off staying home for the time being. They are not likely to go to Russia in appreciable numbers. They have too much sense to be swayed by the rosy pictures painted by Soviet agitators. But they do like to try their wings, and they are attracted to the land in the far west, the land of great resources and opportunities. As every Swedish-American knows, this attraction is hard to resist, and many follow the call. For a large number of them, the result is simply a change of abode, and also disappointment and broken illusions. They leave friends and relatives, and everything else that is dear to them behind, without being able to attain a compensating improvement in living conditions for themselves. But the average American seems to have the idea that everybody who comes here does so because conditions in his own country are unbearable.

From an economic point of view, Sweden will, perhaps, be less effected by a reduction of immigration quotas than most other countries. But we Swedish-Americans, those who came from the old country as well as descendants of Swedish pioneers here, are thankful for what this country has done for us and are deeply

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interested in its future welfare, and it is our duty to do what we can to have the national origins clause removed from the statutes. And we are grateful to those lawmakers who are making an effort to bring about this change in the immigration regulations.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 9, 1930.

AGAINST UNFAIR LEGISLATION

(Editorial)

The legislative proposals regarding registration of aliens, which have been submitted to the Congress have encountered such strong opposition that their sponsors have given up all hope of bringing about a final vote during the current session. Even Senator Blease's bill, which provides for voluntary registration, has been received with coolness and characterized as an unwise and unfair measure by many of his colleagues. When this bill was being considered a few days ago in the Senate immigration committee, Joseph Schlossberg, who is secretary and treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, declared that registration would seriously hamper the organization work among aliens, and the representatives of several other organizations expressed the opinion that such legislation would tend to retard the Americanization process among foreigners, and also encourage

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blackmail and corruption.

There seems to be general agreement that these bills, dealing with registration of aliens in one form or another should either be put aside and forgotten or voted down decisively in the Congress.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 20, 1929.

UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION

(Editorial)

This country is so rich that everybody could live in comfort, and nobody would have to go through life in poverty if our wealth were more evenly distributed. But, unfortunately, it is in the hands of a select few. The Federal Trade Commission has just released statistics which show that no less than fifty-nine per cent of all the wealth in the country is owned by one per cent of the population, and thirteen per cent of our total population owns ninety per cent of the wealth, leaving one tenth of it for the remaining eighty-seven per cent of the people.

These eighty-seven per cent comprise the workers and the great middle class. The latter consists of farmers, skilled workers, owners of small businesses, professional people, teachers, professors, etc. These people lead in the

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 20, 1929.

intellectual and cultural field, and make up the nucleus of our national stock. They represent all branches of our political, social, and religious activities. But they receive only a small part of the nation's riches, which, after all, is the fruit of their labors.

What is left when the few excessively wealthy people have taken theirs is just enough to provide a bare living for all the rest, a large number of whom live in actual want. America is the richest country in the world, and if our wealth were more evenly distributed, prosperity and well-being could be enjoyed by everybody.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 12, 1930.

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS

(Editorial)

The question of registration of aliens in the United States is again up for consideration by our lawmakers. It is felt in some quarters that such registration will make it easier to detect and deport foreigners who have entered the country illegally. Those who favor this procedure claim that it will also afford additional protection for regular immigrants by providing them with proper identification papers, and that it is to the advantage of the law-abiding residents that persons who have entered illegally be deported.

Three proposals have been submitted to the Congress. The bill introduced by Congressman Aswell of Louisiana provides for annual registration of all foreigners, and the payment of a fee of two dollars the first year and one dollar per year afterward. The registration certificate would include a

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photograph of the registrant, signature, and other means of identification, and the owner would be required to show it upon request by the police and by representatives of the Department of Labor. He, or she, would also be required to report any encounters with the law, change of name, and other activities of importance. After having been duly registered for five years an alien would become eligible for citizenship without taking out the so-called first paper.

The bill submitted by Congressman Cable of Ohio does not differ essentially from that of his Louisiana colleague. He would make the registration fee fifty cents per year.

Senator Blease proposed in his bill that every alien who enters the country legally, and **intends** to remain here, upon the payment of a five-dollar

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fee, accompanied by photograph, signature, address, and other means of identification, shall be given a certificate by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, which certificate shall be considered adequate proof of legal entry.

Aliens who enter the country illegally should, of course, be arrested and deported, and the procedure would undoubtedly be made easier by compulsory registration of all foreigners. But why should all those who have complied with all immigration regulations be inconvenienced just because the government is unable to prevent abuses? It is not fair to the majority of immigrants who have complied with the law, and who came here in good faith, to submit them to constant supervision, segregation, as it were, and make them the subjects of petty espionage and possible abuse by overzealous officials, just because a comparatively small number of foreigners succeed in smuggling themselves into the country. Many of them are, by the way, able to

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do so because of inefficient control, or by bribing minor officials who, for a remuneration, are willing to look the other way.

Furthermore, people who enter the country illegally may be counted as wily; they employ all the tricks at their disposal to avoid registration. In order to prevent such action it has been suggested that all employers be instructed not to hire any alien who cannot produce his registration certificate. That might help some, but such measures cannot be one hundred percent effective. One may be sure that the racketeers, who specialize in alien smuggling, are also capable of forging registration certificates, and the practice of enlisting the aid of employers might, in the end, do more harm than good.

A compulsory registration law cannot be said to be absolutely necessary at this time, and we feel that it would be better for everybody concerned if **the** bills now pending were laid aside for the present. If immigrant

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smuggling and other abuses of immigration regulations should threaten to get out of hand under present enforcement agencies, laws necessary to cope with the evil may be enacted at any time.

Citizens as well as law-abiding aliens are better served if compulsory registration be voted down now, and in order to bring about such a result voters should write their senators and congressmen to let them know how they feel about the matter.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 5, 1924.

THE REFORMERS WERE RIGHT

(Editorial)

When the United States Steel Corporation initiated the eight-hour work day in all its plants in August of last year, and the majority of independent steel companies declared themselves ready to follow this example, the innovation attracted much attention throughout the country. Many large employers shook their heads doubtfully, declaring that the new system might lead to disastrous results and that surely the workers would soon discover that the shorter work day meant reduced earnings for them. And they further predicted that the three-shift system in the steel plants would so increase production costs as to cause a decrease in the demand for steel and decreased production in other industries. The final result, they declared, would be widespread unemployment.

Six months have passed since this reform was put into operation, and opinions

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as to the result may now be based on actual facts rather than on guesswork. A report which was issued from Pittsburgh last week indicates that conditions in the steel industry are very satisfactory. Relations between employers and employees have improved, efficiency has increased, and the standard of living of the workers is higher than ever before.

To be sure, the predicted decrease in the earnings of steel workers has come true. But the effect of this decrease has not made itself felt to the extent that might have been expected. This is shown by the fact that the gneral living standard among steel workers has been raised, instead of lowered. And bankers in the steel district announce that savings deposits have not declined; in fact, they have increased in some instances. Steel workers seem to handle their money more carefully than heretofore, and many of them are buying homes. The increase in the cost of production of steel amounts to not more than two to three dollars per ton.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 5, 1924.

When it was first announced that the eight-hour day was to be introduced in the steel industry, the news was hailed as a great victory for organized labor. And so it was. But reports now coming in show clearly that this reform, like all other good reforms, benefits in the end not only the particular group most immediately concerned but society as a whole.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 30, 1924.

REFORESTATION

(Editorial)

A bill is pending in Congress, which provides for Federal aid to states that wish to undertake the rehabilitation of their forests by instituting scientific forestry and reforestation. Even if this bill should not be passed, its very existence will surely have served a good purpose, for it has called the attention of the nation to the fact that its magnificent forests are disappearing.

Many states have made laudable attempts to repair the devastation which has been caused by profit-hungry lumber companies. If nothing is done, continental United States will be almost devoid of forests within a few years. To think that less than a hundred years ago this country possessed thousands upon thousands of square miles of the most beautiful and stately forests imaginable!

It is still possible to save them from complete destruction, and with them

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the national wealth which they represent. But the proper authorities must get busy before it is too late. There is urgent need for rational forestry instituted on a large scale. The passage of the bill now pending would mark a step in the right direction. If it is adopted it will undoubtedly do much to speed up efficient forestry in those states where, up to the present, little or nothing has been done to protect the forests which are so important to our national economy.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 9, 1924.

HOUSING

(Editorial)

There is a considerable shortage of adequate housing in our large cities. Rent in the highest brackets has come down somewhat of late, but apartments for ordinary working people are as high-priced as ever, and law-enforcing authorities are inclined to overlook infractions of renting regulations, for, after all, people must have a roof over their heads.

Every time this distressing condition is brought to our attention, we are reminded of the simple and sound solution of the housing problem which was presented in a series of articles in this newspaper a few weeks ago by Carl E. Swenson. As our readers will remember, he explained in detail a plan which he has worked out for apartment houses built and owned by the

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 9, 1924.

Federal Government. In brief, he recommended that the Government build and maintain a housing project where families that qualify for such assistance would be permitted to live for, say, a period of five years at a relatively low rental. At the expiration of that period, the total amount paid for rent would be refunded to the family. The money thus "saved up" would enable the family to purchase a home of its own, or at least to make a substantial payment on one.

While prices on apartments in most American cities are much higher than the average person can really afford to pay, the pitifully poor German Government has built thousands of apartment houses in order to provide adequate housing for people of small means. It may seem somewhat humiliating, but it appears that in this respect, our rich and secure nation can learn something from the shaky and practically bankrupt German republic.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 29, 1923.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE

(Editorial)

The law passed by Congress for the purpose of preventing child labor in factories and shops was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court on May 15, 1922, and it will be remembered that this ruling caused considerable consternation throughout the country. But the highest court of the land had spoken, and that seemed to settle the matter, at least for the time being.

However, the issue will not stay buried. The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, under the direction of Grace Abbott, has collected data which show, much better than words could do, that there is urgent need for such a law. Since that fateful ruling by the Supreme Court, the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 34470

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 29, 1923.

number of children employed in industry has increased considerably. In the state of Kentucky, a total increase of fifty-seven per cent has taken place, and in the city of Waterbury the increase amounts to eight hundred per cent.

Supported by these figures, Grace Abbott has now appealed to the proper authorities that the Constitution be amended in such a way that it will become possible for Congress to protect children against exploitation by unscrupulous factory and shop owners. One of the large American dailies has declared editorially that if the children of poor families cannot be properly protected by any other means, such an amendment is in order. But we know from past experience that the amendment procedure takes a long time. The same newspaper suggests, therefore, another plan, which may seem rather drastic, but which, nevertheless, is well worthy of serious consideration. The paper simply asks, "Why not adopt a constitutional amendment which will divest the Supreme Court of the authority to declare null and void a law which has been duly passed by Congress?"

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The suggestion merits serious consideration, particularly in connection with such legislation as the child labor law. Congress wishes to protect the exploited children, and so does the great majority of Americans. Does not the will of the people mean anything? Laws are supposedly made for the benefit of the people, but sometimes it looks as if the relationship were reversed.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 4, 1923.

THE POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION

(Editorial)

Not so long ago, the Federal Council of Churches issued a protest against the twelve-hour day in the steel industry. Simultaneously, it published a letter from the president of the Colorado Fuel and Light Company in which he stated that his organization had introduced the eight-hour day five years ago, and that the arrangement had proved very satisfactory in every respect.

This incident caused the steel king, E. H. Gary, to write a letter to the secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, declaring that he was less concerned about the practical aspect of the twelve-hour day than with popular opinion regarding it. He expressed the hope that a shorter workday would be established in the "comparatively near future". In this letter, he says, in part: "We abolished the seven-day week immediately following the war, and have maintained a six-day week ever since. I do not know of any exception to this rule, and,

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if any should be found, it will be corrected without delay. We do not advocate a seven-day week. As a matter of fact, we are even against a twelve-hour day, and hope to see it abolished in the comparatively near future."

On the occasion of the publication of this letter, Reverend F. Ernest Johnson, who is directing the Council's investigation of industrial conditions, remarked that the twelve-hour day in industry is a moral crime, a challenge to the churches in their own field. He accepts Gary's statement at its face value. And why not? Even steel kings may realize that "the voice of the people is the voice of God".

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 16, 1923.

ABOUT TAXATION

(Editorial)

The tax question is again becoming the subject of heated discussion, and it is likely that arguments will continue to be thrown back and forth until Congress finally settles the issue. But unless a special session is called no action can be taken until next year, when that body is scheduled to convene.

Of all the proposals thus far submitted, none is more important than the one presented by the progressive bloc, which is determined to see it through. This bloc advocates a law which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make public all income-tax returns. These returns certainly should make interesting reading for the millions of Americans who have had to suffer under the coal shortage and the consequent high price of coal. To the intelligent section of the American public, the tax returns of the mineowners and the middlemen should clearly illustrate the difference between fair profits and shameless

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profiteering.

In addition, the taxation measure proposed by the progressives advocates an amendment to the Constitution providing for the taxation of hitherto tax-exempt bonds. It also calls for a tax on stock dividends, an inheritance tax, a tax on gifts, and a retroactive tax on excess war profits. Such taxes certainly would ease the burden on the great masses of the people, who are now being called upon to pay the greater share of the cost of the war.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 18, 1923.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN

(Editorial)

When the highest court of the land recently ruled that the law providing for minimum wages for women and minors in the District of Columbia was unconstitutional, it practically blacklisted any further attempts at legislation along this line. The efforts which Congress has made from time to time to regulate the employment of minors in industry have, without exception, met a similar fate. Willingly or unwillingly, the Court has in these cases felt obliged to act as errand boy for the "interests".

The result of the Supreme Court's latest ruling in regard to minimum wages is likely to be a reduction in the hourly pay of more than a million and a half self-supporting women in the fourteen states that have adopted legislation providing for minimum wages for women workers. Justice Sutherland and his four

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 18, 1923.

colleagues declared in their majority opinion that "in principle, one cannot distinguish between the sale of labor and the sale of merchandise". With these words, the learned jurists reveal their own complete lack of a humanitarian point of view.

The distinguished lawyer, Clarence Darrow, has declared that this decision of the Supreme Court has stripped the workers of their only weapon other than the strike. Their only salvation now lies in the strength of their organizations. If they cannot obtain their rights through legislation, they will have to take them without legislation.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 20, 1922.

THE TWELVE-HOUR WORKING DAY

(Editorial)

A newspaper recently compared the practice of working twelve hours a day, which is still current in many American industries, with conditions which existed under the Persian shahs. Even those who have the power to abolish this out-moded evil admit that it is a blight on our twentieth-century civilization, but they stubbornly refuse to introduce a shorter working day.

Three hundred thousand industrial workers in this country, in some forty different industries, are still working twelve hours a day. A committee appointed by the Federated American Engineering Societies has spent two years investigating this practice, and has come to the conclusion that it is highly undesirable, even from the point of view of the employer. The committee's report

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points out that the employers of labor would gain by a shorter working day because it would make for more efficiency, greater uniformity in production, and better morale and increased satisfaction among the workers. These are only a few of the advantages which were pointed out by the committee. And it should be remembered that the committee was looking at the situation as it affects the employers, without considering the advantages of shorter hours to the workers themselves.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 26, 1922.

THE DARK SIDE OF INDUSTRY

The Children's Bureau, which is a subdivision of the Department of Labor, recently published a report that throws a revealing light on the deplorable conditions existing in the oyster and shrimp canning industry, where a large number of women and children are employed. The Bureau has made a survey of nine communities in the states of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, where the bulk of this industry is located. It has studied not only the working methods and conditions, but also the home life of the mothers and children employed in the industry. The survey comprised 423 families with a total of 1,350 children under sixteen years of age, of whom 544 work in the canning factories, while 332 are between the ages of six and fourteen.

According to the report, most of the work in these places is extremely dirty. The workers have to stand up all the time, and they often cut their hands and fingers on the sharp shells. The work is tiresome, and accidents happen frequently because of wet and slippery floors. Diseases are easily contracted

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in the damp and cold quarters.

Most of the work is done by women and children. Of the latter, sixty-four per cent work full time, while the remainder are employed before and after school hours and on Saturdays. Many of the children can neither read nor write. A considerable number do not attend school at all, and regular school attendance does not exist in any of these communities. Wages are, of course, low. The survey shows that two thirds of the children earned less than five dollars a week, and that more than one fourth of them earned less than two dollars.

The survey also includes 269 children whose mothers worked in the factories. It was found that in forty-nine cases the mothers took children along with them to their place of employment. Some of those children were less than a year old. Those children who were able to walk or crawl about were often victims of accidents of various kinds. Some mothers left their small children in the care of other families, and in eighteen cases children were left at home without any supervision whatever. Of the 1,350 children covered by the

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survey, 9 were born in foreign countries, 473 were colored, and 668 were native whites.

The report further discloses that the families live in squalid surroundings, and that unsanitary conditions prevail in the homes. The ground is swampy and damp in the districts where these canneries are located, and flies and mosquitoes abound. Utter poverty is the rule, and it is considered necessary that children be put to work in order to help support their family.

Each year, employers import families from the north in order to secure an ample supply of workers who can be easily controlled.

An enlightening report, indeed!

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 14, 1922.

A REFORM IS NEEDED

(Editorial)

Congress has decided that wealthy individuals with high annual incomes are to pay proportionately higher taxes than persons with low incomes. This will make for a more equitable distribution of the tax burden. It is only proper that the rich be made to pay the greater share. But, strange to say, the rich do not seem to think so, and, in order to avoid taxation, they invest large amounts of money in tax-exempt securities. This practice draws much capital from industry and business, and tends to lengthen periods of business depression and unemployment.

President Harding realizes the dangers inherent in this kind of legal tax evasion, and has proposed that Congress adopt an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the issuance of tax-exempt securities. But Congress does not seem inclined to take such a step, and the reason is that our lawmakers know only

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 14, 1922.

too well that the political leaders in the various states, and particularly in the big cities, would resent any limitation upon their right to issue tax-exempt bonds, behind which it is so easy to hide the waste of public money.

The question is very complicated and unpleasant to handle. And hence it is evaded, although it is evident that only the rich benefit from the situation. They have the right to withdraw their money from the market, put it in tax-free securities, and live in extravagance on the interest.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 5, 1922.

AN ENLIGHTENING REPORT

(Editorial)

The National Child Labor Committee has made a discovery which places the foreign-born population of this country in a favorable light as compared with native Americans, and which must be rather discouraging for the supporters of Know-nothingism. A report recently submitted by the Committee shows that the greatest percentage of illiterates in America are not to be found in the highly industrialized States, with their large foreign-born population, but in the States where the great majority of the people are native Americans, who make their living by tilling the soil.

The foreign born now constitute 14.7 per cent of our total population, but only 2.9 per cent in the sixteen states in which illiteracy is most common. In many country districts, a large number of people are unable to read and write, according to the report, and the chief reasons for this are the short school term and

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the fact that many parents take their children out of school and put them to work on the farm or in the home.

The Committee finds the situation highly lamentable, and recommends the establishment of more modern schools, strict enforcement of the compulsory attendance law, and, in general, more efficient welfare work among these underprivileged children.

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Svenska Tribunen-Hjrheter, Apr. 5, 1922.

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(Editorial)

Henry Ford is undoubtedly one of the most dangerous opponents of the exploitation system, and when one reads the publications which favor this system one can readily see that he is as much liked as one of the general run of big industrialists as a white crow in a flock of black crows. Ford, who has more ready cash at his disposal than any other person in the world, not only advocates the abolishment of the present monetary system, but is also trying to make life more pleasant and more worth living for his workers by paying them more than he really has to.

About a week ago, his son, Edsel Ford, who is now the president of the Ford Motor Company, announced that a forty-hour work week is to be the standard in all

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the company's plants, and that, as a result of this innovation, it will become necessary to hire an additional three thousand men. The new schedule affects some fifty thousand workers, none of whom receives less than six dollars a day. But the three thousand unemployed who will now go to work will start in at five dollars per day.

Spokesmen for the company point out that this change is in line with the managements' desire to make it possible for the workers to spend more time at home with their families, and to provide for them an opportunity for more rest and recreation, in addition to more steady employment. The fact that the company will now be able to employ three thousand more men is, of course, another important consideration.

Henry Ford believes that every man needs more than one day a week for rest and recreation, and he understands how important it is for the worker to

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Alyhster, Apr. 5, 1928.

lead a happy home life, and to spend the time when he is off from work in a pleasant manner. He believes he should spend as much time as possible with his family and in working around the home, and also that there should be time for reading and self-education. He realizes that ideal conditions are still far off, but considers it quite likely that the administrative departments may soon be able to introduce the forty-hour week, so that the white-collar workers may also enjoy two days off each week.

Nobody's could think that this is done as an act of charity. Mr. Ford himself will certainly not be the loser. The workers are paid only for the time they put in on the job, and those to be added to the payroll will start in at a lower pay. The most important feature is the acceptance, in principle, of the forty-hour work week by the Ford Company, while industry in general is fighting stubbornly to preserve the antiquated forty-eight hour week. By his stand on this question, Mr. Ford has widened and deepened the chasm which for a long time has separated him from his fellows in big business and industry.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 8, 1922.

CHILDREN MUST BE PROTECTED

(Editorial)

Those who are opposed to the exploitation of child labor, and who have been hoping that protection of minors could be achieved by legislation have suffered a great disappointment by the recent decision rendered by Judge Boyd of North Carolina. He ruled that the Federal Child Welfare Act is unconstitutional. The ruling affected only two factories in the state, but it is feared that it will be upheld by the Supreme Court. For this reason, effective child welfare legislation is now being pressed in every state in the Union.

At the present time, four states allow children under fourteen years of age to work in factories and canning plants, and in twenty states children under sixteen may be employed in mines and quarries. Seventeen states permit children under sixteen to work more than eight hours a day, and in seven states they may work even on night shifts.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 8, 1922.

It should be clear to everybody that such conditions constitute a danger to the growing generation, and that they must be remedied. But the individual states cannot be depended on to do much about it, and it would therefore be highly regrettable if the Federal Child Welfare Act should be voided by the Supreme Court. If this should happen, it will become necessary to add an amendment to the Constitution. Such action should be possible to achieve, for nothing is more important to society than the health and welfare of its children.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 5, 1921.

WHITE SLAVERY

(Editorial)

The League of Nations is trying to stamp out white slavery, and a Swedish delegate, Mrs. Bugge-Micksell, has done much to bring this problem to the attention of the League. Legislation has been proposed which would provide for deportation of persons found guilty of this crime, and for special investigation of cases in which women are offered positions in foreign countries, as well as for more rigid control of persons who travel from one country to another.

It seems to us that political considerations should not be allowed to prevent America from co-operating with other nations in this effort to rid humanity of the scourge of white slavery. There is a great difference between such co-operation and actual membership in the League, and one is tempted to ask if the United States can really afford to decline the invitation to join other civilized nations in such a humanitarian undertaking.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 17, 1921.

MINIMUM WAGES

(Editorial)

In September 1918, Congress passed a law which fixed minimum wages on the District of Columbia. It was opposed on the grounds that since it also applied to women workers, it would have a detrimental effect on business, and would cause an increase in the cost of living. It was also prophesied that, as a result of this law, many jobs previously held by women would be taken over by men.

The committee which was appointed to study the effects of this controversial legislation has now submitted its third annual report, and according to this report none of the disheartening predictions has come true. Employers admit that business is better. The cost of living is as high in the District of Columbia as in other parts of the country, but no higher. The number of employed women has decreased by only four per cent since the end of the war, and practically no women have had to give up their jobs in favor of men.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 17, 1921.

It thus seems that the minimum wage law has had no ill effects. On the contrary, it has benefited women especially. Before it was passed, seventeen thousand, or about seventy to eighty per cent of all employed women in the District of Columbia, earned less than the present minimum wage. In certain occupations, such as those in laundries, restaurants, hotels and stores, where half of the employed women formerly earned less than twelve dollars per week, and many received as little as six, five, or even four dollars, the minimum weekly wage is now from \$15 to \$16.50. About twelve thousand women have received an hourly pay increase of thirty-eight per cent, and two fifths of them now receive more than the minimum wage.

This certainly marks a great improvement, but there is still a long way to go before women receive the same pay that men get for the same work.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 6, 1921.

TAX-EXEMPT HOMES FOR WORKERS

(Editorial)

In this country it is taken pretty much for granted that the South American nations have much to learn from us, and it seldom occurs to Americans that perhaps our southern neighbors could teach this great republic a few things. We have in mind a recent dispatch from Rio De Janeiro, in which it is reported that the housing shortage in the Brazilian capital has caused the authorities to revive a long-forgotten law from the days of Don Pedro. This law provides that no tax shall be paid on workers' homes.

A similar law is badly needed in this country, and if passed would, more than any other single measure, help to stimulate building activities and reduce the housing shortage here. The present taxation system is unjust, because

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 6, 1921.

workers pay proportionally much higher taxes on their modest dwellings than do millionaires on their palaces. No taxes at all should be paid on workers' homes, but the rich and mighty should be required to pay more than they are now paying. From a social point of view, such an arrangement is much to be desired, and even though we may not like to admit it, our Brazilian sister republic is leading the way. We should at least try to catch up with her.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 26, 1921.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS

(Editorial)

A subscriber from Minnesota has asked us to call to the attention of all our women readers the fact that thirty-nine state legislatures have now granted pensions to single mothers who have young children to provide for. We are glad to comply with the request, even though this subject has repeatedly been discussed on our pages.

Our correspondent points out that in many states the pension is being paid until the children reach the age of sixteen or seventeen. The state of Minnesota grants fifteen dollars per month for the oldest child, and ten dollars for the younger ones.

She goes on to say that many Swedish-American mothers, being rather bashful and also proud, fail to apply for this pension, and would rather suffer privation than ask for help. We want to assure such mothers that the pension does not

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 26, 1921.

represent charity at all. It is the right of the children, determined by law, and no mother in needy circumstances should deprive them of this privilege. The purpose of the pension is to take care of children who have no father to support them, and enable their mother to give them as good an upbringing as possible in their own home; thus keeping the family together instead of allowing it to become scattered among strangers.

Mothers who are eligible for this pension owe it both to themselves and to their children to apply for it. It certainly is no disgrace for them to secure decent living conditions and the proper upbringing of their children in this manner.

This aid given by the state often saves the children from having to go to an orphanage or to some other charitable institution. Such places, no matter how well they are run, can never take the place of a family home, be it ever so humble.

If, as our friend from Minnesota states, many eligible Swedish-American mothers neglect their duty by failing to apply for the pension, we can only say that it

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 26, 1921.

is a most deplorable situation. They are actually doing an injustice to themselves, to their children, and even to society as a whole. It is in the interest of the latter that the youngest generation be well taken care of, for upon it rest our hopes for the future of the race.

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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1920.

NEEDED LEGISLATION

From an esteemed subscriber in Rockford, we have received the following letter regarding the question which should be of interest to the great majority of our readers.

The standpoint which the writer takes on this question is undoubtedly shared by many but it does not alter our own conception, for which we make reservation to advance further reasons. The letter received reads as follows:

"Under the heading, 'Necessary Legislation' in your honored newspaper on New Year's day, you say, among other things: 'No matter how much one may deplore and seek to counteract the inconveniences which arise through strikes, particularly in enterprises and institutions upon which the



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1920.

undisturbed progress of the entire community life is dependent, we still believe that the prohibition of strikes by law constitutes an encroachment upon the personal liberty which is guaranteed the American people by the constitution'.

"If I may, I should like to make a few remarks on this matter. How can it be possible to consider it a constitutional right and liberty to strike in such enterprises and institutions upon which the undisturbed progress of the entire community life is dependent?

"Where does the personal liberty and right of the community come in under such circumstances?

"Shall not the Constitution be a protection and a defense for the law-

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1920.

bound freedom of all individuals?

"What can be considered more important, to have the right and liberty to work, or to have the right and liberty to go on strike?

"During the latest coal strike many other workers were, to a certain extent, thrown out of work, which means they were deprived of their full right and liberty to work in consequence of the fact that the mine workers had the right and liberty to strike. If there had been no coal strike, then, of necessity, other workers would have had their right and liberty to work undisturbed, and there would have been no necessity for the people as a whole to be without coal.

"Now, if all railroad workers should decide to go on strike, of course,



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other workers and the people as a whole would then suffer great difficulties. I doubt, if the Constitution of the United States, at least heretofore, has ever given a number of organized groups the right and liberty to plague and harm the remainder of the citizens, and at their cost, force special privileges and liberties for themselves which are not given to all the other workers within the land,

"What is a strike other than a kind of war or fight to do harm? If there is ever to be peace on earth then all wars and fights must cease, and the people, in controversial matters must submit their grievances to responsible or just courts of arbitration.

"It is strange that just from the quarter where one now hears such a high-sounding cry for personal liberty and the right to strike that



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these organizations, in an overwhelming measure, seconded the brutal and immoderate policy to rob the people of the traditional right and liberty hallowed by Christ's teaching, the right of self-determination of the individual in the matter of food and drink.

"Freedom! Yes, but let us have freedom, bound by law and order, which is consistent with our reputation of being a Christian and free land. But then one should also learn to live harmoniously.

"A happy New Year!

C.F.N.

Our objections to the forgoing will be brief.

We have only treated this matter as a question of principle in its



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relation to the Constitution of the United States. It is clear to us that the right to strike, which is to say lay down one's work or to refuse to work in an expression of the personal liberty which is guaranteed to the American people by the Constitution. The Constitution can be changed, but only in the manner which is therein prescribed. And by reason hereof we have thought, and we shall continue to think, that prohibiting of strikes can only be initiated through an amendment to the Constitution.

The reasons which the contributor has advanced, and the inconveniences which he points out, are so evident that no objections can be made against them. But they are directed mainly against the disproportions which arise



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not through the refusal of the majority to work themselves, but their refusal to allow others to work. According to our conception, this disproportion is dependent upon the fact that labor unions have been able to engage a reserved peace so that they are not economically responsible for the damage which they effect. This is without doubt an injustice as well as a flaw in the legislation which can very easily be righted without taking the troublesome, circuitous route of an amendment to the Constitution.



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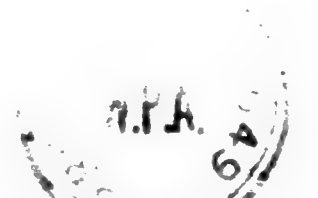
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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 1, 1920.

NECESSARY LEGISLATION

Congress will convene again on January 5 to resume the work suspended for the Christmas holidays. The most important legislation is the adjustment of the economic status of the railroads, their position in respect to the state and their workers, at the time when the railroads in accordance with the decision of the President, are to be returned, to their owners on March 1. The Senate has passed the Cummins Bill, and the House of Representatives has passed the Esch Bill. Both are now in the hands of a conference committee that will seek to equalize the differences for a joint decision. The greatest difference is the strike question. The Senate bill would take the right to strike away from the railroad workers, while the Esch Bill does not suggest limiting the rights of the workers.

No matter how much one may deplore and yet seek to counteract the difficulties



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which arise through strikes, particularly in enterprises or institutions upon which the undisturbed progress of the entire community life is dependent, we still believe that prohibiting strikes by law constitutes an encroachment on the personal freedom which is guaranteed the American people by the constitution. Therefore, we consider such an abridgment to be self-evident in the nature of basic law. Thus, nothing can be effected, except in the manner prescribed by the constitution itself. We hope, in the meantime, that this stumbling block will be avoided for a quick settlement. We will simply invite an economic crisis, with serious consequences, if we do not put the railroads in order so that they may again take up their duties under properly organized conditions, as much as possible before the time set for returning the railroads to private operators.


We place, without doubt, this indigenous question first of all. It appears



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to us far less important whether or not, as it is now rumored, a compromise can be effected in regard to a ratification of the treaty of peace. We now hear talk about deliberations in that direction among the leaders in Congress. But we cannot see what these deliberations can accomplish when we know that the only compromise which can be thought of is for President Wilson to show that he is willing to abandon the intractable standpoint he has taken heretofore.

If he does not, then the question of a compromise falls short of itself. The thought of what may follow thereafter need not frighten anyone. Those who should be most anxious for a quick peace settlement - the American people - do not appear to permit such minor matters to upset their digestion. We should like to think that a much larger number of American citizens uneasily await what is to be the situation in this country after January 16, 1920, and whether or not the highest court settles the prohibition question before



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then, than those who will permit their reasoning to be occupied by the final fate of the League of Nations. Indifference in this regard is greater than ever, for a year ago the League of Nations had at least some interest as news. At the same time, one can also truthfully say that opposition to America's mixing in European politics increases with each day that passes. But it is still not so strong but what the majority of the people would be satisfied if a settlement could be effected between President Wilson and the Senate, in respect to the League of Nations. Taken as a whole, however, one still considers it to be of less importance in comparison to other questions which stand nearer to us, and about which, we therefore are able to form our own convictions.

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Svenska Kuriren, June 28, 1917.

HIGH PRICES

(Editorial)

It would be a great idea to create a staple Control Board while there is still something left to control.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 26, 1915.

TERRIBLE CONDITIONS

(Editorial)

A committee appointed by the City Council is now conducting an investigation of the recent strike in the garment industry of Chicago, and the conditions which led up to it. A few hearings have already been held and have disclosed that the strikers worked under very distressing conditions, and that in several instances their employers were guilty of gross neglect and breach of law and regulations.

One girl, called as a witness, testified that she started working at six o'clock in the morning; her forewoman, however, instructed her not to punch the time clock until half past seven. She quit work at a quarter of six in the evening, and thus the state law which limits the working day of women in industry to ten hours was evaded. Another girl told of working from six to six, and yet was unable to earn more than six dollars



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 26, 1915.

a week, at the very most. A third stated that when work was slow she made about seventy-eight cents a week, and that her husband earned a similar sum.

Other girls testified that during the busy season they worked from half past seven to a quarter of six; when they also gave up their half-hour for lunch they were able to earn as much as eight dollars a week. However, the average wage came to about five dollars. They were required to buy the needles which they needed for their work. If a garment was damaged or ruined, the guilty girl was charged from one and a half to two dollars; if it could not be determined who was responsible, each member of the group was charged twenty-five cents. Three hundred girls shared one washroom. On the whole, it was evident that they were subjected to pretty harsh treatment by the management.

It is only proper that such conditions be given an airing, but that alone is not enough. The situation calls for a thorough cleanup by the factory



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 26, 1915.

inspector and by the health department.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 24, 1915.

JUSTICE FOR WORKERS

(Editorial)

It is customary among corporations and individual employers to discharge faithful elderly workers on the grounds that they are old and worn out, and that the business is in need of younger blood. It is only natural that this practice produces bitter feelings among its victims.

As a rule, no provisions are made, in the form of pensions or other security, which would enable these unfortunate people to face their declining years with courage and hope, and without fear of complete destitution. On the contrary, it is often said of such and such an old discharged employee that "he received fair wages, but did not save anything, and it is, therefore, his own fault if he now has nothing to fall back on".

The situation is too serious to be dismissed with such a hard-boiled statement. It offers no solution, and is just as unsatisfactory as if an employer were



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 24, 1915.

to say of a worker who had been crippled for life in an accident on the job, "It is too bad, but the accident was not caused by any negligence on my part". In the case of the old worker, he has given the employer a lifetime of work, and the disabled worker may have given one or more of his limbs or have suffered some other incapacitating injury. Their employers certainly owe them something more than their bare wages. After they have used, and benefited from, their productive capacity, they have no right to throw them aside as one throws away a worn out pair of shoes. Both the injured worker and the one dismissed on account of age are entitled to security.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 9, 1915.

A TIMELY LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

(Editorial)

When a person has broken the law, and the court determines the punishment, it happens in many cases that the culprit is let off with a fine; and if he is able to pay it he does not have to serve time in jail or prison. But if he cannot he is placed behind the bars. Such a case is a touching demonstration of privileges enjoyed by the moneyed man, under circumstances where money really should not count at all.

The injustice of this system should be clear to every thinking person, but up to now it has, nevertheless, been permitted to continue.

However, former Municipal Judge Cleland, of Chicago, has now prepared a proposal which is to be submitted to the legislature in Springfield, and which may correct this situation, that is to say, when and if the lawmakers get ready to



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 9, 1915.

to act on it.

Judge Cleland's proposal provides that if a person who has been sentenced to pay a fine is a citizen and regularly employed he shall be given thirty days in which to pay it, if such extension is necessary. Such a provision would place the poor man on an equal footing with his fellow citizen who has money and, in many cases, save him from the disgrace of serving time in a penal institution. The justice of such a procedure is evident, and it is to be hoped that the legislature will make it into law. There should be equality before the bar of justice, not only in theory but also in practice.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 13, 1910.

OLD-AGE SECURITY

(Editorial)

The Swedish-American Congressman, Frederick Lundin, is the outstanding champion of old age security in the United States, and the arguments which he presented in his speech in the House of Representatives last June have reverberated throughout the country. It is evident that the Congressman has made a thorough study of this subject, and spared no trouble in collecting dependable and instructive data from countries where the pensioning of aged people is already in operation.

This issue has already been on the agenda for a long time in several countries, but here in America we have not even made the preliminary motions. Congressman Lundin has proposed that a commission be appointed to study the question from all angles, and he intends, if re-elected, to continue his efforts in behalf of this cause.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 13, 1910.

The American social consciousness is not very alert in this respect, and the national conception of a just and equitable society is not clearly defined. It is, therefore, often easy for the financially strong to exploit those who are financially weak. In this country there is also an official attitude of indifference toward the hardships of old age, and a vigorous educational campaign is much needed: firstly, to inform the public as well as our officials of actual conditions among indigent old people, and, secondly, to let them know what other progressive countries are doing for their old people.

There are signs that the public is becoming interested, and Congressman Lundin is receiving many sympathetic and encouraging messages. There is reason to believe that the commission, the appointment of which he proposed, will materialize in the near future.

Quite a bit is being done through private efforts, but it is not adequate and it is not what we want. We want an official pension, granted as a right, not as charity. Under present conditions it is often humiliating and degrading



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for old people to apply for help, but a state pension, provided by law, will enable aged dependent persons, most of whom have worked hard all their lives, to face their declining years without fear of absolute destitution.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 2, 1910.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

(Editorial)



The campaign "platforms" of political parties often contain generalities and empty phrases which, on closer examination, are found to mean exactly nothing. However, in the platform recently adopted by the Ohio Republican organization there is a plank of real significance. We refer to the resolution demanding that industrial accidents, in which workers become temporarily or permanently incapacitated and often lose their lives, be charged up to the general industrial overhead as part of production costs.

This is the correct viewpoint, and differs drastically from the attitude taken by American industry up to the present time. Such a law has not as yet been incorporated in the statutes of any state, but from time to time commissions have been appointed to study and submit recommendations on the question. It must be admitted that in respect to industrial

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 2, 1910.

legislation of this type, the more progressive countries in Europe are much more advanced than we are.

We are anxious to see which of our states will take the initiative in assuring the worker adequate compensation for injuries suffered while at work. Under existing conditions he has little protection, and in the courts, where he is compelled to go for justice, he is often treated as if he were a criminal.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 15, 1910.

A GRAVE SITUATION

(Editorial)

Child health and child training are subjects which rate a prominent place among the sciences but are, unfortunately, given too little practical and popular attention. According to official statistics one hundred and sixty out of every one thousand American babies die before they are one year old, and this death rate is highest in families in the low income groups. Reports from Erfurt, Germany, reveal that among the working classes of that city, five hundred out of every one thousand babies die during their first year of life.

These figures are appalling and if such a death rate existed among cattle, for instance, the government would certainly be expected to spend millions of dollars, if necessary, for research into the causes and cures of such a terrible plague, and our sympathy would go out to the farmer.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 15, 1910.

Ignorance and poverty are the baby's worst enemies, and we mention them in the order of their importance. Poverty is likely to be with us for some time to come, judging from present indications, but much can be done to eliminate ignorance. A newspaper has recently suggested that every applicant for a marriage license be required to take an approved course in the fundamentals of good housekeeping, health protection, and child care. We think our colleague has got something there.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 1, 1910.

THE CONGRESS AND THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

(Editorial)

Everybody will agree that the United States Government should afford those people that are working for it just and humane treatment, and it certainly is in a financial position to do so. This was recognized by the Congressmen themselves when, not so long ago, they raised their own salary from five thousand to seventy-five hundred dollars a year, an increase of fifty per cent. They did so in spite of the fact that they are on the job in Washington for only a few months every year, and already enjoyed free transportation to and from the Capitol, free postage, free office help, and other privileges. However, most of us feel that the people's representatives deserved this salary increase, and their action did not draw severe criticism from any quarter. An able Congressman is entitled to a good salary so that he will not have to supplement his income from



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other sources. The same can be said of our judges.

The bill providing for an eight-hour day, which is now pending in Congress, certainly does not demand the impossible. On the contrary, it is very reasonable and allows for exceptions for certain types of workers, such as railroad mail clerks. According to this bill, contractors doing work for the government will be required to maintain an eight-hour day on such jobs wherever possible, and favoritism in this matter is guarded against.

As might be expected, the bill is meeting plenty of opposition. At a public hearing held last year by the committee in charge, representatives of government contractors voiced strong objections. Superintendent Mull of Cramp and Sons' large projects in Philadelphia, denounced the proposal, declaring that "many workers would be better off morally, physically, spiritually, and financially if they were required to work



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fifteen hours a day." Such statements must, of course, be regarded only as relics of the days of slavery; they are of interest as reminders that those days were left behind not so very long ago, and may God forbid that they catch up with us again. It is regrettable that the official representative of a big employer should express such views.

At the same meeting another gentleman stated that labor is really a commodity, and when it is much in demand a worker should be thankful for the chance to work ten or even twelve hours a day. At other times, when there is no demand for his services, the worker just naturally does not work at all. This idea of classifying labor with brick, furniture, and other wares has also had its day in our legislatures, but should now be a thing of the past. It is the time to take another step forward, and while we are planning to make the eight-hour day universal, embracing all workers, it is fitting to start with government employees.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 25, 1910.

SWEDISH

LUNDIN APPEALS TO THE NATION

(Editorial)



On April 9, 1909, Congressman Fred Lundin of the Seventh District of Illinois, introduced a resolution before the House of Representatives requesting the Speaker to appoint a committee to study the question of old age pensions in all its phases, and with instructions to report to the House whether or not its findings indicated that such a pension system would be desirable and practical for the United States.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, which apparently has taken no action on it, for Mr. Lundin has felt compelled to bring the question before the people in order to stimulate public interest and discussion. In a lengthy paper he relates the history of old age pensions in other countries, and urges newspapers and other publications to lend their support to this important social undertaking. This letter to the nation is accompanied

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 25, 1910.

by a copy of the resolution adopted by the Illinois Legislature, April 22, 1909, endorsing the Congressman's proposition to the House of Representatives in Washington.



It is none too early for the United States to wake up and do something in this important matter, and there are, we are glad to say, signs of an awakening. Thus Congressman Coundrey of Missouri has recently introduced a proposal for a pension law which does not have to wait for the report of a slovenly committee, and which has, of course, not a chance of being passed. But we consider it an encouraging sign, and as a forerunner of things to come. The people are not yet quite ready for such an epoch-making event, but we venture to predict that within a few years, when the question has been thoroughly discussed, a law providing for old age pensions will be considered a matter of course.

Such a law has strong opponents even among persons who claim to be able to influence public opinion. Thus a university professor--not a Chicago man

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 25, 1910.

this time, but one from Harvard--has in a recent speech declared that all support of aged people ought to be withdrawn for the benefit of young persons in order to help the latter become independent in their declining years. In his wisdom this man would even abolish homes for the aged and other such benevolent institutions on the grounds that these unfortunate people are entirely worthless, and society is better off without them.

It is to be hoped that Congressman Lundin's timely proposal will be taken up for serious discussion, and that this humane cause will receive the consideration it deserves. We are getting off to a late start at that.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 11, 1910.

LABOR LEGISLATION

(Editorial)

America's workers are surprised and disappointed because President Taft did not voice any concern for them in his message to the Sixty-first Congress, and are asking themselves if he has already forgotten whose votes put him in the White House. They are hoping that he will deal with their problems in a special message, but are, in all probability, due for another disappointment. However, the laboring man does not readily give up, and he is accustomed to fight hard for every inch of gain as far as progressive labor legislation is concerned, even though such legislation is admittedly beneficial, not only to his own class but to the entire nation.

The workers of Illinois have for many years attempted to put through a so-called "liability law," and strong pressure is being applied during the present session of the legislature.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 11, 1910.

Here are some clauses that should be included in this law: The abolishment of the so-called "fellow servant rule." It should be left to the discretion of the jury to decide what constitutes negligence; to what extent the victim of an accident was at fault; and whether or not he exposed himself to unnecessary risks.

The purpose of this law should be to provide protection for the worker, and place upon the employer the responsibility of taking certain measures to prevent accidents, and protect the health of his employees. A law of this kind has been the object of controversy for a considerable length of time, and in spite of repeated defeats its supporters are keeping right on fighting, not only in Illinois, but in several other states.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 31, 1909.

NATIONAL REFERENDUM

(Editorial)

In the early days of our republic opinions were sharply divided in regard to the extent of the respective powers vested in the executive and the legislative branches of the government, and there was a tendency within the latter gradually to take on the aspects of a monarchy. In order to prevent this tendency from spreading it was decided that neither the Congress nor the executive department should have the authority to add any provisions to the Constitution or make changes in those already existing. A Supreme Court had been instituted, but since its judges were appointed by the President its powers were of necessity limited to deciding whether or not certain laws were constitutional. Even with such safeguards it is doubtful if the states would have ratified the Constitution were it not for their absolute faith in the honesty and patriotism of George Washington.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 31, 1909.

But it was soon realized that future developments would make it desirable and necessary to make additions to the Constitution, and it was agreed to subject such additions to referendum, thus permitting the people to make the final decision. An amendment to the Constitution becomes law when it has been approved by three fourths of the state legislatures. And what is this procedure if it is not a referendum, which really means an expression of the will of the voters? Nevertheless it is considered in some quarters as a somewhat dangerous experiment of a slightly socialistic, not to say anarchistic, nature. It is true that the people do not vote **directly**, but they are speaking through their representatives who are supposed to be close to the people, to know what serves their interests, and to act accordingly.

While we have lived through four wars, one of which was a bloody and exhausting civil war, and while we have created a general prosperity unequalled in history in spite of the abuses of a powerful money-aristocracy, little use has been made of the national referendum. The Constitution has undergone slight



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changes on fifteen different occasions, and strong public opinion has been required to bring about the changes. It has been thirty-nine years since the fifteenth amendment, which granted the Negro the right to vote was incorporated into the supreme law of the land. Since then, certain conditions, caused by the formations of powerful trusts and the concentration of wealth in comparatively few hands, have become serious problems. A privileged class has emerged which is not paying its just share of our governmental expenses with the result that an unduly heavy tax burden has to be carried by the less privileged citizens who are least able to carry it. These people have footed the bill for wars, and are actually paying for the upkeep of a financial aristocracy, which in turn exerts pressure on legislatures in order to maintain its own supremacy.

In our constitutional amendments and their practical application we have taken measures to protect the rights of the individual who is under arrest, accused of a crime, and those of the strikebreaker, the Negro, and the millionaire. Another amendment, which will operate for the benefit of the common, ordinary



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 31, 1909.

man, who hitherto patiently has accepted his fate, is now under discussion. It is aimed at a more equitable taxation system, and will, in essence, empower the Congress to assess a direct tax on incomes. It is possible that such an amendment will be subjected to a national referendum.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 18, 1909.

THE INCOME TAX

(Editorial)

It is undoubtedly only a question of time when the much discussed income tax will be introduced in this country. Without it, it will be almost impossible to frame a just tariff law.

Senator Bailey has introduced an income tax bill in the Senate, but according to it, incomes of less than five thousand dollars would not be taxed, and this clause is considered a serious mistake. Decisions so far handed down by the Supreme Court, and which are related to the tax question, indicate that a constitutional income tax must embrace all incomes, be they high or low. This interpretation will, of course, seriously affect the wage earner, but we are inclined to believe that if we assume, say, a three per cent tax on all incomes, the worker making three hundred dollars a year will gladly pay nine for the satisfaction of seeing the one-million-a-year man lay his thirty thousand dollars on the line as his contribution to the support of our gov-

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 18, 1909.

ernment. The tax which the worker now pays in the form of high prices on necessities amounts to much more than the tentative nine dollars, and, furthermore, the trusts take most of it, leaving very little for the Government.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 11, 1905.

THEIR GENERAL CAPITALISTS GO ON STRIKE
(FOR SVENSKA TRIBUNEN-NYHETER, BY P. 135)

Their general strikes are called panics. They declared one not so long ago, and there are already rumors of a still bigger one to come. Smaller strikes are declared every so often and they are called lockouts.

Our governing bodies should do their utmost to prevent strikes of any kind. The workers should not strike, for such procedure hurts society; and capital should not strike, for it hurts our society even worse. Some years ago a strike was about to break out in Wall Street, but the government stepped in and prevented it.

Why do they bring about a panic? To crush their competitors, of course. The workers call their strikes for the same reason. Can panics be prevented by legislation? Well, that is the equivalent of asking whether society has the right and power to protect itself against its enemies.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 11, 1906.

Inasmuch as strikes are injurious, they are enemies of society, be it workers or capitalists who do the striking.

What kind of legislation would be required? That is not easy to answer in detail, but one thing is certain: It would have to be based on the assumption that the government has the right to exercise control of accumulated capital to prevent it from operating against the interests of society. The study of the historical development of our society is a great aid in this matter. From it we learn what took place during the dissolution of feudalism and the inception of our present system.

At that time accumulated capital consisted of great land domains, including the people living within them, which were ruled by the mighty feudal barons. These latter were powerful enough to disregard the state; indeed, they constituted the ruling power and the kings and lawful governments were helpless

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Svenska Lribunen-lyheter, Dec. 11, 1906.

against them. They declared "general strike" repeatedly, defying both people and government, and their purpose was to accumulate still more property. They were masters at exploitation and made robbery a science.

But if society is to persist, it must fight its enemies. Also in this case it did, and the Feudal system disappeared, but not the European nations. How were they saved? The government had to bring about a change in the conception of property rights. These were not allowed to operate to the detriment of the commonweal. The feudal barons were deprived of a great part of their private estates, without any compensation. The government stepped in and took control of the great accumulations of capital, thus protecting the state against abusive acts. Present-day's governments will have to do the same, and they have a perfect right to do so.

Our ideas of property are rather obsolete. If, as happens in Sweden, a single individual owns more property than is owned by the combined

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population of an entire township, or even county, this is considered quite proper. But such a condition is really in defiance of both divine and human reason. And the government should take a hand in correcting such an injustice. In fact, it will become imperative to do so if our kind of society is to survive. It is not even necessary to argue the case; it speaks for itself and is based on the logic of natural development.

And when in the course of progress we reach the point where we clearly realize the necessity of such a reform, it will be so self-evident that only those who possess excessive wealth are likely to oppose it, and it is not at all improbable that even their sense of justice will in time enable them to see the light and willingly submit to the necessary readjustments.

First of all, a change in our banking system is required, giving the government control of the circulation of money, so that it can prevent a small

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 11, 1936.

clique of powerful financiers from paralyzing our industry by inducing a panic.

It is only in recent years that it has come to be understood that a panic is planned and executed just as a war or a workmen's strike is planned and conducted. This has not been generally known, because the most important things are often done secretly. But now since the government interfered and stopped a panic about to break out, more and more people are beginning to see that control of the great accumulation of capital is necessary. Capital must not be allowed to strike. And the procedure must be the same as was employed against the feudal barons of the Middle Ages to terminate their power, which they abused.

The government itself must wield the supreme power or it ceases to be a real government.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 4, 1906.

[POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS]

Don't forget to write your congressman and remind him of the necessity of establishing postal savings banks.

The demand for such institutions should not be permitted to die down just because some time has now elapsed since the last great bank crash.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 13, 1906.

EQUAL TAXATION
(FOR SVENSKA TRIBUNEN-NYHETER, by FLEDS)

The smaller fellow should not carry the heavy end of the burden, and neither should the poor man pay more taxes than his wealthy fellow-citizen. This seems so self-evident that there is hardly room for argument. Nevertheless, the laws here in our free America are so formulated as to bring about precisely this condition in regard to taxation. We pay all our taxes to the Federal Government in the form of import duties. Thus, if I buy a dollar's worth of sugar, I pay forty cents to the government and actually receive sixty cents' worth of sugar. That is if the sugar is imported from a foreign country; in the case of domestically produced sugar, I pay the forty cents to the sugar trust, and the government does not benefit from the transaction.

So it is with most of our necessities. Of all those commodities which we consume to any large extent, coffee is the only one on which we do not pay import duty.

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A worker earning five hundred dollars a year may pay as much as fifty dollars out of this income in taxes to the government, while a multimillionaire earning five million dollars a year cannot possibly pay proportionately as much in import duty, inasmuch as he cannot consume one thousand times as much as the worker in question; if he did, his tax would be half a million dollars.

It is also a well-known fact that large estates are not being assessed, in proportion, as highly as the small ones. Therefore, the people of small means are required to contribute from five to ten times as much toward the support of their government as the rich ones. This is the actual situation even though many do not realize it.

Of course, it is unjust, but how may a more just condition be brought about? Easier said than done! The Federal Government must have revenue in order to carry on its functions, and up to now import duties have been its only

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 13, 1906.

source of such revenue. But it certainly ought to be possible to work out a more just system of taxation than the one which is now in force. There is no sense in forcing the poor man to pay twice as much tax, in proportion, as the rich one, not to mention paying actually many times as much, as under present conditions.

From time to time I have commented on the labor question, and it seems to me that it would be very much in order for the country's workers to take up the fight for a revamping of our tax system.

I understand that the Swedish government also collects import duties, but not to such an extent as is done here. Income below a certain limit is tax exempt. In this country the introduction of a tax on income would undoubtedly be a step in the right direction. Under such a provision, the man with a five-hundred-dollar income would pay a certain percentage of it in taxes, and the millionaire would pay the same percentage out of his five-million-dollar income, and even if the worker's five hundred dollars should be exempt from taxation, no great injustice would be done. Chances are

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that the latter would have a greater number of future citizens to support than the rich man. Even at that, the advantage would be on the side of the millionaire, for one thousand such workers might bring up two thousand future citizens, which would be impossible for any single person to do, even if his income alone were larger than theirs combined. And certainly, the bringing up of the country's children is by far the most indispensable contribution to its future well-being.

In conclusion, I admit that it is no easy task to rectify this existing injustice. My chief purpose is to call attention to the problem, and it is to be hoped that a solution will be found in the not too distant future.

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Svenska Tribunen-Myheter, Oct. 23, 1906.

LABORERS AND POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

(Editorial)

Of all civilized countries the United States is the only one which does not have postal savings banks. It is not hard to find the reason for this. It is the influence of the financial kings on our government and Congress that has hindered the establishment of such banks.

The working class, especially, should put forth every effort to force the Federal Government to establish such banks without undue delay. They should also strongly advocate changes in laws regarding other savings banks so that the depositors would be adequately protected. The Stensland Bank is the latest and best example of a bank with no protection for the laborer's savings. The failure of this bank caused more deaths from shock, and suicides than has ever happened before in a bank crash.

Often the factory worker cannot invest his savings in real estate. The



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 23, 1906.

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I F 6 factory may be shut down unexpectedly and the savings are as lost as though they were lost in a bank failure. If the worker has his own home, the employer can (and often has) take advantage of this by closing down, making it necessary for the laborer to go elsewhere to earn his living, and then the worker will find no one who is in a position to buy the house or the equity in it.

If the worker has his savings deposited with the government the money is safe; no matter where he is forced to move, he has the right to withdraw his money as he may need it. If there is an argument regarding rate of wages he can move wherever he pleases, and he does not lose one cent.

Insurance companies have also done their utmost to oppose the establishment of the postal savings banks. Their pet argument was to suggest the advantages of endowment policies. The recent insurance scandals have shown where a poor man's money goes.

The postal savings bank will be a real help to the really poor man, as it



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 23, 1906.

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I F 6 permits him to open an account to which he may add deposits as small as ten cents and up at a time. The pennies make the dollar and in time the total amount saved is often somewhat surprising.

The French postal savings banks are shown by statistics to be the greatest help that the poor workers have had the good fortune to obtain.

My opinion is that the establishment of postal savings banks in the United States will be impossible unless the matter becomes a political issue. The strongest argument in favor of the banks will be the fight put up against them by our big bankers and other money magnates.

The farmers, united with the populists, made a determined effort to bring about the reorganization of our banking system but the Bank Syndicate was too strong.

The present prosperity may make many think that the postal savings bank is



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Svenska Tribunen-lyheter, Oct. 23, 1906.

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unnecessary and useless but history repeats itself; when a depression occurs again, the millions lost by the working class will be many, which they can ill afford to lose, while if the money were in the hands of our government not a cent of loss would be sustained by the poor man. Further discussion on this subject will appear in a future issue.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 18, 1906.

[CAMPAIGN FOR POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS]

Our Chicago Swedish Colony has started an earnest campaign for Postal Savings Banks by calling a mass meeting at the North Side Turner Hall on Saturday evening that drew a capacity house. Mayor Dunne presided at the meeting while our prominent countrymen spoke fluently on the subject. Jane Addams, Julius Goldzier, Frank Buchanan, and Quin O'Brien also spoke with great enthusiasm. Among statistics given out, those from Sweden were enthusiastically received. The statistics showed that Sweden had 571,500 depositors in the Postal Savings Banks, the deposits totaling \$14,000,000.

These figures won the interest and confidence of the assembled people of all nationalities and nearly all signed a petition to Congress to arrange for this branch of banking throughout the United States.



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Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 19, 1905.

THE SHAME OF CIVILIZATION

(Editorial)

Statistics inform us that about 2,000,000 children, ages five to sixteen years, are working in the factories in the United States. A large percentage of these are under twelve years of age. How depressing these facts are for all those who have been working, hoping, and dreaming of a day when children were to be permitted to remain children until the struggle for existence is rightly due to start. What dark and sad shadows this child labor casts on the road leading forward and upward towards the sunny heights of civilization and humanity. What does our hypocritic twentieth century possess to boast about? It permits religious persecution and race hatred; it looks coldly on while people murder each other for the sake of miserable winnings, while negroes are burned at the

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stake, while whipping, a relic from barbarism, is again being introduced into our prisons, while swindlers on a large scale are being coddled by the representatives of law, while the representatives of the people are selling their honor for gold; while honesty is being ridiculed, virtue is being soiled; while children are made the pawns of the money vendor; while Satan laughs at the whole.

A picture from past centuries meets our eye, a picture so attractive, and so truly human, so pure and so divine, the picture of the great reformer, who on his way through Judea once said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for such is the Kingdom of Heaven." The Man of Nazareth read in the eyes of the children innocence and purity; but His disciples have not been



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able to perceive what He saw in the children, or, if they have seen it, they have not dared to announce it. Cowards they are, these present day pupils of Jesus; without raising their voice against the greatest crime of the century, they calmly observe how our modern slave drivers, like leeches, suck the red blood out of the bodies of the children, make their cheeks pale, and deprive their eyes of their sparkle all of this in order that they themselves may be enabled to lead a life of ease and pleasure, sustained by the labor of others.

And yet we brag about our christian civilization, and of the great things we are accomplishing for the poor children in heathen lands. Go on, you Christians, spread light and sunshine to the poor Africans, they need it, but do not forget that in your own city, perhaps only a few hundred feet from your own homes, pale and wan



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little boys and girls are compelled to work hard when they ought to be at school, instead of at the factory bench. The heathen children are living under far better conditions than the 2,000,000 child-laborers at factories in the United States. They are as near Heaven and much farther from Hell than the child slaves are under our civilization.

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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 22, 1905.

UNITED STATES AND THE BANKS

(Editorial Short)

The United States government prints and furnishes the banks with \$500,000,000 in bank notes, and then borrows it and is paying interest on this money. The banks know that the citizens in general know so little about this kind of transaction that they will never be able to get at the root of the matter, and Congress is the agent of the bankers. Would not a person feel just a trifle foolish if he were to lend one of his neighbors one thousand dollars, then afterwards borrow back the money he had lent, paying interest on the amount he borrowed back? But that is precisely what we, as a nation, are doing. For forty years, the Congress has voted for such a system, and the people do not know it.



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Svenska Nyheter, July 18, 1905.

A FEW MEN ARE RULING THE UNITED STATES

(Editorial)

In spite of our much braged-of universal suffrage, in spite of our country's excellent constitution in many respects, in spite of our freedom widely sung, there exists in our country an oligarchy, a rulership by a few men who hold sway over the people as if by iron rod, a rulership as objectionable as the autocracy in Russia.

The real government in the United States is not elected by the people; it is appointed, and it consists of the nine members of our highest court.

Direct election by the people determines who are to be our Congressmen. Our

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Senators are elected as our political fakery decide; the President is elected by Representatives from the States, and the President appoints the members of the court which governs the country. If a good law, of value to the people be passed by the House of Representatives, one may be fairly certain that it will be killed in the Senate. If by chance it should pass the Senate also, the President has the right to veto it. But suppose that the President accepts the decision by Congress, the law does not yet assume final standing as law. Above the President, above the Congress, above the 90,000,000 people, stand our highest court, and by means of the single word, "unconstitutional," this court may overrule the decision and the wishes of the people.

In no other country on earth is there to be found such a system of dictatorship, not even in the most monarchic countries.

The power of our highest court was not always as great as it is today; the

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power has grown with the years. According to the statement by Frederick Upham Adams, there is no paragraph in the Constitution giving the Supreme Court the right to declare laws unconstitutional. When Justice John Marshall, under President Jefferson's administration attempted to overrule the government's opinion in a certain matter, the President ignored the court.

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When Justice Taney, under President Lincoln's term in office, sought to mix in government affairs, Mr. Lincoln used his power as the nation's President, and the court had to bow down.

But in 1893 when the law of taxation on the basis of annual income was passed, times had changed. Nothing in the law was contrary to the Constitution, and on the first vote, five of the nine justices were in favor of the law.

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But immediately afterwards, one of the five changed his opinion, for reasons which he best knows, and the law was declared unconstitutional.

The nine members of the Supreme court are keen and intelligent men, but they are not the possessors of all wisdom. Our country contains thousands of lawyers equally keen as they, as well versed in the law as they. Our country also has millions of keen citizens, all of whom are in favor of the acceptance of such a law, but they must keep silent and suffer, wondering what, after all, is their business as voters, since the voice in the most important questions is never listened to, or taken into consideration.

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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 16, 1904.

THE COURTS VERSUS THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

(Editorial)

The fight for the eight-hour working day is being waged all over the civilized world with varying degrees of success. In Europe as well as in America the shortsighted employers are against it, while the farsighted, progressive employers are for it. In this country the new system has gained favor among all classes, and in the building industry and a few others the eight-hour working day has been definitely established.

It has been hoped that the United States would be the first country to make the eight-hour day compulsory through legislation, and it is probably for this reason that some states already have passed legislation in favor of it.

However, the judges of the country who wield great power are looming as a

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 16, 1904.

serious obstacle to such action, and behind them, according to their own declarations, stands the Constitution of the United States. A few days ago Judge White, of the New York State Supreme Court, stated that it is against the Constitution to limit the working day to eight hours.

We do not know on which paragraph of the Constitution Judge White bases this opinion, but his ruling is decisive for the State of New York until overruled by the highest tribunal of the country, the United States Supreme Court. The powers vested in the latter are almost unlimited. Just as the Supreme Court of a State may declare void a law passed by the legislature, so the highest court of the land may nullify a decision made by the United States Congress.

If the Constitution really does contain a paragraph which makes it unlawful to institute the eight-hour working day, then it is high time that it be changed, be it ever so holy, and readjusted to fit the requirements of our times.

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Not only can the judges, by a doubtful interpretation of a constitutional paragraph, prevent a state from enforcing highly desirable laws, but they can also interfere with the individual's right to manage his own affairs. They have the power, or maybe they only assume it, to prevent the worker and the employer from agreeing on an eight-hour working day.

In Europe, where legislative bodies, whose members are elected by the people and are superior to appointed officials, the state has taken the lead in promoting progressive legislation. Thus the fight for an eight-hour working day has become a political issue of the highest magnitude, affecting as it does both the physical and spiritual well-being of a large part of the population.

We agree with the great English manufacturer and Socialist, Rober Owen, who about sixty years ago, when asked to give some reasons why an eight-hour working day was so desirable, gave this answer:

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"Because it is the longest time a man can work efficiently, and at the same time maintain his physical and mental health and contentment; that is, if we consider the average, and grant that the weak has as much right as the strong.

"Because modern chemical and mechanical inventions make a longer working day unnecessary.

"Because no one has the right to demand more work of another than is necessary for the maintenance of society.

"Because it is to the best interests of everyone that all men and women be permitted to lead an existence worthy of human beings."

This declaration is as true today as it was sixty years ago, and it certainly ought to be endorsed by employers of our times who have acquired such a great share of the benefits, which modern science and invention have given to the world.



Svenska Nyheter, May 10, 1904.

THOU SHALT NOT KILL

(Editorial)



Capital punishment is a repugnant blot on our civilization, a type of punishment which is more degrading for humanity itself than for the criminal who is subjected to it.

The fifth commandment says: "Thou shalt not kill," and in our opinion this applies to society as well as to the individual. If the latter, on the spur of the moment or after more or less deliberation, takes the life of a human being, he commits murder, and so does society when it puts to death a person who has broken its law, and in that case society's crime is even graver than that of the individual, for while the latter must be supposed to have been in an abnormal state of mind, caused by such mental conditions as greed for other's gold, a breakdown of his better self, hate, caused by real or imaginary injustice, etc., society places itself in the judge's seat and sentences the transgressor to death. With what right? It is doubtful whether society has any right to mete out punishment; its

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duty is to educate and promote proper development, and if it has failed in this duty, it should certainly attempt to recondition the individual, when its former negligence has caused him to run afoul of the law.

Society cannot wake up the dead victim; but in order to avenge his death, it takes another life in a brutal manner. The first murder is supposed to justify another one. As if society had any more right to take a human life than the individual!

Just as the murderer's knife or bullet not only extinguishes the spark of life in his victim, but also leaves bleeding wounds in the hearts of friends and relatives, so also those that are near to the condemned man suffer untold anguish and grief. The mother cries over her son, and the sister is tormented by her brother's act; but the hope of seeing the son and brother rehabilitated through a just and constructive punishment, gives them some consolation in their misery. Then comes society and says to this pitiful creature who took a human life: "You shall die on the gallows." Then the wounds in the hearts of the mother and sister are reopened, and the darkness of despair takes the place of the ray of hope;



Svenska Nyheter, May 10, 1904.

not infrequently the grief-stricken mind plunges into the permanent darkness of insanity.

Is the punishment complete now? Has the crime been avenged? Not yet. If the criminal were a father, his children will take their goodly share of the punishment. In school his daughter is pointed at with the remark: "Her father was hung," and her playmates will avoid the innocent little girl. On the street the boys are persecuting his son: "What a contemptible death, to die on the gallows." And the boy suffers not only for his father's crime, but also for that of the state. Likewise, if the murderer were a young man, his brothers, sisters, and parents must suffer for two crimes. Therefore we say: Down with capital punishment! Down with legalized murder!



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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 19, 1904.

A SERMON BY A "LEARNED" MAN

(Editorial)

His name is Aeneas B. Goodwin; he belongs to the Roman Catholic church and is a professor at St. Cyril's University in Chicago. Last Sunday, speaking at the Ravenswood Roman Catholic church, his topic was: "No Room for Additional Immigrants," and a precious sermon it was indeed. In the sermon the speaker displayed his enormous ignorance of the education and culture which have permeated the Scandinavian people and made the Swedish, the Norwegian, and the Danish workers take their place among the best trained mechanics in the whole world.

In his remarkable sermon he pointed to just the Scandinavian people as being non-desirable immigrants, designating them as "poor, narrow-minded foreigners." He had no remarks to make against immigrant Jews from Russia, but he informed his audience that the "Scandinavians left their countries

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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 19, 1904.

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I C (JEWISH)

as a result of the persecution of Jews in Russia," a most profound statement.

In one of his brilliant moments he let his listeners know that the immigrants from Scandinavia are not exactly poorhouse inmates. But then his mind became clouded again and he added: "Nevertheless it is a fact that poverty and hopeless misery have set their marks on the pale faces and the fallen-in cheeks of these immigrants."

We do not know whether the professor ever ventured near enough to the ocean to get out upon one of the docks where the immigrants from the Scandinavian peninsula land. If not, then he ought to do so as soon as possible. But when he does, he ought to take care to leave his immigration sermon at home, for if he were to give expression at the dock to the thoughts contained in the sermon, it is quite possible that some one of these "hardcore, unintelligent foreigners" might undertake to teach the priest that the capacity for understanding of these people is unusually keen. . . . and that they are strong

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I C (JLISH) enough to defend their good name and reputation.

The prelate professed his frie dliness to labor in his sermon. His objection to the Scandinavians as immigrants had nothing to do with the fact that they were protestants. Far from it! Only his warm interest in the welfare of the native American workers prompted him to speak as he did; these foreigners were willing to work for and subsist upon one fourth of the amount required by the native workers.

We have no right to impose upon the time of the precious professor, but if he would spare us a fraction of the time which he used to disseminate his infernal lies, we would take him to plants in any field of industry which he might designate, and produce facts to show that not only do the Swedes at work demand and get as high wages as do the native workers, but in hundreds of cases they get more.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 5, 1904.

ONE RESULT OF THE EFFORTS OF LABOR UNIONS

(Editorial)

Whatever one may think of the labor movement in general, in one line the work of the unions has borne fruit. . . . The work here referred to is the movement for the abolition of child labor. Granted that a considerable amount of selfishness lies behind these efforts, yet it is a selfishness which assuredly will not have any evil consequences.

According to statistics, there are at present 168,000 children employed in factories, in mines, in other industrial enterprises or in stores in the United States. One third of these children, or 55,000, are working in the various branches of the cotton industry, and about an equal number are employed in the cigar and tobacco industry, and in shoe factories.

Although the age limit is raised from time to time, there remain in the

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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 5, 1904.

factories in the southern states, a great number of children from the ages of eight to ten years.

Due to the strong and broad labor movement in the northern states, child labor has been curtailed so much that, in spite of the great increase in population, fewer children were working in the factories in these states in the year 1900 than in 1880.

In the South, on the other hand, where organized labor has had less success than in the North, the ranks of workers in cotton and tobacco are recruited in an alarming degree from the army of children. There in the South the power of the manufacturers over the children is nearly absolute. The little ones are treated almost as if they were slaves, and they can do nothing to lessen the tyranny. They are made to work long and hard, and all too frequently their undeveloped energies fail in their efforts to supply material for the machines which they are supposed to feed.



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The result of the employment of children in factories is not merely lowered wages for the grownups who work in the same plants; the most serious result is the physical and mental stultification of these child workers.

Thousands of the men who nowadays tramp the country roads and the city streets begging their more fortunately situated fellows for a little money, or a meal, perhaps, are products of this system of child labor.

The glorious time of childhood and early youth is changed into dark days in the factories, and the vigor and enthusiasm of young lives are debilitated by the machines. The prospects of a child who has been working in the plants for five or six years, and who has thereby lost his chance for school attendance, are very dark indeed. It is no great wonder that many men and women whose early years were spent at the factory bench become vagabonds and criminals. Child labor is the primary curse of our country, our Christianity, our civilization.

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Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 9, 1904.

CHILDREN AND THE FACTORY

(Editorial)

"What is more important," asks the well-known reformer, Miss Jane Addams, "to be able to get a dress cheaply or to have the children of a community well brought up and trained?" And Miss Addams adds: "Thousands of little children are now slaving in sweatshops and factories in order that we may live inexpensively. Do we have the right to accept their sacrifice?"

We who, thoughtless of the consequences, accept the sacrifices of these small children by using the products manufactured in plants where the little ones are working, are receiving poor aid in the true sense of that term.

The factory in which the work can be done by children will soon discharge all the workers who become of age and who, in view of their greater ability to produce, ask for higher wages. In the long run, of course, children are

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not able to stand up under the work demanded of them; they are taken ill and are discharged; and other children are hired to take their places. What becomes of these victims of industry? You may find them in their bleak homes, where once upon a time they were like rays of light; or you will find them in the poorhouse.

What was the pay received by these children? A pittance -- enough to prevent death, too little to live on. An industry exploiting the little children is a parasite on the social body, a cancer upon a vital organ.

Manufacturers take advantage of the fact, that at present, with machines making the skilled mechanic superfluous, a child is able to produce as much as ten men could produce at earlier periods. The temptation to earn money, even at the expense of the children and of generations to come, becomes too strong, and they place children in places where grown men are needed.

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Hundreds of children who ought to be at school are working in the stock-yards in Chicago. The employer rarely takes the trouble to look at the permit which the child presents in applying for a job, and on which is stated the age of the child. All their thoughts are concentrated on this one thing: to earn money; and to them it means nothing whether the age of the child be sixteen years or merely ten years. Due to this criminal indifference, the number of illiterate children in Illinois has increased considerably during the last few years.

The six leading manufacturing States have in all 20,775 children between the ages of ten and twelve years that are thus misplaced. In Massachusetts there are nine thousand children employed in the factories; in New York there are sixteen thousand children thus employed; in Illinois there are twenty thousand; in Pennsylvania there are thirty-five thousand children under twelve years employed in factories.



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In the southern States conditions are still worse. In some of the textile mills in these southern States, girls are found working who are less than five years old. About thirty per cent of the inmates of poorhouses in the South started working as children between the ages of five and twelve years, and their physical powers were shattered even before they were fully grown.

With conditions such as are here set forth, there are good reasons for asking oneself as well as others: "What is to become of the coming generation? What excuse can we give to the unborn generation for having turned our children into slaves?"

What blacker sin is there than this: to keep the small, undeveloped children away from their playthings and their pleasures; to deprive them of hope in the future; to prevent the development of the children's minds and bodies; slowly to torture them to death at some bench or machine in a factory?



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Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 19, 1904.

WHEN DID WE DO THIS?

(Editorial)



Batavia, Jan. 12, 1903.

To the Editor of Svenska Nyheter:

This is to notify you not to send me your paper any more. I am discontinuing my subscription to the paper because you are criticizing the church and its ministers unjustly. I know that not all of the latter are what they ought to be, but it is not fair to give all of one's children a beating just because one of them may have been disobedient. You ought to be aware of this.

Respectfully yours,

Albert Gustafson

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 19, 1904.

The above letter was received by us one day last week. As we came to the words: "....you criticize the church and its ministers unjustly," the question came to our mind...."When did we do it?" We dug down into the recesses of our memory and into the files of the Svenska Nyheter for the past few years, and we found that Friend Gustafson did not keep strictly within the confines of the Commandment concerning truthfulness.

Cheerfully do we admit that we have criticized the ministers, criticized them because they do not live in accordance with their teachings; criticized them because they proved far speedier on their feet in running the errands of Mammon than the errands of the God they profess to serve; criticized them for not taking a manly and courageous stand for what in their innermost hearts they knew to be right; criticized them for using their influence over the people for selfish ends--and we shall continue to criticize faults like those mentioned, even though Friend Gustafson may not like it.

We also freely acknowledge that we have criticized the church; we have

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criticized her in order to awaken her from the lazy slumber into which she has been lulled through years of good fortune and ease; criticized her for her lack of interest in matters of vital importance to the welfare of the working class; criticized her for her slackness where Christ-like life and activity are concerned.

Is such criticism unjust? Is it not needed? Take a look around and judge for yourselves. It is probable that we have lauded as many ministers for their fine, unselfish work in behalf of education and enlightenment as we have criticized other ministers for lacking courage and resourcefulness in fighting for what is right and proper. But this fact has not been noticed by our friend in Batavia. Of course we might have kept silent, like many of our contemporaries; we might have refrained from clearly and openly expressing our opinions regarding some cowardly minister or some church gone astray. But in such cases, we would have committed sins of omission which, in our opinion, are as bad as sins of commission; and

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whatever encouragement we might then give to the man who loves what is right and is ready to take steps to reform conditions in our religious and social life would be of no value whatever.

We have lost a subscriber and are sorry for it--not for our own sake, but for the sake of the subscriber who loses touch with a newspaper which dares to express its opinion. We are generous and always were so, and this time we prove our generosity by recommending to Friend Gustafson as his next newspaper, that worthy sheet, the Fosterlandet.

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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 15, 1903.

[THE POOR SAP!]

(Editorial)

The career of the well-known Chicago gunman Marx is an illustration of the folly of taking things too literally. According to what he stated to the police, his aim was to become a man of means, a respectable citizen, and a churchmember by the method of robbing people of their property and, if necessary, by dispatching a few people out of this world into the next. Poor young man! He had grasped the great truth that the attractive aims just mentioned could be attained by the means he employed, but he had interpreted this truth too literally. And for this reason, he lost out.

If instead of going about revolver in hand, robbing and killing, he had undertaken to deal in foods derogatory to health or in some more or less poisonous patent medicine, then there is not much doubt that he would



Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 15, 1903.

have become rich and respectable. If he wanted to, he might have had a Sunday school class to teach, at the same time enjoying the knowledge that he was sending far more people into the next world than he could possibly dispatch by the mere use of his revolver. He ought to have realized that however friendly our police may be to bandits, he would not be permitted to go about shooting people without sooner or later being stopped. But as a dealer in half-decayed foods or poisonous patent medicines, he might have continued selling these products to his dying day with no interference. And his day of death! He would have the privilege of drawing his final breath in an expensive bed,...and the cause of his death would have been expressed in language as non-understandable as it was scientific and dignified.

As things are, though, the prospects are that he will end his life on the gallows.....Let this be a warning to our readers not to take things too literally.



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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 8, 1903.

HURRAH FOR KANSAS AND THE SUPREME COURT

(Editorial)

A legislature of Kansas, awake to the demands of our age, decided to introduce the eight-hour working day on all construction jobs and other undertakings under control of the State. The law immediately went into effect.

Quite naturally, the law became a thorn in the sides of those who contracted to do work of some kind or other for the State or for municipalities within the State, and who did not pay much attention in doing the work contracted for, to the number of hours their laborers had to toil. One of these contractors flouted the will of the legislature by compelling his workers to work ten hours a day on a street construction job in Kansas City. He had decided to "run his own business," as the saying goes. He was summoned before a court, was found guilty, and sentenced. He appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, and lost.

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 8, 1903.

He then appealed to the United States Supreme Court, seeking to show that the law enacted in Kansas was contrary to the Constitution of our country.

A few days ago the Supreme Court rendered its decision, clearly showing that the legislature in Kansas had full right to enact the law in question. The contractor in the case, the Court stated, was fully aware when undertaking to fulfill the contract at the same authority which entrusted him with the work also thereby specified that the workers must not be held to their duties more than eight hours per day.

This decision by the courts is a victory for the workers -- a victory which was won in the first instance twelve years ago, when the Kansas legislature acted, but which might easily have been transformed into a defeat. The power of the Supreme Court, as we know, is greater than that of the **legislatures** of the individual States, as well as that of the United States Congress.

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 1, 1903.

CHILD LABOR BREEDS VAGRANCY; VAGRANCY BREEDS CRIME

(Editorial)

Each day brings new evidence of the truth of the old saying, "idleness is the promoter of evil." Idleness breeds unhealthy and criminal thoughts, which subsequently produce crime. In our prisons there are many people whose first step in their criminal careers was the result of idleness. Only a few days ago, a young Chicago man, who is in prison for sex murder, declared that idleness caused his downfall; he added that idleness is as great a vice as drunkenness and leads to the same result--the degradation of man.


There are two kinds of idleness: voluntary and compulsory; both entail the same consequences. Jane Addams, the prominent writer, places a great deal of the blame for soul-destroying idleness upon the employment of young children in factories.



Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 1, 1903.

It is disturbing to notice how many people have become vagrants as a result of their monotonous and spirit-devouring work in factories. Just as the businessman casts his business troubles aside when summer comes and hurries off to sea and forest for the sake of recreation, so also does many a worker, weary of the daily monotony of his work, put away his tools and go away to enjoy sun and light.

Many of these people become lost to industry for all time. The reason for this dislike for work may in most cases be traced to the fact that even as children the vagrants of today were compelled to work in a factory from eight o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night. The natural desires of man must be considered. The liberty which was denied in childhood is demanded by the youth and the nearly mature man. The child does not possess the physical, the mental, and the moral strength which is necessary if he is to become interested in the work assigned him, regardless of whether or not he likes his task. However, it is just this interest which every first-class worker must necessarily possess.



Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 1, 1903.

Jane Addams has written of a typical case of the development of a vagrant. As a child, he was put to work in a textile mill. Day after day, for sixteen years, he remained at his machine. The work did not require much thinking: he was simply a cog in the great industrial machine. One day, he became ill, and for three weeks he was confined to his bed. When he recovered he was seized with a strong dislike for the work in the factory, and declared that he would rather go to hell than go back to his work.

This man is not a thief, but he is a thoroughgoing vagabond, who shudders whenever he sees a factory building.

Similar cases are frequent, and they strongly indicate that a large part of our hobo army is being recruited from the ranks of those young men who were forced to begin the struggle for existence during their childhood days.



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 18, 1903.

RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL

(Editorial)

The following profound statement was made the other day by one of the judges in Chicago: "If a man is willing to work for ten cents per day, that is his business, and no person or group of persons has the right to interfere."

To this we answer: A person who offers to work for ten cents per day, or any other insufficient amount is his own enemy, and worse than that, he is the enemy of the whole working class, and of society as a whole. His willingness to sell his labor power for such miserable pay assists in forcing other workers to lower their demands, and thus his individual act hurts the interests of the great mass of workers. Does he have the right to do so? Society considers that it has the right to prevent an individual from injuring himself. Should not then society have the right to prevent an individual from hurting himself and others at the same time?

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 18, 1903.

He who is weary of life is prevented from taking it. The crazy man is guarded so that he may not hurt himself or others. The thief is punished, and the vagrant is turned out of the city. And what else but a candidate for suicide is the individual who is working for wages that cannot provide for his needs? He is in addition, a lunatic, a thief, and a parasite on the social body. He ought to be treated in the same manner as society treats the aforementioned offenders. The rights of the individual cease where they conflict with the rights of society. And a judge who holds that a man has the right to work for a pay of ten cents per day is no more qualified to decide questions of law than is an elephant to balance across Niagara Falls on a single wire.

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Svenska Nyheter, July 14, 1903.

CHILD LABOR

(Editorial)

The new law abolishing child labor in this State, which becomes effective July 1, has not won the universal acclaim of parents and employers. The law, of course, is touching directly the economic interests of various individuals, and such interests are as precious these days as the apple of one's eye. It is quite natural that the father or head of the family, who must supply food and clothing for seven or eight children, should not feel pleased at the news that his thirteen year old boy is to be compelled to quit work, and must go to school. The wages of this boy have been used advantageously, both father and mother have counted on this factor when buying the necessaries for the family. But the father who looks further into the future, and who is concerned for his

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children's welfare will not complain of the law. Only he, who is short-sighted, who tries to harvest in the evening from the plants he set out in the morning, will say the law is causing him a loss.

If, however, the poor father who only receives about nine dollars per week for his labor fails to grasp the social importance of the law, it is easy to excuse him, there are reasons for his point of view. But what reason is there for the employer to oppose the new order? He calls it class legislation, "violation of the rights of the individual." He considers that a "healthy, strong boy of eleven or twelve will not be hurt by working during his vacation," and he paints in dark colors the dangers of having the boys run about streets and alleys during the days they are off from school. The employers who thus criticize the new law profess warm interest in the future of the growing generation, but behind this display of tender feelings hovers selfishness and greed.

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Svenska Nyheter, July 14, 1903.

What does the employer care about the son of toil? What does he care if the twelve years old son becomes a wreck, physically and morally, as long as he is permitted to turn to himself the fruits of the boy's labor with little costs. It is indeed time to stop the wheels of this mill even though greedy employers do oppose the act.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 30, 1903.

TIMES ARE CHANGING

(Editorial)

A few years ago, it was customary with the employers to refuse to negotiate with a labor union when their employes were striking. The employer declared that he was willing to negotiate with his own workers, but would not stand for interference by outsiders in a matter which concerned only himself and those who were working for him. The great non-thinking masses agreed with him, reasoning as he did, if reasoning at all. The representatives of the press said "Yes! Amen!" and some of them considered it the height of insolence for men who had never worked for a certain employer to take the liberty of mixing in the matter.

Times are changing. Little by little, the employers began to realize that their workers were not their slaves, but had the right to leave



Svenska Nyheter, June 30, 1903.

whenever they desired, and the employer must, in such case, find new workers. The labor unions were strong then, and they would not permit a qualified worker to work at cut rates, or for a longer period than the normal hours without extra pay, for that would hurt not only the individual worker, but the working class as a whole. Organized labor, therefore, demanded higher wages for the individual worker. The consciousness of class grew in the workers, and soon the employer could not obtain enough workers, except through the labor union. Having arrived at this point, he could not, of course, refuse to have the leader of the union take part in the negotiations concerning disagreements between employer and employee. The chorus of reaction quieted down.

The consciousness of class grew, and a few days ago the union of hotel porters in Chicago took pleasure in announcing that the organization would not confer with the organization of hotel owners, but only with the hotel owners as individuals. This piece of fun became expensive

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for the workers, and they paid heavily for their lesson. But the press and the unreflecting mass of people once more raised the Indian shout. Of course, the shout was that once again the workers were wrong. People were wondering how the workers could expect the sympathy of the public when they acted so unreasonably--and yet they simply applied the principle the employers had enunciated against them a few years ago, and at that time the employer's attitude had been loudly acclaimed.

We would be grateful to anyone who could furnish us with an explanation of the remarkable logic of these people.

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Svenska Nyheter, June 23, 1903.

MAID OR FACTORY GIRL

(Editorial)



When the young women of the working class come to this country at the age when they have to earn their own living, the question often arises, "Which is better, to take a position as a maid in some home, or to seek work in a factory?" If the girl works in a factory, she is able to live at home, or together with some other girl, or alone, wherever she wants. She has her steady wages, and her definite time off, about which nobody can make rules. If she takes a position as a maid, she has a safe place in which to live, and she need not worry about the food question. On the other hand, she is occupied from early morning until late at night with hardly a Sunday free.

The time off and the prospect of being able to have her own things at home, and being on her own, as it were, will often be the determining factor; the girl decides upon the factory job. But the question arises in every case as to whether the choice were prudent.



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Svenska Nyheter, June 23, 1903.

I M The factory girl is able to live at home, or wherever she chooses. Perhaps at the home she prefers, the rent is too high, and that means as a rule, that she must live in a less desirable locality than she could have had if she had chosen employment as a maid. Then the question arises how to divide the money she is earning between food and clothes. She may save on her food bill; nobody will be able to tell what she is eating, yet the health of the girl is often in peril. If the body does not receive the needed food elements, it cannot produce strength and health as required to enable the girl to enjoy her life. In addition, the monotonous work in the factory does not particularly serve to increase health, and the impure air and diseased fellow-workers in the factory may weigh the scale further against health. No wonder, then that these factory girls look sick and worn, in spite of free evenings and Sundays.

The time off may often work in the very opposite direction to that which is helpful. The desire to go out evenings is strong, nights awake follow, and may draw consequences far beyond the pale face and the weary body.

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Svenska Nyheter, June 23, 1903.

I M During years of youth, the desire is strong for pleasure. Matters are taken lightly, partly on account of innocence, and partly on account of lack of experience. Youth has not learned what sad consequences may ensue from that which at the moment seemed pleasant. The full responsibility for behavior and manner of living is placed upon the shoulders of the young woman; there being no thoughtful lady of the manor to place restraint on her activities, nobody to persuade her to abstain from the type of pastime which may have consequences detrimental to the girl mentally, morally, and physically, as well.

It is of the greatest importance for the individual to have a clear conscience, light heart, if he is to enjoy a jolly good time. The factory girl is far more in danger of losing the capacity for true joyfulness than is the maid. Not only because the former is too eager and hasty in seeking diversion without discretion, but also because she is less strong, and because the very nature of her work is more wearing and nerve-racking. It is far more true than that of the latter,

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I M because in itself the work in the factory may be easier. The reason for this is that factory work is monotonous; it carries little or no responsibility with it; it is mechanical. The work of the maid, on the other hand, is diversified; the maid needs to think and plan before she acts, and this is the factor which contributes most to the feeling of joy in working. It is the factor which marks the line between the higher type of work, which requires the human touch, and the lower, the merely mechanical type of work. A factory girl may be replaced by some other factory girl at any time; the girl is merely a part of the great factory machinery.

Upon the ability of the maid, on the other hand, rests the well being of a whole household.

It is true that only recently, since the number of girls applying for the positions of maid became less, has this fact of the great importance of a well qualified maid become fully recognized. Experiences with less capable maids have opened the eyes of the employers, and now the time has come for the maid to attain honor and dignity.

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We urge the thoughtful young women, who are at the point of choosing between the two alternatives, that of the position as maid, or that of the factory worker, to weigh carefully the various pros and cons. On the one hand the factory girl's monotonous work, and her independence outside of working hours. On the other, the maid's healthier work, and her greater security.

Not always do people find the greatest joy in living who seem to have the greatest opportunities. It is true, the maid has but little time off to do as she pleases, but then it is not at all a matter of course that her time at work may not be pleasant. There are two ways of working; a person may be the master of his work, or he may be its slave. The servant who fulfills one task after the other without complaining may find far greater joy in living than the lady of the house who merely has "freedom".

It is not our intention, of course, to imply that the working day for the maid is not too long in many cases. Yet, this fact ought not scare our girls to such extent that for this fact alone they should turn away from the life of the maid and take up that of the factory girl.



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Svenska Nyheter, May 26, 1903.

THE POOR MAN'S BURDEN

(Editorial)



The poor man's burden is the upper class. For this class the poor man gives his health and his hope, his past, his present, his future. In regard to this class, he becomes a slave instead of an equal. For the benefit of this class, the poor man is being suppressed. For the sake of this class, his highest wishes, his best manhood, his mind's ennobling ideals are stultified. But in spite of this, it is better to be the poor man with his burden than the rich man with his conscience.

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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 7, 1903.

THE WORKERS' FIGHT FOR THEIR ORGANIZATIONS

(Editorial)


Among the troubles which constantly bother the reactionaries of our time, the endeavors for union among the workers hold a prominent place. According to their keen understanding of the movements of our time, those endeavors are evil through and through, and a remarkable capacity for invention is being displayed in the attempt to place the blame for the conflicts which may arise upon the workers and their organizations. If greater efforts were made to discover the real cause of the conflicts which so often disrupt co-operation between employers and employes, it would be found that in most cases neither one nor the other is directly to blame, but circumstances which human power is unable to control. Such being the case, the fight ought not



Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 7, 1903.

become personal, but as far as possible be limited to the factors concerned.

This limitation of the fight to the factors involved is made difficult by the prevailing class consciousness. Not long ago, the attitude was quite universal that the employer could not under any circumstances negotiate with his employes. Although this attitude was adhered to with a nearly unbelievable stubbornness, it has slowly given way. On the one hand, the laboring class has achieved greater cohesion, and thereby greater strength; on the other, there is a tendency on the part of the employers to bow to the humanitarian demand for justice. To attain to such a state of submission to justice, a development in self control, and in sense of justice was required, and a development of this kind may be easily traced, both as regards employers and employes. And in consequence of this, fruitful work has steadily become more in evidence, where no conflicts arise, and where one does not encounter those cases of violence which, in times past, characterized the relationship between employers and workers.



Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 7, 1935.

In view of these facts, it seems strange that the movement, which is the expression of the workers' instinct desire to solve such disputes, as might arise, in a peaceful manner; namely the movement to organize labor into unions, has been looked upon with suspicion in many places, even where the complicated character of labor conflicts is scarcely understood at all. Without a doubt in our days it marks a forward step when the workers are becoming more and more inclined toward the humanitarian ideal. There is a decrease in the blockade type of strikes and the employment of brutal force, and the workers are more and more beginning to rely upon the force of the united group. We do not question the possibility that the power of the workers, when united, may be misused, nor the fact that such misuse of power has taken place. But the power of union among workers has so far been rarely misused.

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Those who try to stem the forces, aim to solve by peaceful negotiation between the present economical and social difficulties, or those which may arise.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 7, 1903.

Their perverted view of the matter is largely based upon an obsolete view of the value of man. For this reason, many people object to entering into negotiations with men and women who but recently were their employes.

It is fortunate that there is a steady decrease in the number of people who cling to the old patriarchal contention that only one part, the employer, is to determine what is to be done for the people, and not through the people.

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Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 10, 1901.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

p.6.... The state legislature at Springfield intends to adjourn the first of May. However, on its roster at the present moment, it has for consideration a matter of great importance. The congressional redistricting of the state is being debated. But the consideration of the matter has progressed slowly to date, although we are assured that the final vote will be cast today, Wednesday. The measure would have been decided long ago, however, if our Chicago Representatives had not opposed the measure and allowed personal motivations and ambitions to enter into the matter. We wish to state that this is further disagreeable to think about since we know that the Republican legislators have agreed.

Another weighty matter, which is unfinished legislatively speaking is the question of a change in the constitution. This change has to do with administrative reforms and includes the city of Chicago. Sherman's

Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 10, 1901.

motion for a revision of the constitution has not been completed. The Civic Federation of Chicago has sent in proposals for changes, these concern:

1. Centralization of the Town-Administrations, 2. Enlargement of Community Loan Privileges, as well as 3. necessary reforms within the lower courts, (justice shops). Special proposals regarding these points will eventually come to pass.

Sherman's motion appears to have been stranded because of the indifference of the Representatives from the country districts regardless of Chicago's screaming need. The Civic Federation would not disregard the old custom of not amending more than one article in the constitution each legislative session, though this in all probability will finally be declared legal. A method of overcoming this dilemma would be to avoid the paragraph against "special legislation." This would enable the legislature to have a free hand when the facts are presented concerning the needs of the larger cities.



Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 10, 1901.

Time is short, as we have said, and one can hardly expect any resolution worthy of mention now. But if it is to be at all, it must be done soon.

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Svenska Tribunen, April 27, 1892.

WPA FILE PROJ. 30275

WILLIAMSON MAKES QUARTERLY REPORT

Cook County Agent C. O. Williamson, who is a Swede, last Thursday made his report of the activity during the first quarter of the current year.

He reported that the account books of his predecessor were not in good condition. This applied especially to the year 1890. The report stated further that the aid on relief lists contained the names of a great number of people, who upon investigation have been found not to be in need of assistance. In one month alone he had found it necessary to eliminate eighty-five names from these lists. During the month of January 2, 845 families had received medicines, clothing and other forms of help, during February 2, 793 and during March 3, 282 families. The disbursements during these three first months of 1892 were \$6,043.75, \$13,203.53 and \$10,271.74, respectively.

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Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 6, 1890.

SWEDISH

[BUSINESSMAN ATTACKS LAND SPECULATION]

Robert Lindblom, the well-known Chicago Board of Trade man, was a guest speaker last Sunday evening at the meeting of "The Economic Conference". His subject was "Speculation and its bearing on prices". He made a vehement attack upon land speculation in uncultivated land in particular. He described the dangers and pitfalls of this type of speculation in a manner that won great acclaim from his listeners. The great hall was packed to capacity a full half hour before the hour scheduled for his speech.

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Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 2, 1890.

SWEDISH

[THE DEATH TOLL CONTINUES]

The Death Toll in Chicago through Railway crossing accidents was unusually large during the year of 1889. Not less than Two-hundred fifty persons lost their lives in this manner - fifty more than during the previous year. In one day alone, on Tuesday of last week, seven people were killed at railroad crossings, four within the City limits and three, the Revell family, in Wilmette. All these murders, for they can hardly be called anything else, must primarily be laid at the doorsteps of the railroads and secondarily upon the city administration

It is expressly provided for in the City's ordinances that the railway companies must install, or cause to have installed, safety gates at all crossings and provide a watchman at all such places. They are further required to provide all other pre-cautionary measures for the safe guarding of lives for all, who in their daily

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 2, 1890.

pursuits have to cross the tracks. But these laws have been and still remain a dead letter on the statute books and the railroads no doubt will be permitted to add victim after victim to their list and without fear of punishment to increase the already horribly large number of deaths because of negligence and indifference on their part.

I. ATTITUDES

J. Inter-

pretation of American History

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 7, 1932.

THE RIGHT ROAD

(Editorial)

From Ottawa, the capital of Canada, comes a report that a member of the Parliament has introduced a resolution urging that the Government start negotiations with the American Government for the purpose of concluding a reciprocal trade treaty between the two countries. He pointed out that in these critical times friendly co-operation between neighbor nations is more necessary than ever before, and declared that a treaty based on the principle of reciprocity would greatly benefit both nations.

We agree with the Canadian statesman, and we are convinced that the sooner the proposed negotiations get under way the better for us as well as for our neighbors to the north. Economists all over the world agree that the high tariff walls which many nations have erected, presumably for their own protection, are among the main reasons why the present economic crisis has

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 7, 1932.

become so severe and so long lasting. Many people place the blame on America, and we are not without guilt. The tariff law which the Republicans managed to push through the Congress undoubtedly caused many other nations to erect similar trade barriers. Such barriers must be lowered and international trade facilitated before the current depression can be lifted and normal times return.

The Democratic party, which formerly advocated free trade, is now in power. Its attitude toward free trade has changed considerably of late but even so, its traders are not committed to the high tariff system and should be open-minded enough to listen to the voice from Ottawa. It is certain that much would be won by a reciprocity **treaty** between Canada and the United States. During Theodore Roosevelt's administration we had such treaties with several countries, and then we had good times in America.

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Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 22, 1929.

GRATITUDE IS A VIRTUE

The French now at last acknowledge their debt to America. But that doesn't mean that they ever will forgive Uncle Sam for his lending them the money.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 9, 1919.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

(Editorial)

Stories of the life of Theodore Roosevelt, who has just died, are without doubt of great interest. Our opinion regarding his administration is a thing apart. Here we have nothing to say in connection with what we **said** previously. Roosevelt was a clever politician, but not particularly a good statesman. His love for the country was greatly praised, and one of his greatest accomplishments was to split the Republican Party and make possible the election of the Democratic President Woodrow Wilson during the most critical times in the history of the United States. Those who consider this accomplishment useful to our country have every reason to praise Theodore Roosevelt and mourn his passing, which undoubtedly is a thing that will bring about a feeling in the Republican ranks that nothing else could have accomplished. And in this connection, we wish to quote the **old** maxim, "Regarding the dead, nothing but good."



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 27, 1915.

FIFTY YEARS LATER

(Editorial)

About fifty years have elapsed since a funeral procession moved across the country, carrying the remains of the assassinated President Lincoln to his final resting place in the city of Springfield, Illinois. The Union was in deep mourning, fully realizing the cruel loss it had suffered when the beloved chief, in the moment of victory, was struck down--victim of a bullet fired by a fanatical, sneaking murderer.

In the light of history it is readily seen that the martyrdom of Lincoln put the finishing touches to the work of liberation. Hate among brothers, old feuds, and the unnatural, sharp dividing line between North and South all seemed to become insignificant when the news of the revered President's death at the hand of a killer spread like a prairie fire throughout the country.

Lincoln is one of the outstanding personalities and heroes of history, whose glory will never fade, but rather become more distinct and inspiring as time passes. He was really too great a man to be fully understood at a time when



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 27, 1915.

the nation was split into factions filled with hate toward each other. And it was only when this chasm was bridged that his real stature could be appreciated.

The Union was personified in Lincoln. He was born in the South and raised in the North, and his mind was open as the western prairies. He was the head of a divided family, but to him there was no North and South, only the Union. It would be a fine thing for our country and people if our present-day statesmen acquired more of the spirit of Lincoln.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 4, 1910.

THE POPULAR WILL AND DIRECT PRIMARIES

(Editorial)



In political circles it is conceded that the sentiment in favor of direct primary elections is gaining momentum, and many observers predict that within a comparatively short time legislation providing for such primaries will be in force throughout the country. It is significant that opponents of this highly desirable reform do not now come out openly against it, but are working under cover trying to bemuddle the issue, and preparing so many loopholes that the primary law, when it is enacted, will be ineffective.

Before the election one did not hear much of the "insurgents" in Michigan. They did not have such energetic and outstanding leaders as had Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, and California, but when the votes were counted it appeared that they had taken the state. This result was undoubtedly due to the direct

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 4, 1910.

primary elections. If the voters had not had this opportunity to express their will, Senator Burrow, the standpatter, would have been re-elected, and the state would now also have a governor which it did not want. This is a fine demonstration of the beneficial effects of primary elections.

The opponents of the direct primary and of initiative and referendum are missing the mark when they talk about preserving our "historical and constitutional representative system of government," and such popular phrases should not be permitted to unduly impress anybody. What those people really want is to preserve a form of government which is not representative. If they are so strongly committed to representative government why are they afraid of letting the people express its will directly?

When ex-President Roosevelt declared that the Constitution should be interpreted in the light of present-day conditions and needs, his conservative critics raised a howl as if he had desecrated something holy for which our ancestors gave their blood. The fact is that only a small minority had anything to do with

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 4, 1910.



the formulation of the Constitution, and an even smaller number entertained any enthusiasm about it. When it was adopted there were about one-third as many voters in the entire country as there now are in the city of Chicago. In every state the privilege of voting was limited to those who owned property, and in 1879 the number of qualified voters in this country amounted to 120,000. It is quite likely that if a popular franchise had been in operation at that time the Constitution would have been voted down. It took a vigorous campaign, which lasted for one whole year, to get it ratified by the state of New York, and then with a majority of only two votes. It finally became the basic law of the country by the decision of fewer voters than there now are in three or four wards in any of our large cities. The Constitution is in many respects a great document, but when one considers the circumstances surrounding its creation there is nothing holy about it.

The people speak through the direct primary elections, and the true friend of the people is not afraid of a procedure which facilitates the expression of the popular will.

Svenska Amerikanaren, June, 30, 1903.

NEW POLITICS

The Republican presidential nominee has given his viewpoint in an article recently on the duties of the President. During the four years as Secretary of War, he became acquainted with the duties and responsibilities of the President. If he seeks honor and power only for the time being, instead of giving his best service to the nation, he is not worthy of the honor.

He must feel that it is better not to be President than to be a poor one.

The duties of President are many and varied. He is elected by the people, and he is their representative and therefore, should try to serve their best interests. He should not forget that he owes his power to the people. When the people fail to have confidence in his integrity or his judgment, then his work becomes a burden. But if he carries out the desires of the people he can serve his country without fear and will demand the respect of the whole Country.

The Republicans have chosen C. A. Johnson, as their Candidate for Governor of North Dakota.

Svenska Nyheter, May 5, 1903.

A CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

(Editorial)

On Thursday April 30, a century had passed since the agreement was signed by which Napoleon, as First consul of the French republic, ceded to the United States the so-called Louisiana Territory. The lands which in this manner came to belong to the new American republic were of great extent. It included all the land situated between Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains, with the exception of the Spanish possessions in the present day Texas, Colorado, etc. At the time, the extent of this new territory was not known.

Svenska Nyheter, May 5, 1903.

It was thought, however, that most of it consisted of an unexplored desert. The number of inhabitants, not including the Indians, was estimated at 90,000; 20,000 of whom were slaves.

The amount paid to France by the United States was \$15,000,000, an enormous amount, according to the estimates of the day, and, in spite of the great extent of the territory, its undoubted fertility, and its great possibilities, the whole affair was considered by many as not a good bargain at all, and it is doubtful if the deal would have been entered into except for the fear of the English by the leading statesmen in Washington. Chiefly to prevent the latter from getting in possession of the territory in question, our government decided to buy the land.

Svenska Nyheter, May 5, 1903.

Now we know the type of bargain which was made when this deal was concluded one hundred years ago. Out of the territory acquired from France at the time mentioned, no less than fourteen states of the Union have been cut out of the land acquired from France. More than 15,000,000 people are now living there, and the natural resources seem in general to be nearly inexhaustible. More than one half of the wheat production of our country comes from the old Louisiana Territory. Last year, the corn production of Iowa alone was estimated as of a value of more than six times the price, \$15,000,000, paid for the whole Territory. Another state which was cut out of the land in question has added more than one billion dollars to the national property value in treasures hidden below the earth's surface. These are facts to be noted. It is natural, therefore that the whole nation now, after a century has passed, should congratulate itself at having had at that time a statesman wise enough to conclude the deal in spite of all the protests presented at the time.

Svenska Nyheter, May 5, 1903.

The centennial of the Louisiana Territory purchase is now being celebrated impressively, in a manner magnificent in every way. Last Thursday, the formal opening of the St. Louis Exhibition took place, an exhibition which promises to constitute a worthy celebration of the Louisiana Territory Purchase Centennial.

Svenska Tribunen, June 12, 1901.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS?

p.6.....It is now almost twenty years since the Republican party declared that, in accordance with its policy, the protective tariff and reciprocal trade agreements belonged together. To be sure, the party did not succeed at that time in electing James G. Blaine, President, but the people accepted just the same the trade policy which he formulated, and when Harrison became President it was brought into practical use to great advantage for American trade.

In 1903, almost all of the trade agreements which the United States have concluded with other powers will expire and it cannot be denied that in many European states there is dissatisfaction with our high tariff tenets. One maintains that these place American manufacturers in position to stipulate here, at home, for oneself, high prices and sell the surplus of goods for lower prices in foreign countries, where the protective tariff, in way and manner, is seen to function as an indirect export premium. The threat of a "European tariff-society," with a view to shutting American products, need certainly not frighten us, but, of course, it were better if through trade

Svenska Tribunen, June 12, 1901.

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agreements, based on reciprocal remissions, endeavors were made to insure for our country the continued good will of the European nations among the great cultural countries; trade obligations must, in order to become permanent, be based upon reciprocity, on the theory of "live and let live."

Especially advantageous were the reciprocal trade agreements with the Central and South American states with which our political interests invite us to maintain the closest possible trade obligations; yet how these, during the free-trade friendly Clevelandian administration, were sacrificed is already an old story.

When the power of the people was returned to the Republican party, it had among other things, bound itself to promote not only a sound mint practice, but, even, both tariff protection and reciprocal trade agreements. What the tariff protection and mint practices regulation concerns, it has, long ago, fulfilled its promises, and this circumstance, more than anything else, do we have to thank for the national well-being which obtains throughout the country. But what has

Svenska Tribunen, June 12, 1901.

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become of the reciprocal trade agreements? Is it not possible that the senate, or at least certain senators, in this question have permitted themselves to be lead more by local interests than by solicitude for the public good?

It is still not too late, but if the good circumstances shall continue, something must be done soon in regard to the institution of new reciprocal trade agreements.

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 27, 1901.

WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN

p. 6. Washington's and Lincoln's Birthday is celebrated all over the country. Often the 12th and 22nd of February are combined into one great celebration.

Washington and Lincoln stand as mighty types among Americans, each in his own critical time. Their lives and characters contain important lessons, even for our time, and the celebration of these national festivals must bring good results!

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I. ATTITUDES

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Women and Feminism

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 19, 1932.

WORKING WOMEN

(Editorial)

The employment of women in fields which were formerly reserved exclusively for men is by many people considered an important contributing cause of the current extensive unemployment. There is some truth in that assumption, but it needs amplification. It cannot be denied that women have replaced men in certain types of work, either because they are better adapted to that particular work, or because they are willing to accept smaller pay. They have thus undoubtedly reduced the number of jobs available for men. That does not mean that they have caused an actual increase in unemployment. And it should be kept in mind that the male himself is responsible for the present state of affairs.

In this man made world the home was formerly considered woman's special and only sphere of activity. But when men no longer were able to offer women

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 19, 1932.

enough of that kind of work, the latter naturally had to look around for something else to do. The law of supply and demand is not easily defied. The majority of women who are now employed outside would undoubtedly prefer to work within the four walls of their own homes. Right now a good many of them are taking care of the home and they are at the same time holding down some outside job, thus helping the man in keeping the home together.

In 1920 the number of gainfully employed women in this country was found to be 5,319,397. They were employed in agriculture and industry, in stores and offices, and made up eighteen per cent of the working population of America, both sexes included. Of this number 2,095,449 were engaged in house work. According to the 1930 census, the number of employed women was 10,778,794, comprising 22.1 per cent of all workers in the country. In other words, the number of working women had increased by 4.2 per cent during a decade. It is also reasonable to assume that fewer women were engaged in house work, due to labor saving devices in the home and to modern living conditions in general.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 19, 1932.

Women have followed the trend of the times, while men have doggedly held on to the past, refusing to accept changing conditions, and employers have taken advantage of the situation and have secured cheap help. The male workers have aided them in this effort. If they had supported instead of opposed women's demand for equal pay for equal work, many things would be different now.

If rationing of work and working hours goes into effect in the not too distant future, which is quite likely, measures should be taken so that there will be at least one wage earner, regardless of sex, in every family. Then the percentage of women working outside the home will not be so important, if the men will only support them in their struggle for maintaining wages above the starvation level.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 10, 1930.

EMPLOYED WOMEN

(Editorial)

The United States Bureau of the Census announced last week that ten million American women make their living as wage earners, while twenty-three million do all, or almost all, of the housework in their homes.

In this country the percentage of women not engaged in some definite kind of work is very low. Most of those who are not listed by the census as wage earners devote much of their time to useful club and welfare work. The number of women who are seeking regular employment in various fields of activity is steadily increasing. The struggle for existence and the desire for a higher standard of living are becoming more and more intense, and have, together with the general spirit of the times, driven women to seek employment in industry, and many of them hold on to their jobs even after marriage.

In various periodicals one may, from time to time, run across articles written

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Svenska Tribunen-lyheter, Sept. 10, 1950.

by women who attempt to show that there is no future for their sex in industry and the professions. They even advise business women to withdraw to the sheltered life of the home. But modern women could not follow that sort of advice even if they wanted to, because of the economic and social changes which have taken place during the last few decades. A great number of them have become self-supporting and must remain so. Their next move should be to obtain that to which they are entitled--equal opportunities with men and equal pay for equal work.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 15, 1930.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

(Editorial)

Agnes L. Peterson, assistant director of the women's division of the Department of Labor in Washington, D.C., has just issued a bulletin which contains much information, including statistical data, on the status of working women in the United States. Its contents are based on careful and extensive research and are of considerable news interest, but what makes it especially interesting is Miss Peterson's supplementary remarks and explanations.

Certain phases of women's long and hard struggle for equality with men may now be said to have been won, but Miss Peterson shows that the result leaves much to be desired, and is nothing to brag about.

It is true that women have obtained equality with men in many respects, but in exchange for the economic security and sheltered existence afforded them by the home, heavy burdens have now been placed upon them. In addition to

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 15, 1930.

taking care of the home, many of them now find it necessary to help provide for the family by outside work. And to top it all off, as a natural consequence of women's emancipation, the old-fashioned knightly and courteous attitude of men toward "the weaker sex" is gradually dwindling.

The great majority of employed women are so dependent on their jobs, need them so badly in order to support themselves and members of their families, that they dare not bargain for higher pay and improved working conditions, and, as a rule, they are not qualified to compete for the better paid positions. According to data gathered by Miss Peterson among some sixty thousand women workers, more than half of that number spent their entire income for the support of their families. Another investigation covering about thirty thousand families, revealed that one fifth of the employed women were the sole breadwinners of their families. In another group, comprising some seventeen thousand unmarried women it was found that one out of five of them provided for a family without the aid of any male relative.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 15, 1930.

What women have lost in their struggle for equality with men they must seek compensation for in the form of equal pay for equal work. Women workers always have been, and still are, discriminated against on account of their sex. For the same jobs which pay them twelve to fifteen dollars per week men are getting thirty to forty dollars, and this double wage standard, together with the disappearance of men's age-old protective attitude toward women, has lead to a deplorable exploitation of the latter, the consequences of which are of the gravest concern to the entire nation. The physical and mental health of these women is being undermined and the future of the race is endangered.

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Svenska Muriren, May 19, 1927.

THE WOMAN'S WORLD'S FAIR OPENS TODAY, MAY 19, AT THE
COLISEUM

The Swedish Day of the Fair is next Thursday, the 26. An appropriate program has been arranged for this day by the American Daughters of Sweden, under the auspices of which the Swedish Day is being held. Vocal selections will be offered by the Northland Ladies Trio. The Swedish Ladies Chorus, Miss Alma Peterson, soprano, and the Swedish American Ladies Quartet. Miss Ebba Sundstrom, the eminent violinist, will play, and National will exhibit a group of Swedish folk dances.

In the Swedish section there is an exhibition of women's handicraft, such as Swedish linen tableware, embroideries of all sorts, object of art, and other more practical paraphernalia. Mrs. Agnes Fromen is exhibiting some of her sculpturing, and Mrs. Signe Palmblad a few of her best paintings.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 19, 1923.

WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

(Editorial)

According to a dispatch from Washington, there are no less than seventy thousand women on Uncle Sam's pay roll. Many of them are holding positions of high responsibility, and their record is good. During the 1920 campaign, Harding promised that if he were elected his administration would use the services of the nation's women, and the large number of them now employed by the Government shows that the President has kept his word.

Among the women who hold important offices in the Government service may be mentioned Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, who is Civil Service Commissioner; Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor; Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau of the same department, and Agnes L. Peterson, her assistant. Mary Anderson came here from Sweden. She started in as a maid, and her career is a striking example of the opportunities

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 19, 1923.

for achievement which this country offers to capable men and women, even though they be of foreign birth.

As assistant attorney general, charged with supervising the enforcement of the prohibition law, Mrs. Mabel Walker Wildebrandt has as tough a job as any Federal office holder, and she has proved that she is big enough for it. Mrs. Mabel Reinecke is collector of internal revenue in Chicago.....

During its last session, Congress adopted a law dealing with Government employees which provides that the wage scale shall be based on merit and not on sex. This means that women are given equality with men as far as wages are concerned. And their prospects in the Government service will continue to improve, and their progress will match their growing influence elsewhere in our society.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 12, 1921.

THE NEW NATIONAL PARTY

(Editorial)

As previously reported, a national women's party has been formed for the purpose of achieving complete political and civil equality for women. In line with this program, a proposal for a constitutional amendment which will nullify certain privileges that are now accorded male citizens, and which will give both sexes equal rights and equal duties, is being formulated.

The improved economic position which women have gained during the last fifty years, and especially their successful fight for the franchise, have caused many people to believe that full equality of the sexes now exists. But such is not the case. There are still many antiquated laws on the statute books, dating from the time when the male ruled supreme, when women were considered inferior and their rights were rather limited. In certain States, for instance a mother does not share with the father the authority over their children, and

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 12, 1921.

a wife may not dispose of her own money as she pleases. Such laws should, of course, be annulled. But even when that is done, there will still exist certain inborn prejudices, passed down from generation to generation and which are not easily stamped out. They should not be overlooked by the new women's party.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 13, 1921.

HEALTH COMES FIRST

(Editorial)

In certain quarters it is being realized that the manner in which women dress these days has its undesirable effects, especially in that the ultra modern trend is not conducive to the maintenance of good health. A short time ago Swiss life insurance companies announced that from then on the trend in women's clothing would be taken into consideration when insurance rates for the weaker sex were being determined. Women who used short skirts and low cut gowns would be required to pay a higher rate than those who dressed more conservatively, for the insurance doctors had found that the modern way of dressing causes much sickness among women.

In the good old days sensible mothers urged their daughters to put on heavy, warm clothing in cold and rough weather, and such advice was probably better than the youngsters realized at the time. A woman with an exceptionally strong constitution may be able to defy the elements and get away with it, but few

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 13, 1921

women are sufficiently robust to do so. Excessive cooling off of the body surface is unwholesome, causing colds and more serious disorders.

The wise woman does not allow herself to be completely ruled by the decrees of fashion. She dresses according to the weather and the season, thus protecting her health, which is her most valuable asset.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1921.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN WOMEN MEET

The Swedish-American Women's Association held a meeting last Wednesday night at the Swedish Club, 1258 North La Salle Street. The meeting was well attended, in spite of the fact that several other important gatherings took place in other parts of the city.

Mrs. Othelia Myhrman, president of the Association, presided, and opened the meeting with a brief speech in which she touched upon the purposes and working methods of the organization. She introduced the violinist, Mrs. Ebba Hjerstedt-Anderson, who entertained the audience with two beautiful compositions. The soprano, Mrs. Jennie Peterson, who is also the secretary of the Swedish Choral Club, gave generously of her artistic talent, singing several numbers. Both ladies were rewarded with hearty applause.

The speakers were Mrs. William Hefferan, who represented the National League of Women Voters, and Harry B. Miller, judge of circuit court. Mrs. Hefferan

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1921.

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IV emphasized the importance of women's active participation in the solution of the many vital problems which are now confronting society, citing statistics to prove her points. She dwelt at length on the necessity of promoting popular education. As an example of the existing ignorance, she told of a Kentucky regiment in which her husband served as an officer during the World War. Three-fourths of the men in that regiment could neither read nor write, and yet they were Americans. She urged the building of more and better schools, and higher appropriations for educational purposes, and finally the creation of a Department of Education within the Federal Government, in order to place the children of America on at least an equal footing with the pigs and cattle of the American farmer.

Judge Miller's speech also dealt chiefly with the question of a higher standard of popular education, and he stressed the duties of the press in this respect, duties which are not always fulfilled.

Following the two main speakers, Attorney Alfred O. Erickson and Chicago's

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1921.

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I F 5 building commissioner, Charles Bostrom, also addressed the meeting.

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At the end of the meeting, Commissioner Bostrom invited everybody into the dining room for refreshments.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 13, 1920.

WOMEN AND THE ELECTION

(Editorial)

To what extent will women make use of their franchise at the coming election? Leaders of the campaign committees of the political parties would give a good deal to know the right answer to this question. In many quarters it is believed that the next presidential election will be decided by our women, and nobody can say now whether or not this will turn out to be true.

There are two groups of states in which the women voters will not exert any considerable influence on the election result. The states comprising the "solid South" form one of these groups. Public opinion in that part of the country does not sanction suffrage for women, and in all probability only a few of them will go to the polls. These few will not actually influence the final result since the Democratic election officials always see to it that their party gets an overwhelming majority of votes.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 13, 1920.

The second group is made up of the states in the western part of the country where women already had been granted their franchise, before the constitutional amendment went into effect. In those states the reform is not likely to cause any great upset.

As for the rest of the states, it is generally believed that the native-born women will make use of their newly acquired right to vote to a greater extent than will their naturalized sisters. There are exceptions, however. Leading politicians expect that Scandinavian women will go to the polls in great numbers, while women from other European countries, the English women excepted, are likely to stay home on election day. This is supposed to be particularly true of the largest group--the German women. But this view is being opposed by the German-American press. These newspapers declare that ordinarily the German women would not take a great deal of interest in the election; but this time they find themselves in an unusual situation. The German women have many grievances against the Democratic party, the chief one being the high cost of living; and they will make use of their right to vote in order to bring about a change of

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 13, 1920.

administration in Washington. Time will show to what extent this prediction by the German press is correct.

Women from the Latin and Slavic countries have never taken much interest in politics, and comparatively few of them are expected to exercise their franchise.

However, last year a movement was started for the purpose of organizing Polish women's clubs. Even though these clubs have the interests of Poland in view rather than those of the United States, the fact remains that Polish women are being urged to vote. The idea is to support the party whose victory is most advantageous to Poland.

Then we have the Jewish women. What they will do, nobody who is not of their race should even try to predict. It is reasonable to assume that in keeping with the patriarchal mode of life among the Jews, the head of the house will tell the womenfolk either to stay home, or, if they vote, to vote as he does.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 13, 1920.

If, therefore, the Jewish vote is distributed fairly evenly between the two major parties, the same proportion will be maintained whether or not the women go to the polls. But if the Jews should unite for the purpose of supporting one party, then the Jewish women's vote would carry considerable weight.

Women socialists, of which there are quite a few, will not pass up this opportunity to go to the polls and cast their vote for Debs.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 30, 1915.

A GREAT MOVEMENT

(Editorial)



It was about sixty years ago that the women's club movement had its inception in this country, though the great federation was not formed until 1889. Later came the various state organizations, of which the first was established in the state of Maine in 1892. The Ohio organization was formed two years later. The federated clubs now have a total membership of about a quarter of a million, and it is estimated that some seventy thousand women belong to independent organizations, outside of the federations.

If these clubs were merely of a social nature, or were formed for the purpose of promoting only selfish purposes, they would not have survived these three-score difficult years. Such undertakings seldom last long unless they are motivated by unselfishness and high ideals, and it has repeatedly been

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 30, 1915.

demonstrated that these women's organizations are based on high motives and a desire for service. They have been behind most of the social reforms that have been effected during the last generation, and are aiding in the fulfillment of many now pending. Other problems that may become acute five or ten years from now are already under discussion in many women's clubs.

Not so many years ago it was the fashion to make fun of these organizations, and many professional comedians actually specialized in this type of humor. That time has passed, and there is now every reason to take these activities among women seriously. They rank among the most significant developments in modern times.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 6, 1910.

WOMEN AS LEGISLATORS

(Editorial)

Four women were elected to the legislature in the state of Colorado at the last election, and the fact is being commented on in various ways by the American press. And rightly so. It is really an important event, for even though women of that state have voted for some time, and have been eligible for all public offices, they have up to now held rather unimportant positions. It has been customary in Colorado, Idaho, and Wyoming, all three of which have granted suffrage to women, to elect them to minor offices, even appoint them superintendents of schools, but really important political influence has been denied them. The general effect of woman suffrage is not put to a decisive test by thus limiting the scope of their activities to jobs which can be equally well handled by both sexes. The legislature is the real testing ground.

It has often been said that the women's franchise in Colorado has not produced



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 6, 1910.

any remarkable legislative results, and the reason may well be that so far the women have failed to use their political privileges effectively.

But now the ice has been broken. Four lone women are not likely to revolutionize a state legislature, but their presence there should throw some light on the value of women as constructive lawmakers.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 5, 1910.

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO

(Editorial)

Dispatches from Sweden bring the news that two women have been elected to high municipal offices in Stockholm, one of them a representative of the Labor party. It was hoped that the new franchise law would bring about beneficial changes and reforms in municipal and national government and indications are that such hopes were justified. And so far we have seen only the beginning. One of the newly elected officials, Mrs. Gerda Manson, a member of the Socialist party, has declared that she is deeply interested in the housing problem, and will concentrate her efforts on its early solution, because inadequate housing not only causes suffering among the lower classes but also has a destructive moral effect.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 5, 1910.

In the state of Kansas women vote at municipal elections, and not long ago the ladies of Emporia demonstrated what determined women can do. The male city fathers, in their wisdom, did not bother about the disposal of the refuse and garbage accumulating in streets and alleys. But the women felt that the condition was both disgraceful and unsanitary, and decided to clean up. They controlled the required number of votes, and Emporia is now a clean city, thanks to the community spirit of its women. Another remarkable report comes from the state of Indiana, where much-needed housing regulations recently went into effect, chiefly through the efforts of one woman.

When distinguished jurists and statesmen in England recently gathered to revise existing divorce laws they showed intelligence enough to call in a number of women as advisers.

Even if women have not won the right to vote, their opinion should be sought, particularly on matters of primary interest to them.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 8, 1910.

WHEN A LADY GOES TO COURT

(Editorial)

In the courts of such a metropolis as Chicago, a city with a population larger than that of many countries in the Old World, one may witness a great and fascinating variety of scenes. Those men and women that are brought before the court represent almost every nationality on earth and every class of society, from bum to millionaire, and from prostitute to club woman.

The consideration and veneration for women, for which this country is noted the world over, is probably more conspicuous in court than in any other public place, particularly if the defendant qualifies for such adjectives as "beautiful," "handsome," "pretty," "attractive," "young," etc., with which the court reporter is so very generous on such occasions. One or more of such descriptive expressions are almost always used when a woman has come in conflict with the law. Even the lawyers themselves submit to the requirements of chivalry

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 8, 1910.

when a woman defendant is concerned, and it actually pains them, or so they claim, to subject her to the hard-boiled cross-examination which sometimes is necessary for the sake of truth and justice. At a recent murder trial a lawyer, the assisting prosecutor, went a little too far in this respect, or so it seems to us. In his concluding argument, in which he demanded the conviction of the defendant, a young woman, he actually apologized for having to do so, in view of the fact that the defendant was so young and beautiful. But, fortunately, the jury was not blind either, and brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Such demonstrations do not tend to increase the respect for our courts. Youth and beauty are not in themselves guarantees of innocence, even though youth alone may be sufficient reason for showing leniency in certain instances. And it is both ridiculous and stupid to point out a woman's beauty to a jury and to a court.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 8, 1910.

Even though they are seldom so designated in the newspapers, we also have plain-featured women among us, and it is a fact that they may well possess noble hearts and sweet dispositions, while the stunning beauty may be hard to live with, and the angel-like mask may hide qualities which are not at all admirable.

Most attractive women are aware of the weak spots in men's armor, and cases have been observed where not only the lawyer but the defendant herself has employed her feminine attributes to obstruct the cause of justice. We do not claim that in the case cited above undue influence was brought to bear on the jury, but we simply want to point out that when a woman is brought before the bar of justice, her character, not her beauty, is in the scale.



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Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 21, 1905.

MANY SWEDISH PRIZE WINNERS

At 39 State Street, last Thursday afternoon, the more prominent ladies of the city presented an exhibition under the name of The Housekeepers' Exhibit, in the rooms of the School of Domestic Arts and Science.

A variety of tasty dishes were exhibited here, and many prizes and honorable mentions were given to the girls who had prepared them. Prior to the distribution of prizes, about twenty of the girls who had served long and faithfully in the respective families were given medals in honor of the service they had rendered.....

A list of the girls who received medals, prizes, honorable mention, reveal a



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Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 21, 1905.

large number of Swedish girls. It is not the first time our Swedish girls have given evidence of their superiority in the domestic field. The situation was similar last year, and also two years ago if our memory does not deceive us.



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Svenska Nyheter, May 5, 1903.

CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF MISS DANIELSON

Miss Anna Danielson, the Swedish educator mentioned in a previous issue of this paper, arrived in Chicago last Thursday afternoon. On the evening of the same day, a social in her honor was held in the rooms of Chicago Woman's Club, in the Fine Arts Building. This manner of greeting an honored guest from a foreign land was sponsored by Swedish-American Woman's Club, the International Women's Luther League (Chicago Branch), and the Women's Home and Foreign Mission Society, and a large number of Swedes who gathered to welcome the guest of honor.

The social opened with a violin solo by Miss Karin Lindskog, accompanied by Mr. Sigurd Meck. The Rev. Mrs. Emma Evald made a speech of welcome....



Svenska Nyheter, May 5, 1903.

to Miss Danielson. She emphasized that women in Sweden are not at all behind their brothers in the country, and in this connection mentioned some Swedish women who have won international fame. Among them: Christina Nelson, Jenny Lind, Fredrika Bremer, Selma Lagerlof. We waited in vain, however, for the name of the woman who has endeared herself so greatly to all Swedish lovers of liberty, Miss Ellen Key.

Mrs. Evald introduced Editor Jacob Bongren, who had tuned his many-stringed lyre, and in honor of the occasion, gave an ode to the women of the North. Our little song bird, Miss Ida Linn, charmed us with an attractive English song, which we would have been glad to have exchanged for one of the joyous refreshing Swedish folk songs. Reverend Mrs. Tengvall gave a speech



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Svenska Nyheter, May 5, 1903.

in Swedish in honor of Miss Danielson. Knowing as we do Mrs. Tengvall's views concerning the instruction in religion in the public schools, we do not quite understand her expression of hope that "from the practical American method of education, Miss Danielson might take home with her ideas by which she might benefit the Swedish educational system, based as it is upon Christian principles."

After the speech, Miss Helen Svenson sang a couple of English songs, and Miss Anna Evald gave two recitations. The Concordia Sextette, consisting of six young girls, sang an appealing song, and the female jurist, Mrs. McCullom, delivered a speech in which she emphasized that the knowledge-thirsty women in America as well as in other countries had been obliged to fight to

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Svenska Nyheter, May 5, 1903.

gain entrance into the higher institutions of learning..... The well-known soloist, Miss Margaret Dahlstrom, gave a number, and as the last on the program, the guest of honor made a warm-hearted speech in English. The fact that she had an easy command of English furnished proof of the truth of the statements made by earlier speakers concerning women as against men: that the knowledge-thirsty woman does not rank below the knowledge-thirsty man. Miss Danielson expressed surprise that Swedes in America could remain Swedes in their hearts and souls and yet be good Americans..... She acknowledged that Sweden can learn much from the American system of education, but she also contended that America can learn much from the Swedish educational system.....

After the program, a light supper was served in the richly decorated hall of the social.



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Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 23, 1901.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUB

This club met recently to welcome four members who had been visiting in Sweden. The guests of honor were Misses Lottie and Minnie Forstrom and Miss and Mrs. Rosen. Artistically wrought emblems and flowers were the gifts bestowed on the travelers. Speeches were made by Professor Nilson, Emely., Evald and Dr. Davidson.



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Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 27, 1901.

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PIONEER WOMEN

p.6.....The Swedish pioneering man is often praised and honored through speeches, newspaper articles, festivals and festival poetry. This is right and their due. Our pioneers have been heroes and have earned their names in history.

But who thinks of the happy queen into whose true blue eyes the pioneer gazed, until he was certain he could not live without her? Who thinks of her, who in stock-house and cave prepared food and made clothing, reared children and kept the family clean and in good health for years with much economy, that in later times people shall say: "It was nothing less than a miracle." Who thinks of her who often remained at home alone, while the man was away at work for months; and neighbors only to be found in the next township or county? Who thinks of mother's furrowed brow, gnarled hands and bent figure? But she - she is the mother of our great West. Without her such a beautiful reality would have been impossible. All hail to her, the Swedish-American pioneer woman!



Svenska Tribunen, September 21, 1892

THE SWEDISH WOMEN AS DOMESTICS.

In the New York Herald recently appeared an article, in which the Swedish girls were given great praise for their adaptability and fine qualities as domestic servants. Most of our Swedish-American newspapers have reprinted the article and commented upon it. Even a Norwegian paper here in Chicago, "Norden", has commented upon the article in question, in part as follows: "It is to be pointed out, however, that neither the young women nor the young men from our Scandinavian countries come here with a view to remaining merely good domestic servants, or in subordinated positions. They set out with hopes and determination to make their fortunes and gain such positions in life as they can rightfully claim by virtue of their ability, honesty and industriousness".

It can not be denied that our lassies from home make excellent domestics, but undoubtedly this is the reason why they also make excellent housewives. under no circumstance do the sons and daughters of our nationality intend to remain on the bottom rungs of the ladder. Surely, even if somewhat slowly, they are working towards higher levels. And it is our guess that, if the children born here of Swedish parents do not go altogether wrong, the day will come, as it already has come to pass in the State of Pennsylvania, when it generally will be thought an honor and a privilege to have Swedish blood in one's veins.

I. ATTITUDES

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 8, 1932.

TAXATION AND SPECULATION

(Editorial)

A farmer of Bloom township, Illinois, owner of a 113-acre farm, wishes to make a deal with some charitable institution that will pay a small amount of cash for the farm and six dollars per acre annually as long as the present owner or his wife is alive. They are now seventy-seven and sixty-six years old respectively. The tax paid on the property is now \$804 annually, and the aged couple cannot live on what is left of the income which the land yields. But a charitable institution does not pay taxes and should therefore be able to make a profit on the proposed transaction.

A few years ago this farm was worth a neat little fortune, measured by the standards of common people, and even at that it never provided more than a comfortable living for its owner. But it represented other values besides. It was a home and a guarantee of a secure old age. However,

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 8, 1932.

due to the heavy taxes and other difficulties caused by the present depression, it has now become a burden, still a dear burden, though, and we may be sure that the old farmer lay awake many nights before announcing his proposal.

Investigation by Washington officials into stock market speculations in Wall Street has brought to light astonishing revelations. To mention a few of the highlights of the disclosures, it was learned that Nicholas F. Brady, W. F. Kenny, and John J. Raskob cleaned up \$291,770 each in two weeks of speculation in radio stock, and such representative men as Walter P. Chrysler, Charles J. Schwab, and Percy A. Rockefeller netted \$145,855, \$58,342, and \$29,171 respectively on a similar hard job. But in a recent address before the Iron and Steel Institute, Schwab complained about the high taxes and said, among other things, "We have done our bit and are sitting high and dry. It is up to the Government to balance the budget. When this is done general confidence will return and exert its stimulating effect on the banks, so that the flow of credit will get started again."

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 8, 1932.

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The common people have been paying and are still paying for the swindle profits of high finance. When, for instance, Harry M. Warner managed to boost the price of the stock of his firm so high that he made a market profit of between seven and eight million dollars it was not the amateur speculators alone who contributed to his profit but the common people throughout the land also paid their share, and it was this kind of goings-on that destroyed the much talked about confidence, which is now missing. Schwab may be sitting pretty, according to his own admission, but men of his type are not justified in complaining about high taxes. Profits on entirely unproductive speculation, such as that cited above, really ought to be confiscated, and the procedure could hardly be termed unfair. But when farmers lose everything that they have worked hard for all of their lives, it actually amounts to confiscation of the most unjust and heartless kind. For they have not helped bring about the present economic situation by speculation.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 4, 1931.

WHAT IS THE TROUBLE?

(Editorial)

The head of the Federal Farm Commission has just announced that the Commission will discontinue its efforts to stabilize the prices of farm products if the farmers do not comply with its request to reduce their production of wheat considerably. Large production always means lower prices, and, as for wheat, the price is now so low that farmers in the Western States have begun to use it for heating purposes. They find that it is cheaper than selling it in order to get money for coal.

Nobody should be blamed for trying to better himself financially, and, as for the farmer, he has been faced with so many difficulties that he must be forgiven if he employs extraordinary means of meeting them. To a farmer with ordinary sensibilities there must be something repulsive about using perfectly good

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 4, 1931.

wheat instead of firewood or coal, for it has since the dawn of history been man's staff of life, and it seems like sacrilege to throw it into the fire. This is especially true at this time, when thousands of people in our large cities are at the point of starvation. It is really criminal to use wheat for fuel, but the farmer who is doing it is concerned about his own existence, and since he cannot sell his wheat he has to use it for something that will do him some good. As for the much talked about overproduction of wheat, there is no such thing. It only appears so. There are millions of potential consumers of wheat and other farm products as well as of manufactured goods, but they have no money with which to buy. If there were enough money in circulation, all this talk about overproduction would soon wane. If they had money the masses of workers who are now doing nothing would see to that.

There is only one thing lacking in this country today, and that is money. Most of the press is continually harping on the old song about good times returning as soon as the great public begins to buy. But the trouble is that

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 4, 1931.

the purchasing power of that public has been much reduced, in millions of cases entirely wiped out, due to unemployment, and there can be no substantial improvement unless the Government and those who control the capital take a hand.

The United States now owns about half of all the gold, that is above ground, in the world, and there is, therefore, no danger of inflation of our monetary system.

It is interesting to note that European economists repeatedly have pointed this out, and consider that the current depression is entirely unnecessary.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 332/5

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 25, 1930.

FARMING BECOMES MECHANIZED

(Editorial)

The farm machinery industry in this country seems to be the only one that still enjoys a high degree of activity. During the current year new records are being set in the sale of agricultural implements, and this is due to the fact that modern machinery makes possible higher production at lower labor cost.

Farmers with the necessary purchasing power have been buying new machinery, and, according to reports, large farming corporations have been formed lately, for the purpose of cultivating new land for wheat production, and it is estimated that, under favorable weather conditions, the production cost of wheat may be reduced to thirty-five cents per bushel, or about one third of the present cost.

This estimate may seem unreasonably low but it indicates the current trend.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 25, 1930.

In the ten-year period from 1919 to 1929 the number of tractors on American farms increased from 82,000 to 853,000, and a farm expert recently declared that the last five years have seen a greater increase in the mechanization of agriculture in this country than the previous fifty years. Such a record certainly shows that farming, in spite of great difficulties, is not a stagnating industry.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 30, 1929.

A STRAIGHTFORWARD SPEECH

(Editorial)

A noteworthy address was delivered by Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Commission, before the great industrial congress which was held last week here in Chicago.

In discussing the present plight of our agriculture, Mr. Legge stated that it is not at all surprising that the farm population is more inclined than other groups to embrace doctrines which, in capitalistic circles, are termed radical. And he further declared that, if the farmers do not soon receive the assistance to which they are entitled, they will take another step to the left and become really radical.

The congress in question had been called jointly by the University of Chicago, the Institute of American Meat Packers, and a score of business

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 30, 1929.

organizations, for the purpose of bringing together the leaders of American business and industry.

Legge spoke at the banquet which was given last Wednesday night in the Palmer House, and his words attracted more attention than anything else that was said during the entire meet, notwithstanding the fact that a number of our industrial and financial bigwigs also had their say at the congress. The banquet was attended by more than nine hundred prominent businessmen and manufacturers.

As an introduction, Legge reminded his audience of the reprimand which the Farm Commission is said to have received from certain senators in Washington, and which he himself seemed to take lightly. But he then went on to say that it should not cause any surprise to see the farmers join the radical bloc, and that effectual assistance is the only measure which can prevent such a step. If nothing is done, we may expect to witness the appearance of a much more extreme radicalism.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 30, 1929.

The speaker pointed out the most evident causes of the distressing situation in which our farmers now find themselves. While the authorities have been busy encouraging other industries, agriculture has been forgotten. That this is so is clearly demonstrated by statistical tables. They show that, out of seventeen billion dollars which have been appropriated, donated, and spent for the promotion of trade and industry, and for the benefit of industrial workers during the last few years, agriculture has received one billion dollars. If a farmer wants to benefit from such expenditures he had better move to the city.

Another **reason** for agriculture's present predicament, according to Legge, is the farmer's highly developed individualism, too highly developed for his own good. He fails to see that the salvation of himself and his group lies in co-operation. While other workers and producers have formed strong organizations, by means of which they have managed to improve their status, the farmers have been operating separately, and therefore been unable to determine the prices of their own products.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 30, 1929.

Mr. Legge gave a few concrete examples of what co-operation can do for the farmers. In St. Paul, for instance, the retail price of milk is two cents lower per quart than it is in Chicago, but nevertheless, farmers in the St. Paul district get more for their milk than do farmers who depend on the Chicago market.

The gist of the address was that a more intimate co-operation among the farmers themselves, and also between agriculture and other industries is highly desirable. The speaker declared that the bill which is now pending in Congress calls for no privileges for the farmer which are not already enjoyed by other industries and industrial workers.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 30, 1929.

AGRICULTURE NEEDS ASSISTANCE

(Editorial)

A recent survey of conditions in our farm districts made by the Department of Agriculture shows that the value of American farms has decreased during the last few years. It reached its peak in 1920 when the total value of the country's some six million farms was estimated at seventy-eight billion dollars, an average of somewhat over twelve thousand dollars per farm unit. Since then, the value has decreased steadily, and as of April 1 of last year it was only about seventeen per cent higher than it was before the World War. The value of the land and buildings per acre was \$69.38 in 1920, and \$39.60 in 1925. Since the latter year, it has decreased further by nine per cent.

The greatest decrease in farm values has taken place in those localities where corn and cotton constitute the main crops. It has remained more steady in certain Southern States, and in Montana and the Dakotas. All Midwestern States

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 30, 1929.

reported a smaller drop in value last year than during 1927. In New England and the Middle East, farm values had remained fairly stationary, and this was also the case on the West Coast.

Our farmers are burdened with depressing taxes, which increased during 1927 until they exceeded the pre-war taxes by 158 per cent. And, to all appearances, there is no tax relief in sight in the immediate future.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 29, 1924.

BEFORE THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(Editorial)

Before the next issue of the Tribunen is off the press, the battle at the polls will be over, and the American people will have decided who is to be its Chief Executive for the next four years. The outcome of a Presidential election is always uncertain, and it is particularly difficult to predict the result of this one. It is even quite possible that neither of the three leading candidates will receive a decisive majority, and in that case the decision will rest with the Congress. If that happens, we shall probably experience a period of widespread uncertainty with a consequent slowing up of business and industry and a decrease in employment.

The present situation is very similar to that which existed in 1912. A third party has appeared in the political arena, and its leader is Robert M. LaFollette, the Senator from Wisconsin. He is more than seventy years

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 29, 1924.

old, but is still full of vigor, and during his long political career has sponsored many splendid reforms. He has many followers, and must be considered a strong candidate. Much of his strength is due to the fact that he has been endorsed by the leaders within the American Federation of Labor. He is also supported by the more moderate Socialists.

The circumstances which led to the formation of a third party are readily understood. When the Republicans, under the late President Harding, took over the government four years ago, they inherited from the preceding Wilson administration heavy financial commitments, which were excessive even as measured by American standards, and also a much too costly administrative machinery. The Democrats had spent money freely, by the billions, on the assumption that the war had to be won regardless of cost. The hard task of ending this destructive waste fell upon the Republicans, and there is no reason to doubt that they undertook the task with a sincere desire to do what they considered best for the nation. But unfortunately, when the unavoidable deflation set in, it hit first and hardest those who should have

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been spared to the last, namely, the farmers, and the result was actual distress among a large portion of our agricultural population, followed by a reduction of industrial activity.

This was the situation when Calvin Coolidge took office after the death of President Harding. Since then, much has been done to aid the farmers, but, in the opinion of many, not enough. And not without reason has the present administration been criticized for acting too slowly and for applying half measures. This is the background of the third party movement. The party has included in its platform many timely reforms, and has for that reason been accused of radicalism. But such accusations are groundless, and should be disregarded.

However, it should be remembered that the Republicans have accomplished much constructive work. Taxes and the cost of government have been reduced, many expensive bureaus have been abolished, and order has been restored in our financial affairs. In its foreign policy, the administration has taken

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a position which has strengthened the nation and increased its prestige, without involving it in dangerous alliances.

The thinking citizen will ponder with sympathy many of the planks in the platform of the third party, but at the same time he will appreciate the achievements of the present Republican administration, and realize that the oil scandal, bad as it was, fades in comparison with some of the scandals which occurred during the previous Democratic regime. A return now to a Democratic administration would be truly unfortunate. To all appearances, Coolidge is the strongest candidate, and he seems able to prevent a repetition of the happenings of 1912 and the next few years thereafter. It behooves the voters to consider this when they mark their ballots next November 4.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 19, 1924.

THE FARM SITUATION AGAIN

(Editorial)

Last week our attention was called to an advertisement in a Chicago daily newspaper which furnished another illustration of the predicament in which our farmers find themselves today. At the same time, the item may well have served to nourish the dreams of many city dwellers by impressing upon them how easy it is nowadays to buy a place in the country and become their own boss.

The advertisement read as follows: "If you have \$700 cash, you can buy a 345-acre farm with full equipment, nine cows, horses, machinery, and furniture. The soil is excellent, and the farm is conveniently located in a progressive community, near church, school, stores, and market place. Total price asked is \$2,600 if quick deal can be made.

A person who is not familiar with present conditions in our farm districts is

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likely to consider this a very promising opportunity. But upon closer investigation, he will hear a pitiful story. Here is an excerpt from a letter which the Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter received last week: "I am enclosing a two-dollar money order for the renewal of my subscription, and would like to add that I am broke and have practically no income. I have a 1,285-acre farm, 25 horses, 65 cows, 105 hogs, and 200 chickens, but can not sell anything except some eggs, for which I get 15 cents a dozen."

This explains why farms are offered for sale at a price which does not even cover the cost of the equipment, a situation resulting from the low prices on farm products. But how about the prices which the consumer has to pay? Is it not a fact that he pays fifty cents for a dozen eggs? This is only one example among many.

It is certainly high time that our legislators do something to relieve the destitute farmers. And no satisfactory and lasting results can be obtained until the parasites who speculate in food and other necessities are put out of business.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 6, 1924.

THE HARD-PRESSED FARMERS

(Editorial)

At long last the Government seems to realize that the farmers, especially the wheat farmers, are in dire need of aid, and measures are being taken which will afford some relief. But much remains to be done, if the farmers are ever to get on their feet again. The help is coming in the nick of time, for the agricultural crisis has wrought havoc among them, especially in the wheat belt.

What is needed is nothing less than economic equality between agriculture and other industries, and in order to attain and maintain this condition, and to secure the proper development of our agricultural resources, a sufficient supply of labor must be provided.

It is also of great importance that co-operation among farmers should be

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encouraged, and this includes both sales and purchases. The success of such co-operation depends, of course, upon the farmers themselves, but the task can be made easier by proper legislation, designed to encourage the co-operative movement.

Of equal importance is Government aid in curbing the activities of speculators and profiteers, who profit by low prices on farm products and high prices on those commodities which farmers must buy.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 10, 1923.

THE FLIGHT FROM THE FARM

(Editorial)

Low wheat prices, destruction brought about by insect pests, and mortgages which could not be paid, caused two million persons to leave the farms last year. During the same period, nine hundred thousand people moved from the cities to the country. If births and deaths are also counted, the farm population suffered a net loss of one and one-half per cent of the population in 1921.

The flight from the country to the cities is an old story not only here in America but also in most other countries. All attempts which have been made to prevent it are outweighed by the attractions of the city.

Last year, it was demonstrated that the American farmers, in spite of a lessened supply of labor, are able to harvest large crops--thanks to modern

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 10, 1923.

machinery and modern farm methods. But suppose the harvest should fail, as a result, say, of a cold summer, or more destructive insect pests than ever before, or an actual shortage of workers! Such a misfortune would serve to bring home the fact that the growth of our cities at the expense of the farming population constitutes a real danger to the nation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 12, 1923.

THE FARMERS COULD HELP THEMSELVES

(Editorial)

An association of farmers in Wisconsin recently adopted a resolution in which every farmer was urged not to sell any of his products unless he received a fair price for them. This same organization has also made up a list of prices for a variety of farm products, prices that it considers will give the farmer a fair compensation for his toil.

During the next session of Congress, the Government will be called upon to take effective measures for the improvement of farm conditions, and definite plans have already been made by the spokesmen for those who till the soil.

However, the farmers would be wise not to place too much faith in campaign promises, regardless of the sincerity of those who make them. The Government has many irons in the fire, and it will not be easy to put over

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 12, 1923.

legislation which will materially benefit our agricultural population, no matter how urgent the need for such legislation may be.

That farmers' association in Wisconsin may be on the right track. The farmers should take matters into their own hands. They have the same right as the manufacturers to determine the prices of their own products. But they have always been and still are handicapped by their lack of unity and organization. On the day when farmers fully realize the value of unity and co-operation, they themselves will be able to bring about better conditions without waiting for legislation to do it for them.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 18, 1923.

WHEAT PRICES FALL

(Editorial)

Wheat is now being harvested throughout the country, and it is reported that the yield is richer and of better quality than was expected some time ago. In the states of South and North Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota, where the harvest starts about July 15, the total wheat acreage this year amounts to twenty million acres. Here too, a good crop is expected; and it is only right that the farmer should be assured of a generous reward for his toil.

But those who are familiar with conditions know that the time has passed when golden wheat meant gold in the farmer's pocket and dollars in his bank account. When harvesttime finally comes, and he no longer has to worry about the possible destruction of his fields by drought or rain or hail, the best he can hope for now is that all this wealth which he has produced to keep this nation, and possibly other nations, fed, will enable him to come out even. He has given up

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 18, 1923.

all hope of a fair profit, or rather a fair wage for his work.

This being the generally accepted situation, one can readily imagine how the farmers felt last week when they were informed that the price of wheat had fallen below the dollar mark on the Chicago wheat exchange for the first time since 1914. At the same time, it was reported that flour prices also had fallen; but that was small consolation for the farmer, for the expense incurred in raising his current crop was too high, even in relation to previously existing prices. The drop in the market came, therefore, as a heavy blow to him.

But we venture to predict that this gamble with the farmer's means of existence and the nation's bread will not be permitted to continue indefinitely. On the tenth of this month, a dispatch from the capital reported that Senator Ladd of North Dakota, a Republican, is about to propose legislation which will authorize the Government to stabilize the price of wheat. A similar proposal was presented at the last session of Congress, but Senator Ladd's plan is said to be simpler and even more advantageous to the farmer. It is much to be hoped that this plan

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will be taken under sincere consideration, and that effective measures will soon be taken to help our distressed farmers.

THE

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 14, 1923.

PRODUCERS

(Editorial)

It is highly interesting to observe the results of the scattered intelligent efforts to encourage farm lads to go in for really rational and efficient farming. Most of the attempts of this kind which we have previously reported have been made in the Northwest. But today we will tell about an agricultural college in the state of Mississippi. This school was attended by thirty-two boys, who last year made a net profit of \$4,381, or \$137 each, as the result of facilities of the farm which belongs to the college. Some of them even earned additional money from other activities.

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This work was done on part time, while the boys were attending school. Imagine what they could have done on full time, and what they may do later on, when

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 14, 1923.

they begin to utilize fully on their own farms the knowledge gained in school. Intelligent farming always pays well, both in cash and in a rich, worth-while life.

Automobiles and good highways have reduced the obstacle of distance to almost nothing. A farmer who lives miles from the nearest town can get there as quickly as the city worker, living in a residential section or a suburb, can get to the business center of his city. Almost all occupations in the cities are overcrowded, while the world is clamoring for producers. Draw your own conclusions.

THE PLIGHT OF THE FARMER

(Editorial)

Conditions among farmers of the western states give cause for serious apprehensions. There are, to be sure, quite a few prosperous farmers, but a goodly number of them complain they are not getting as much for their products as it costs to produce them.

President Howard, of the American Farm Bureau Association, is of the opinion that the American farmer is in danger of becoming a sort of slave. He goes so far as to compare American agriculture to that in Russia. His fears may be somewhat exaggerated, but the fact remains that the average annual income of our farmers is calculated to be \$189, and on that income he is supposed to educate his children, provide his family with life's necessities and such extras as medical attention, etc.--in short, live and conduct himself as a civilized human being of the twentieth century. It simply cannot be done.

Improvement can be brought about through better organization and better methods

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 8, 1922.

of distribution. High freight rates and middlemen's profits are the main causes of the low prices paid to farmers, and they are also the chief reasons why farm products are priced so high when they reach the consumer in the city.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 23, 1922.

A USEFUL ACTIVITY

(Editorial)

The Department of Agriculture announces that no less than 136,441 young boys and girls registered in so-called agricultural extension schools last year and devoted themselves to some special kind of farm activity, such as the raising of cattle or poultry. These young farmers, as they may well be called, owned 76,148 head of cattle and 554,286 domestic fowl, the total value of which amounted to \$3,605,176. The net profit realized on these activities is not given, but it may be assumed that it was considerable. However, the most important consideration is the practical training and experience which these youngsters obtained.

What kind of men and women they will be, say fifteen or twenty years hence, is to a great extent dependent on what they are doing now, what they are interested in, and what they are thinking about. Unnecessary worries and

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hardwork should not be placed on the shoulders of young people, but their education is neglected if their sense of responsibility and duty is not encouraged, and if they are not required to do some light but useful work around the home.

Therefore, the boys and girls covered by the report of the Department of Agriculture are very fortunate. They are getting splendid training, and are becoming accustomed to doing useful work and to reaping the fruits of honest effort.

Parents who implant in their children a love for work and the habit of being usefully occupied are doing them a great service. They are laying the foundation for the future happiness of their children.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 17, 1922.

THE SPECULATION IN LAND

(Editorial)

One of the greatest dangers to American agriculture is the tendency among farmers to be more concerned about the sale of land than with actual farm production. There are in this country great areas of farm land which do not yield profitable crops, but the farmers hold on to them because of their increasing sales value. This situation is partly responsible for the increase in tenant farming.

The area farmed by tenants was eleven per cent greater during the years 1910-1920 than during the preceding decade, even though the number of tenants was smaller. According to the 1920 census, thirty-three per cent of the country's farms were rented out for a fixed sum during that year. The mean value per acre was \$153.67, and the rent per acre \$5.45, or 3.54 per cent of the value. It should be remembered that between 1850 and 1920 land values increased at

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 17, 1922.

an average rate of two per cent each year.

Evidently, a person who wants to make a living from the land can do better by renting it for 3.54 per cent of its value than by buying it with money borrowed at an interest rate twice that high. It has been pointed out time and again that agriculture in this country cannot experience a sound development until the excessive speculation in land ceases. The most effective measure to bring this speculation to an end would be to tax the land, not according to the improvements which have been made on it, but on the basis of its yield value.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 22, 1922.

THE SCHOOL BY THE FIRESIDE

(Editorial)

For generations it has been customary for farm boys who desired an education to work on the farm in the summer and attend school in the winter. This practice is a good one. But it is not always necessary to travel long distances and pay high tuition fees in order to obtain the desired knowledge. Often, such knowledge may be acquired by self-study at home, and may be found in newspapers and periodicals as well as in books. The farmer is particularly fortunate in having free access to the technical literature issued by the Department of Agriculture in Washington. This department does much experimental work for the purpose of developing new and improved agricultural methods, and the men in charge of this work have had long experience and a thorough theoretical and practical training. Their findings are given to the millions of farmers in this country in order to help them get the best possible yield from their land with the least possible expenditure of toil and money.

Svenska Tribunen-Ryheter, Mar. 22, 1922.

The Department publishes numerous books and pamphlets every year, and the farmer should make it his business to get them. All he has to do is to write for them, and they will be mailed to him free of charge. In order to make it easier for him to get the reading material in which he is most interested, the Department has made up a list of all the material on hand, and will send it upon request. The farmer and his family may then check the material they would like to have, and return the list. Within a few days the desired literature will arrive, and thus a beginning is made of a farm library which may and should be gradually expanded to include many valuable publications dealing with efficient farming and homemaking. They will enable the farmer and his family to live more fruitful and happy lives. And it is a great advantage that **these** people can do their studying at their own fireside.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 1, 1922.

THE PRICE DECLINE ON FARM PRODUCTS

(Editorial)

Many of those who try to explain the current unreasonably low prices of agricultural products point out, as the chief reason, the fact that there is little or no demand in foreign countries. However, this explanation does not conform with official reports, which show a steady increase in grain exports. If prices depend on supply and demand, these exports should cause them to rise rather than to fall lower and lower.

According to tables released by the Department of Agriculture, the annual domestic consumption of grain amounts to six hundred million bushels. When this is subtracted from the estimated crop, there remains a surplus of 118 million bushels which is available for export. During July, August, and September of last year, 127 million bushels were exported, and consequently a shortage should have developed even last fall, making it necessary to

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resort to imports. This seems to have been the case. It is now being said that our supply of wheat is insufficient, and that, as a result, bread prices will go up. But in spite of this, the farmer gets only half as much for his products this year as he did two years ago.

Here is a situation which requires thorough investigation and immediate correction.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 8, 1922.

THE FALL IN PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

(Editorial)

In 1919, the American farmer received \$35.76 for the products yielded from one acre of his land. Last year, the corresponding sum was \$14.48. These figures have been given out by the Department of Agriculture, and are the results of calculations based on ten different kinds of crops, which, taken together, make up nine tenths of the entire farm production of the country. Such a fall in the market value has not taken place since the Department began keeping records of this kind in 1866.

During the years immediately following the Civil War, prices on farm products fell steadily, so that the yield per acre dropped in value from fourteen and fifteen dollars to eight dollars. The bottom was reached in 1896. From then on, a rise took place, and in 1913 the figure was \$16.49. The following year it dropped to \$16.44, but in 1916, the year before America's entrance into the World War, it jumped to \$22.50, and in 1917 it was \$33.25. The peak was reached

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in 1919 when the yield per acre brought \$35.76. From that time on, the fall has been rapid and great. Where will it end?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 14, 1921.

ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS

(Editorial)

The reduced buying power of the farmers will gradually affect the general price level. The sudden drop in the market value of farm products, amounting to billions of dollars, has discouraged the producers, and no price reduction of machinery, tools, and other manufactured goods that the farmers need, can make up for the losses which they have already suffered.

We should do everything in our power to come to their aid. It is in the interest of the entire nation that every intelligent proposal be carefully studied. Adequate credit facilities which are economically sound must be extended to the farmers. A system must be evolved whereby these producers are enabled to procure sufficient capital to operate their farms efficiently, and sell their products throughout the year at prices which assure them a

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 14, 1921.

reasonable return on their labor and capital investment. This should be possible if our economic system is sound.

Words to this effect were spoken by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace at the stock show which took place recently in Chicago, and it is encouraging for farmers and stock breeders to hear such statements from an official who represents the Government, and who already has done so much to make operating capital available for producers, within the limits of sound financial practice. His efforts in behalf of agriculture have been untiring.

Improvement of sales' methods as well as of methods of distribution is of the greatest importance for both producers and consumers, and the Department of Agriculture is prepared to aid in the introduction of reforms which promise desirable results.

While Wallace probably does not consider it advisable to discard entirely the present system, he is for abolishing those middlemen whose services

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 14, 1921.

are of no economic value; this is also the attitude of the majority of the producers. Such services constitute an economic waste, no matter who performs them, and the sooner they are done away with, the better for all concerned.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 19, 1921.

ROADSIDE MARKETS

(Editorial)

Roadside markets are springing up all over the country, and are becoming more and more numerous. For the benefit of those that do not know what they are, let us hasten to explain that they are small stands, or wagons, from which farmers offer their products, such as fruits, vegetables, eggs, etc., to passing motorists. Most of them are found along the busiest highways.

Such markets offer many advantages. In the first place, the farmers obtain good prices for their products without having to ship them to the city, and at the same time the city dweller pays less than he would have to pay in the city. These are among the immediate advantages. There are others which are bound to make themselves felt in the long run. This method of doing business will cause a demand for more and better roads, since those farmers who live far from the highways do not have the opportunity to get a share of this trade.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 19, 1921.

The practice also serves to bring the farmer and the city dweller closer together. From these transactions at the roadside, permanent acquaintances and friendships often develop, which result in an exchange of visits between the city and the country. Thus, the chasm which has always existed between the city and the country becomes narrowed, and may finally disappear, to the advantage of all concerned.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 17, 1921.

TENANT FARMING

The rise in prices of agricultural products, which took place during the war, resulted in an increase in the number of tenant farmers in the Middle West. Many farmers found that they could rent out their land as profitably as they could operate it in normal times themselves. But when prices began to decline most tenants were unable to pay the high rent, and the owners themselves had to go to work again.

It may well be said that this is one beneficial effect of the general economic depression which set in after the war, for, to a large extent, tenant farming tends to upset the stability of the nation. There is no real incentive for the tenant to improve the land, for not he but the owner benefits from the increase in value, and, what is even worse, a competitor may come along and offer the farmer higher rent, and the original tenant is out. He is, therefore, inclined to exploit the land to the limit of its yield from year to year.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 17, 1921.

Even before the war, tenant farming was on the increase. Those that first took homesteads cultivated their own fields and raised the generation that, together with the immigrants, constitutes the backbone of America. In most cases the second, third and fourth generation went to the cities, where they hoped to earn more money and live an easier and more comfortable life, and the old homestead was given over to a tenant. Mortgage firms also have come into possession of many farms, which have been rented out to tenants, when no buyers could be found.

In general, it can truthfully be said that it is poor business for a farmer to rent out his land, and from a national point of view the practice is a dangerous one.

Svenska Tribunen-Lyheter, Feb. 23, 1931.

WILLI DONE, WISCONSIN

(Editorial)

With justifiable pride the State of Wisconsin announces that 87.7 per cent of its farmers own the land on which they are working. While many other states are complaining about their population moving to the cities, the agricultural State of Wisconsin can point to a movement in the opposite direction.

There are, of course, good reasons for this condition. Like many North-western states, Wisconsin has thousands of acres of uncultivated stub land. But while the others have permitted real-estate brokers to handle the colonization, in Wisconsin State officials have been in charge, looking after the interests of the colonizers as well as those of the State.

Svenska Tribunen-Lyheter, Feb. 28, 1921.

The State Immigration Bureau has taken an active part in this program. This bureau protects the prospective farmer from unscrupulous operators who are offering valueless land. In addition to keeping an eye on the advertising methods of such speculators, the bureau also does some advertising of its own. During 1920 it acted as advisor to some fourteen thousand colonists and handled about one thousand six hundred actual sales.

The most notable result of this very sensible arrangement is that during the last ten years the number of farmers who own their land has increased by six per cent, while in many other states the number of tenant farmers and the number of abandoned farms is on the increase.

It is too early yet to evaluate the final results of Wisconsin's agricultural policies, but we do not doubt that the state will be amply rewarded for the interest which it has taken in its colonists. Among the rewards will be the happy, prosperous and peaceful conditions which prevail in communities where the people own their homes.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1921.

OUR DEVASTATED FORESTS

(Editorial)

The American Forestry Association is doing a great service to the nation by calling attention to the necessity for a rational protection and preservation of our forests. The wanton cutting down of millions upon millions of trees which has been going on during the last few decades, with consideration for nothing but immediate profits, has done the country much harm--in fact, more harm than is realized by the general public. The high prices on wooden materials, and the actual shortage of such products as wood pulp, used in the manufacture of paper, are warnings which should be heeded. We also wish to point out the close relationship between deforestation and climate, precipitation, floods and soil erosion.

One gets an idea of the amount of deforestation which has taken place when one

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1921.

considers the fact that of the immense forests which once covered sections of the United States only one-sixth remains. It has been calculated that within sixty years there will be nothing left, unless immediate and efficient measures are taken, including both reforestation and preservation of the forests that we still have.

We do not believe that the question of efficient forestry will ever become a political issue, but it certainly is of the greatest economical importance.

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Svenska Tribunen-Ryheter, Sept. 1, 1920.

PRINTED IN SWEDEN

(Editorial)

The Nebraska Farmers' Union, the great association of farmers has just been incorporated under the laws of the state. The organization is said to have forty thousand shareholders, and to be made up of fifteen hundred local associations. It owns three hundred grain silos, fifty merchandising establishments, three creameries, and two flour mills.

In the bylaws of the organization, provisions are made for paying a dividend of eight per cent of the annual profit. The profit remaining is to be divided among the owners, in proportion to their interest in the undertaking.

This great farmers' union is based on the principle of co-operation, and if it is given the right kind of leadership, it should be successful. The main idea is through co-operation the farmers will be able to enjoy the fruits of their

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Svenska Tribunen-Ryheter, Sept. 1, 1920.

own toil, and, also, to protect their common interests.

The secondary, but also, very important consideration is that through such an organization, the farmer may eliminate the many middlemen who are the chief cause of the often unreasonably high prices which the consumer must pay for farm products.

An ideal situation would exist if the producer and the consumer could deal directly with each other. Such a condition is not easily obtained, particularly in the large cities, but it is a goal toward which we should work. In most cases the middleman is a parasite, who is trying to live off of others, without making any productive contribution towards the well-being of the community. Such individuals should not be allowed to live by their wits, but should be forced to go to work.

In order to lower the present high cost of living, it is necessary that we first

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 1, 1930.

remove these parasites from the social body.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 21, 1920.

THE FARMER IN TROUBLE

(Editorial)

The authorities in Washington, especially the Department of Agriculture, have repeatedly expressed apprehension in regard to the steadily diminishing production on our farms. The farmers themselves claim that it does not pay for them to produce for sale at present prices because most of the profit goes to the middlemen; they also complain that they are unable to lure the necessary help because the more attractive pay and working conditions in the cities cause farm workers to leave the farm. Even farmers who might be able to market their products at satisfactory prices are compelled to reduce their acreage as a result of lack of help. In some states the shortage of farm workers is acute. The direct results are a shortage of foodstuffs and higher prices for the consumers.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 21, 1920.

The higher prices of farm products have caused an increase in land values, but this again has caused more taxes, and the higher taxable value of his land does the farmer no good unless he sells it and moves to town. The result of such a procedure is another evil worse than the first one.

Fuel, clothing, and other necessities cost the country dwellers more than ever before. The food that they have to buy costs about as much as it costs in the city, and prices of tools and machinery have tripled within the last few years.

These and other conditions have caused much dissatisfaction among farmers, and if they continue without abatement the consequences will surely make themselves felt in our cities. If the flight from the country continues, and the production of foodstuffs is further decreased because farms are being abandoned, the time will come when city dwellers cannot buy food at any price. It will then be necessary to redistribute the population, and restore the balance, and that will be a costly affair for the nation.



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Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 27, 1919.

GREAT SALE OF FARM LAND

(Advertisement)

Regarding the great sale of farm land, all prices are uniform, namely; \$17.50 an acre, wherever you choose.

We open, for settlement, over 10,000 acres of hardwood farm land near Phelps, Vilas County, Wisconsin. Puddled surface soil, very fertile, good highways, schools and churches, neighboring one of the largest Scandinavian communities in the state, in the famous lake region, Wisconsin's real dairy, clover land, and potato cultured domain. The same price prevails every where. There are farms of any size, from twenty to one hundred-sixty acres. Terms: Five dollars down, an acre, and no payments for ten years time, other than interests and taxes. Your railway fare paid if you buy.

We conduct a large model farm for your instruction. There is an expert

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 27, 1919.

on the premises to guide and assist you in every way. We even sell on monthly and yearly payment plans, with small cash payments. You deal with the owner direct. Write us today. J. W. Carlson, 908 Peoples Gas Building, Department K., Chicago.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 26, 1915.

CITY AND COUNTRY

(Editorial)

The majority of farm boys long to go to the city, and the flight from the country is a phenomenon which has caused considerable worry among statesmen and other national leaders in most civilized countries.

Governor Ralston of Indiana discussed the problem in a recent speech, and in discoursing on the various reasons for this trend away from the farm and country, he expressed sympathy with many of these dissatisfied farm boys, pointing out, somewhat sarcastically, that not all of these youngsters were endowed with enough brains to become successful farmers. This statement recalls a similar one made by a Swedish professor, who declared that Swedish farmers tended to send to the university those boys who lacked the qualifications for more demanding occupations.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 26, 1915.

Such statements as the two mentioned above, even though somewhat strong, do represent a reaction against the attitude which is at the bottom of the regrettable "flight from the farm". They indicate a return to common sense and to the unchanging truth that those that till the soil form the nucleus of a nation. This fact is generously acknowledged before an election, but no sooner are the votes counted than the farmer is dropped back into the obscurity to which he has become accustomed.

However, the governor and the professor can hardly be suspected of just fishing for the farm vote with the statements cited above. They simply called attention to the evident fact that intelligence and good judgment are just as much needed on the farm as in any other sphere of activity.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 26, 1910.

THE FARMER HAS CHANGED

(Editorial)

When rural mail service was first introduced it was considered merely an experiment, but now some three billion postal items are distributed annually in the country districts. Forty-one thousand rural mail carriers are engaged in this service, and its cost to the Government amounts to thirty-six million dollars annually. The rural mail service was a great boon to our farm population, and was later followed by the telephone and various new types of transportation services. The farmer thus became less isolated; in fact his entire existence underwent a revolutionary change in the course of only a few years.

The time has passed when his only source of news was the small-town weekly, and when he has had to drive a long distance to get his mail and do his shopping. Now he has a telephone in his house, his mail is delivered on



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 26, 1910.

schedule, and he subscribes to a metropolitan daily newspaper. He ships his products by train, and it is easy for him and his family to seek the pleasures and entertainment offered by the nearest town.

This change is most noticeable to those who remember the old order. And what an improvement it is!

Only a few years ago, when a farmer appeared on a city street he was conspicuous by his clothing, behaviour and language, and anybody could tell that he was from the country. But today, a farmer in the city on business, cannot readily be distinguished from the ordinary city-dweller, lawyer, doctor, businessman, clerk or mechanic. He is predominantly a businessman, and enjoys the good things of life to an extent which was impossible when he was isolated on the farm, often miles from his nearest neighbor.

The city man and the man who tills the land have been brought closer together. The latter has learned that the other can be a fine fellow and the former has



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 26, 1910.

come to respect the term "farmer" and understand what it really stands for. Both parties realize that they supplement and need each other, and that it is to their mutual interest to meet each other half-way.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 17, 1910.

WE NEED MORE FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS

(Editorial)

There will be no danger of an oversupply of farmers and farm labor in this country for a long time to come. The number of consumers of farm products, which is increasing rapidly, is now nearing the one hundred million mark, and almost everything that these people eat must come from the country.

Cattle and poultry raising require a good deal of training and insight, and these types of farming are more affected by the rising prices than any other, and offer great opportunities for those that are ready to take advantage of them. Very suitable land may be found within an hour's train travel from most of the large cities of the East, and conditions there are altogether promising.

It is often said and believed that schools and other educational facilities



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 17, 1910.

in the country are poor as compared to those in the cities, but such statements are open to doubt, and there is much to be said in favor of the country. City schools are often overcrowded, and classes are so large that teachers cannot pay much attention to individual pupils, while in a country school a much closer relationship exists. In addition, life in the country is generally considered to be more conducive to a balanced and healthy physical and mental development. The nervous restlessness and haste of the city often place their mark upon the impressionable child.

There is need for more farmers and agricultural workers, but it is not likely that any great exodus from the city to the country will take place, and with the present distribution of our population everyone may look forward to a steadily increasing cost of living.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 29, 1910.

THE FARMER WAKES UP

(Editorial)

There was a time when a politician only had to make generous use of high-sounding phrases, such as the one about the farmer being the backbone of the country and other good old standbys, to secure the farmer's vote in an election year, but this does no longer suffice. The tiller of the soil is more and more aware of his real worth, and makes no secret of it.

The Farmer's Co-operative Union of America is a strong organization which has been formed for the protection of the farmer's commercial interests and as a medium for unified action. This organization has just re-elected as its president, Charles S. Barret, who is an exceptionally able man and an agricultural expert well acquainted with conditions among farmers in the various parts of this big country. His efforts in behalf of the Union have already brought beneficial results and he holds high hopes for the future of the farm popula-



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 29, 1910.

tion. In fact he believes that the latter will from now on relinquish its passive, waiting role, and take an active, leading part in America's political, commercial, and industrial progress.

Mr. Barret is not alone in this belief, and we will add that the country as a whole is sure to benefit by such an active participation in its affairs by the farmer. There is something solid and faith-inspiring about the simple wisdom and keen intelligence which have their roots in the good earth.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 23, 1909.

THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN FARMER

(Editorial)



We are getting accustomed to finding a considerable sprinkling of Swedish-Americans among the delegates to conventions which meet to discuss state and national problems of a political and social-economic nature. Thus Governor Eberhart of Minnesota was noted as a participant in the farm congress which met in Chicago a few days ago. He addressed the congress on the subject of "The North Star State," and was heartily applauded. Among other things he declared that his state still has twenty million acres of good land available for energetic and progressive farmers.

It is only fitting that Swedish-American opinion should be heard at state and national farm conventions. Swedish immigrants have made valuable contributions to this country's agriculture, a fact to which many happy and prosperous farm communities in Illinois, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and other states bear witness. Many depleted and abandoned

Svenska Tribunen-Myheter, Nov. 23, 1909.

farms in New England have again yielded good crops under the skilled hands of a Swedish farmer. Among Swedish immigrants we find not only highly skilled mechanics in all trades, but also excellent farmers. The many Swedish-American students who attend the agricultural schools in Manhattan-Kansas, Lincoln, Nebraska, and other places, see that our nationals also appreciate the value of theoretical knowledge and modern methods as applied to farming.

If one wants to see idyllic and happy home life one should visit some of our old Swedish colonies. Besides contentment and good living one will find intelligence which has been sharpened rather than dulled by the hard work in fields and meadows, and an interest in and understanding of the problems of our times which are rarely encountered among the general farm population.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 16, 1909.

ATTENTION LAND SEEKERS!

(Editorial)



This week the National Farm Land Congress is holding its annual convention in Chicago, and this organization is the most dependable source of information for land seekers who are looking for expert advice regarding opportunities and conditions in the various parts of the country.

On some truck farms, located near large cities, the value of fruits and vegetables raised, amounts to from five hundred to one thousand dollars per acre. When these farms are taken over by subdividers, the owners move to other localities, but it has been demonstrated that good money may be made even on high-priced land.

In many of the younger states there are still millions of acres of good

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 16, 1909.

farm land that sells for from ten to forty dollars per acre, and in dry areas, where irrigation guarantees excellent crops, fine land can be had for fifty dollars per acre.



Independence and even prosperity awaits the man who actually cultivates the land. The person who is chiefly interested in its cash market value is no real farmer. But dependable and impartial information is necessary for the person who is considering buying a farm. The National Farm Land Congress gives it free of charge, and its activities are of great importance to the country.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 2, 1909.

THE ROYAL ROAD TO PROSPERITY

(Editorial)

A few days ago the new Governor of Minnesota, A. D. Eberhart, who, incidentally, is of Swedish ancestry, delivered his first important speech since he took office. He spoke about the American farm and farmer. The Governor, who himself grew up on a farm, knew his subject matter, and what he said was received with applause from every section of the state. He presented valuable and instructive statistics, and the suggestions which he made showed that he was sincere and knew what he was talking about. The speech was entirely void of those empty phrases which are so often used for political purposes.

Not considering Minnesota alone, the American farmer has made remarkable progress during the last few decades. This year he expects a corn crop



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 2, 1909.

of some three billion bushels. Our mind can hardly conceive such an amount of corn or its actual market value, which will be about one and a half billion dollars; this is more than three times the value of the 1896 corn crop. The entire farm output of last year was valued at eight billion dollars, and this year the estimate is considerably higher. In 1850 the value of all farm land in the United States was four billion dollars; today it is twenty-eight billion. The value of our farms increases by \$3,400,000 every day.

It is of great importance to the country that the farmer receive his just share of the national income, thus enabling him to enjoy the country's general prosperity. Even the eight billion dollars which he now receives come to only seven hundred dollars per individual when divided up between every farmer and farm worker in the country.

During the next twenty years we shall probably see a radical change in



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 2, 1909.

farming methods. We may expect to see the farms operated more intelligently and with much improved equipment. The benefits of scientific research and discoveries will be applied to agriculture, and the result will be more economical operation and larger crops. The net farm income will thus be greatly increased, and effective measures should be taken to prevent the lion's share of this income from going to the railroad companies, the flour mills, and to the manufacturers of agricultural implements. It must go to the farmer himself, and provide him with better food, better clothing, and a more comfortable home.

North Dakota, where opportunities for obtaining a farm are still fairly plentiful, will this year produce wealth amounting to one thousand dollars for every man, woman, and child in the state, and even at that, scientific methods are little known on its farms.

It used to be that one of the farmer's highest ambitions was to send his



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 2, 1909.

brightest son to the city to become a lawyer or a businessman, but that may soon become a thing of the past. The farm now offers the boy just as happy and prosperous a future and gives him a chance to work both with his hands and his brain. There is no more satisfying occupation than farming for a man who really wants to give the best he has to the job, and has a strong desire for the largest possible measure of independence.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 28, 1909.

BETTER AGRICULTURAL METHODS

(Editorial)

The American farmer is gradually beginning to realize that his old methods are not up to the requirements of rational, modern agriculture, and that the intelligent use of the aids which science and research have placed at his disposal would make his life more comfortable, and increase his income.

Thanks to the encouragement of the Government, thousands of farmers have already acquired more knowledge along these lines, but they still have a long way to go before their farms yield the limit of their possibilities. Experts calculate that by 1950 the United States will have a population of two hundred million and, in view of the present steady increase in prices of farm products, it is doubtful whether the future agricultural



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 29, 1909.

output will keep up with the increase in population. It is certain that it will become necessary to use the most up-to-date methods in order to obtain the highest possible yield, and this necessity will become more marked as the available acreage suitable for cultivation decreases.

The Department of Agriculture in Washington has been fully aware of its responsibilities in this respect, and has widened the scope of its activities to such an extent that it is now one of the most important agencies of our government. Wise leadership on its part is necessary if the many problems arising as a result of a rapid increase in population are to be successfully solved.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 17, 1909.

GOVERNMENT LAND TO BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC

(Advertisement)

Sixty thousand acres of irrigated government land in the rich North Platte River Valley of Wyoming will be opened to settlers in the latter part of this month. This is fine land, conveniently located, and we shall be glad to give our Swedish-American customers all information they may want about this unusual opportunity to obtain fertile and well-irrigated farms.

Act today. If you hesitate it may become too late, and this is an opportunity the like of which may never again be offered to you.

A Swedish colony has already been established, and many Swedes from Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, and Illinois have settled in the valley. The new land which is now being opened is in the same locality.

Excursions leave Chicago every Monday, and Omaha, Nebraska, every Tuesday.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 17, 1909.

For more detailed information come to our office, or write to Scandia Land Company, 81 South Clark Street, Chicago, or C. O. Carlson, 420 Fifteenth Street, Omaha, Nebraska.




Svenska Tribunen-Nyneter, July 6, 1909.

BACK TO THE SOIL

(Advertisement)

Never before was life in the country as attractive as it is now! Modern agriculture offers a fine livelihood for the man with ambition and brains, as well as for the ordinary toiler. No other vocation gives a man the chance to be as independent as the farmer. He can really live as a man should live. The modern farmer is his own boss, unless one would say that the real boss is nature itself; but at the same time the farmer can make nature his obedient servant.

In no other line of work does hard work bring such certain rewards and progress. Statistics show that among those that go into business, ninety-five per cent fail. The risk is great, and competition merciless. Among farmers there is no real competition. The world has always needed food, and always will need it.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 6, 1909.

Scientific treatment of the soil, cheap fertilizer, modern irrigation and drainage methods, prevention of animal and plant diseases, and weather forecasts aid the farmer in making his life pleasant and secure. He is not as isolated as he used to be. Railroads and telephones, schools and post offices are now easily within his reach. He can enjoy all the pleasures of the city, and in addition he has all around him what the city has not: God's free and magnificent nature.

"Back to the soil" is no longer simply the song of a tempting siren. It is sound advice, which many should follow. Land will never become cheaper than it is now. On the contrary, land values are likely to double within a few years. Nature, science, and national economic forces are uniting to produce this condition.

Everybody who can possibly manage to own a piece of land should do so. It will bring pleasure and profit.

Investigate this opportunity: 40,000 acres of fertile land in the famous

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 6, 1909.

Arkansas Valley, Colorado, have now been irrigated and are ready for the settler's plow.

Join the excursion which leaves Chicago July 20; see this valley with your own eyes, and study its possibilities.

Call at our office, or write for full details.

C. A. Peterson,
120 Randolph Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 1, 1909.

FOR PROSPECTIVE FARMERS

A very interesting and instructive pamphlet entitled Where Shall I Go? has recently been published by Henning Landahl of Little Falls, Minnesota, who will mail it free of charge to anybody who writes and asks for it.

The pamphlet discusses farm conditions not only in Minnesota but in other parts of America as well, and should be of value to anyone who is planning to go in for farming. It is clear that the author knows what he is writing about.

In the final chapter he gives some advice which we quote:

"While I am on the subject of virgin land I will take the opportunity to say to those of my countrymen who are planning to purchase such land: Preserve your ready cash! If you are young and have nobody but yourself to take care of, it would be wise for you to buy virgin land, or land which has been only partially improved. It is not necessary that there be buildings on it. Put money into it gradually, and keep in mind the time when you may no longer be single;



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 1, 1909.

then you and your wife together can plan permanent buildings.

"If you already have a family--in the country, the larger it is the better--and only a few hundred dollars in cash, do not buy a farm which is already well cultivated and which has new, good buildings on it. You will only get yourself into debt and have a hard time getting out of it. Build yourself whatever may be needed or, even better, repair the old buildings if there are any. Do most of the work yourself, even though this may call for hardships and sacrifices. Particularly in central Minnesota, building materials are reasonably priced, and you should add to your buildings little by little. In most cases neighbors will be glad to help you, and sooner or later you will have an opportunity to reciprocate. Remember that it is important for your future to keep the debt burden and interest charges down. When I drive through one of these state's many Swedish settlements, I often see standing next to the new, modern barn, the primitive hut, now used for a sheep shed, which the farmer built for himself in the early days of the farm. My advice to the young man who is planning to start in today is that he do likewise."



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 7, 1906.

[THE FARM STILL HAS LOYAL FRIENDS]

(Editorial)

For many years, especially in the east, a complaint has been rumbling that our farms are being run on a stepmother system. The younger generation is constantly flocking to the city where they invariably make more money than is possible on the farm. Thus the farm today is being sadly neglected.

During Solomon's time, there was no limit to the writers of books; now there is no limit to the building of cities, villages, and stations in America. There is a surplus of these, while large farms are often set aside as townsites and the good old land lies idle year after year.

The old farm, however, has its loyal friends. The agricultural branch of



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 7, 1906.

Cornell University boasts of its 193 students who seek more knowledge that will enable them to run a farm on a more profitable basis than in the past. Interviews with a number of these students revealed several reasons for their attitude toward the farm. Some of these young men were born on the farm--as were their fathers and grandfathers before them--and it was in their blood to love the farm.

Others figure that the farmer is the most substantial man on earth. If his farm is a failure, it is his own fault. The farmer is a slave to no man and his free life in the open air is the ideal life in every sense of the word. In every respect it is better than city life. One consolation is that what the farmer produces belongs to him, not to some money king. Life on the farm is quiet and peaceful--none of the city hustle, bustle and noise--and one feels closer to mother nature, night and day.

Let those who live in the city put all their energy and brain into



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 7, 1906.

scraping up and hoarding gold; health, happiness and contentment do not go hand in hand with their strife.

On the farm, rain and shine, grass and flowers, field and meadow, trees and fruits, all serve the farmer and, as we stated previously, the good old farm still has faithful friends in every community.



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Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 7, 1905.

SVEA LAND COLONY
(Summary of Advertisement)

The Svea Land Company has its office at suite 410, Chicago Opera House Block, and through this advertisement, invites participation in an excursion to the Silver Hill colony, located in Baldwin county. Tickets for the excursion are rated at twenty dollars, round trip.

During the past week, twenty-five transfers of real estate have taken place in Chicago, in which the seller, the buyer, or both are Scandinavians. List of these transactions, with names and details of location of the properties involved, and prices paid is recorded in today's issue of this paper.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 10, 1905.

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SVEA LAND COLONY

(Adv.)

The Svea Land Colony has made arrangements for two great excursions to Silver Hill, January 17 and February 7..... Silver Hill is the largest and most progressive Swedish colony in the South. Information at.....Suite 410, Chicago Opera House Building.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen (Swedish Tribune), July 3, 1901.

FOR THE DAY

Who can, at least in the midst of the harvest time, forget the splendid Swedish-American farmer? Mr. editor, you should have traveled through Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Colorado during the past week. Had you done this, then your whole warm-hearted soul would have flowered into an expanded enthusiasm for farming; for the countryside and for our farmers, whose friend your newspaper has always been. Glorious land, glorious harvests. God of our fathers be thanked for all.

Svenska Tribunen, July 19, 1882.

SWEDISH FARMING VERSUS AMERICAN

(Editorial)

The Swedish Tribune, Chicago, reprints a very interesting editorial, taken from Skaraborgs Lans Hush,Tidning, Sweden. The author of this article writes:

An American who understands American farming has written an interesting article comparing American and Swedish farming methods.

The Swede is not as practical as the American. The former works harder, but the latter produces more because he estimates with greater caution the careful use of his own time as well as that of his workers. He uses and tries to get the most modern farm implements and inventions at all times. New inventions are readily accepted by the American farmer regardless of the size or amount of his farming interests. On the other hand, while in Sweden, education is a means of determining agrarian class or rank, this is hardly true or characteristic of American farm society.

Svenska Tribunen, July 19, 1882.

The educated Swedish farmer is far in advance of his American brother theoretically, but the latter is a better business man and knows how to conserve his time and use it more profitably. The American farmer is both wise and industrious. If the less fortunate cannot afford to own farm machines, he rents them. All his tools, even the simplest ones, are up to date. He does not eat too much. The Swedish farmers and their hired workers eat five meals a day in some parts of Sweden, and during harvest time six. The American eats only three times a day, and does not taste brandy when he is working. He is not lazy, even though left without an overseer; and he is always respected. Lazy workers in Sweden are often industrious workers when they come to America; and their social status is better, too. On the other hand, the educated Swedish farmer has a kind, democratic attitude toward the working class, or more definitely those whom he employs.

Nationalistic rivalry is becoming more and more intense and apparent, but it cannot be led exclusively by the educated class; the masses must participate, and that nation, where the people are most prepared to partici-

Svenska Tribunen, July 19, 1882.

pate for the common good, will advance more rapidly. The Swedes and other European countries are too clannish, and that prevents both material and intellectual prosperity. The American soon, however, evidences a decided desire for acquisition of education and refinements of living and manner. It is not the material standing of the American worker that prevents Socialism from getting a foothold in America, but it is his improved social condition, which acts as a preventive. If the difference in rank had been less in Europe; if the worker there had been socially thrown together with the educated classes, and thus had become more informed, the social movements now endangering many lands, would not be prevalent. It is a mistake to think that the American worker is more restricted than the European. The American master gives short and precise orders, and fires at once lazy and disobedient servants. Carelessness is unknown in America, and has added towards creating a better working class.

The wife of the American farmer is busier and more industrious than one imagines.. She does not, however, work as hard as her European sisters of the same class. She does not care for the cattle, nor carry firewood, coal and water. She is a model of a real mistress. The practical arrangements in kitchen and pantry and the time-saving machines which lighten her work are unknown in the homes of the Swedish workers.

Svenska Tribunen, July 19, 1882.

The American is not only practical in making arrangements in his house; and in the treatment of his servants, and in caring for his farm business; but also in the choice of plants he intends to cultivate. Swamps and water-covered areas, which in Sweden are looked upon as worthless for cultivation, are sowed, in Massachusetts and New Jersey, with cranberries, which gives ten times as large profit as some grown on the best of soil.

It is regrettable that in Sweden the great abundance of berries and berry crops, such as cranberries, loganberries, blue-berries, raspberries, and many others - are not made to contribute to her marketable goods because it would undoubtedly amount to several millions annually.

The cooperation between the American farmers and merchants - two classes, whose interests are usually very selfish in motivation in our country - has been good and has had the best of results. The American merchant notifies the farmer what products are most in demand on the market, and how they should be handled and packed for export. These merchants understand thoroughly that they can import merchandise only, if their customers, make way for the farmer's products on the world's market. There are many companies and societies in America where scientific men, merchants, and farmers, work and cooperate together in unity and with success.

Svenska Tribunen, July 19, 1882.

"Our farm societies," says the author in conclusion of his editorial, "should, as a result, give us better farm products. America can teach us much concerning the way of 'self-help,' which makes the people strong and independent."

I. ATTITUDES

M. Health

and Sanitation

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 3, 1932.

LECTURES ON HEALTH

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of Dr. John W. Johnson]

A series of lectures by Dr. John W. Johnson and sponsored by the Order of the Good Templar has just begun in the Order's building, 647 East 61st Street. The lectures deal with certain common bodily disorders and their prevention and cure. The topics are: "Constipation, Its Causes and Cure," "Rheumatism, What is It?" "Foot Disorders and Correction," "Catarrhal Infection, How Relieved," "Occupational Diseases," "Kidney Disorders and their Effect on Body Health," "Children's Health," "How to Ward off Old Age," "Blood Vessel Diseases," "Indigestion, Causes and Cure".

The lectures will all be given in English, but that should not keep anyone from attending them. They are to be as non-technical as possible and anyone with a fair knowledge of the language can benefit from them. Dr. Johnson has generously donated his time and knowledge, and there is, therefore, no admission charge.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyneter, Feb. 3, 1932.

The lectures are given every second and fourth Wednesday of the month. The next one takes place Wednesday, February 10, when the doctor speaks on "Rheumatism, What is It?"

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 21, 1923.

THE MAYFLOWER TO AMERICA?

(Editorial)

[Translator's note: The sale of the mayflower to aid the fight against tuberculosis has become an institution in Sweden and the other Scandinavian countries. The mayflower is an artificial flower, the design and color of which is changed every year.]

The excellent idea of transplanting the Swedish mayflower to American soil has been hit upon by a group of our countrymen in Providence, Rhode Island. The mayflower has become a tradition in the old country, and its sale brings in a considerable sum every year, which is used in the fight against tuberculosis.

We can see no reason why the mayflower should not become as popular

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 21, 1923.

among Swedish-Americans as it is among Swedes at home. We have advanced to the point where we now have our own sanitarium, where at least some of our **tubercular** countrymen are being cared for. We are all hoping that it will become possible to expand this activity so that many more cases can receive proper care. We are sure the mayflower would be a great help, and sincerely hope that men and women of initiative in every Swedish community in the country will take up the idea and see it through.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 19, 1922.

THE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

(Editorial)

One hundred thousand human lives are saved each year through the activities of the National Tuberculosis Association. In the year 1904, when this organization was founded, two hundred out of every one hundred thousand of our population died of tuberculosis. According to the Statistics for 1921, this death rate has now been cut in half.

When the Association was formed, there were ten thousand beds available in hospitals and sanitariums for tubercular patients, and about half a dozen clinics and research institutions in the entire country. Today there are sixty thousand beds, close to six hundred tuberculosis clinics, and some three thousand open-air sanitariums where patients receive treatment. In addition, there are more than eleven thousand nurses engaged in helping people combat the "white plague"; and, thanks to the educational work done

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 19, 1932.

by the Association, authorities in both city and country districts have become aware of the tuberculosis menace and are taking effective measures to check the disease.

In order to make information concerning tuberculosis and its prevention and cure more widespread, the National Tuberculosis Association has just published a circular entitled "What Everybody Should Know About Tuberculosis". It is printed in sixteen different languages, one of which is Swedish. It may be obtained free of charge by writing to The Swedish Bureau, Foreign Language Information Service, 119 West 41st Street, New York City. This Bureau also gives the addresses of the representatives of the Association in the various states.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 14, 1915.

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OUR PUBLIC HEALTH

(Editorial)

There has for some time been much talk about establishing a new department of our Government in Washington, namely, a department of public health. A bill providing for such an innovation will shortly be presented by Senator Owen of Oklahoma. The chief purpose of the department will be to protect and improve the national health.

At the present time Uncle Sam is better informed about the state of health of the cattle on American farms than he is of that of the citizens. He can tell anybody who cares to listen exactly how many hogs died in America last year, but he does not know how many babies died or were born, or just what should have been done to keep more of them alive.

There are in our capitol various departments where a close watch is being kept on almost everything one can think of, from chinch bugs to hoof-and-mouth disease, and where officials are busy investigating and giving in-

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 14, 1915.

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formation to exporters about business conditions in foreign countries. Valuable aid is given farmers, and immense sums of money are being spent every year on experiments for the development of better and deadlier weapons with which to take human lives, but, officially, there does not seem to be much interest in saving the lives of people.

It has actually reached the point where it can truthfully be said that John D. Rockefeller has done more to protect the public health than has the United States Government.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 29, 1915.

SICK INSURANCE

(Editorial)

Millions of workers in this country enjoy the benefits of sick insurance, chiefly through societies of which they are members. But those that do have such insurance are usually the better paid workers, while the wage earners in the lower brackets seldom belong to organizations of that kind, even though they are the ones that need such assistance most when sickness suddenly cuts off their earning power.

These facts were revealed in a report recently submitted to the Federal Industrial Commission by Dr. B. S. Warren of the United States Public Health Service, and for the purpose of correcting this situation the report recommended the establishment of a sick insurance fund to which the government as well as employers would be required to contribute a certain percentage.

Such a fund certainly would do much good, bringing help to those that need



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 29, 1915.

it most. At the same time it would bring home to the public the desirability of improved sanitary conditions in the community, since individual contributions to the fund would be reduced as the general health improved.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 24, 1910.

"HEALTH FEVER"

(Editorial)

It is often jokingly said that the present generation suffers from "health fever," and many people seem to think that we would be better off if we paid less attention to our health and concentrated on improving our lot in life in other respects.

These critics are wrong, for health is the most important thing in life, and the world needs healthy people, sound in body and mind. In the old days the doctor was something like a mixture of a miracle man and an oracle, but now he is both a healer and a preventive educator, and the general public is becoming more and more interested in health instruction. This interest is, naturally, most marked among women, for they are concerned not only about their own well-being but also about that of



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 24, 1910.

their children, and it is up to them to give the latter a good start in life from the point of view of health. It is agreed that in childhood the foundation is laid for the individual's happiness and success in later life.

The young woman, the future mother as well as the young man who is later to take over the responsibilities of a father, should know and observe the fundamental health rules and take an active interest in sports, gymnastics, and outdoor life in general, both for their own sake and for the sake of the race. Physical and mental hygiene are coming into their own, and medical science is humanity's best friend.

The importance of regulations and laws pertaining to health is now becoming more widely recognized. The passing of the pure food law, so bitterly fought and denounced by manufacturers, was an important step in the right direction. Another sign of the times is the provisions



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 24, 1910.

made by the Health Commissioner of the state of Pennsylvania for sanitary instruction and improvements in country districts, particularly as they affect schools and other public institutions--prevention of contagious diseases, water purification, etc. It is well known that up to now public health measures have been neglected in rural communities.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 19, 1910.

A "HEALTH-MILITIA"

(Editorial)

Professors of our great and venerable educational institutions often submit ideas and proposals of such a utopian and impractical nature that they cannot be realized at the present stage of our civilization. But even a blind hen may happen to find a grain of corn, and a few days ago M. J. Rosenan of Harvard suggested the organization of what he called a "public health-militia," for the purpose of studying health and sanitary conditions and proposing progressive legislation in that field.

This is a fine constructive idea. America has reason to be proud of its record in the field of sanitation and public health in such places as Havana, Panama, and Manila, but it must be admitted that our accomplishments at home leave much to be desired, and in some instances our authorities have failed to take the most elementary protective measures.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 19, 1910.

If a disease threatens our potato crop; if a strange bug attacks vegetables and plants; or if an unknown malady kills off domestic or wild animals, public agencies get busy and do everything within their power to get rid of the pest, but at the same time epidemics of diseases such as typhoid and tuberculosis do not cause any such excitement; in fact, they pass almost unnoticed except by the victims and their families.

Professor Rosenan proposes a national organization for the study of health and sanitation in all their phases. Such a project costs a lot of money, and offers an excellent opportunity for our millionaires and philanthropists to erect a monument to their public-spirited generosity, and at the same time serve the finest humanitarian purpose. This is one field that is not yet overcrowded.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 19, 1909.

THE WHITE PLAGUE

(Editorial)



Of the nine thousand lives which annually are being sacrificed on the altar of tuberculosis in the state of Illinois alone at least sixty-three hundred could be saved if the patients were given proper medical care, and other precautions were taken in the early stages of the disease.

Medical examinations of the pupils of our public schools at least once a year, and an educational campaign by means of the daily press and pamphlets, would undoubtedly do much to minimize this scourge, and the money spent on such preventive work would not by any means be wasted; on the contrary, the state would actually save cash as a result of it.

In order to fight off successfully an attack of this dreaded sickness it is important that it be detected early; and not only does the patient then have a much better chance of recovery, but contagion can more easily be prevented.

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Svenska Tribunen-lyheter, Oct. 19, 1909.

Every citizen of the state should demand that the necessary funds for a campaign directed against the ravages of tuberculosis be appropriated immediately.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 9, 1909.

SOCIETY'S DUTY TOWARD CHILDREN

(Editorial)

In the final analysis children are of even greater importance to society than they are to their own parents, and it is therefore only proper that certain precautions, safeguarding their health and normal development, mentally as well as physically, be taken at public expense. This point of view is being advocated by our energetic and able Commissioner of Health, Dr. Evans, and we believe he is absolutely right.

Public opinion supports the laws which make it compulsory for children to attend school, because experience has taught us that the ignorant man or woman is a danger to society, and often becomes a burden. A child in poor health is also a potential danger and burden.

It is generally agreed that it is every child's right to receive a certain

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 9, 1909.

amount of knowledge and schooling at the expense of the state. We have not yet progressed to the point where it is being conceded that a child's rights also include good health to such extent as good health can be secured through medical and surgical treatment, now at our disposal. But the day will come when it will be considered a matter of course. When it does, every boy and girl of school age will be examined regularly by competent doctors, and such defects and tendencies detrimental to health as are discovered will be treated and cured, if possible, and there can be no doubt that a generation which has benefited from such a procedure, will be superior to its predecessors, mentally, physically, and morally. It will be a step closer to human perfection.

Society imprisons criminals and maintains special institutions for insane persons, and it is its duty and right to do so. But on the strength of the same authority by which it executes a murderer, it should take such measures as will promote a desirable development of the individual, and it is only logical to begin with protecting the physical and mental health of the child.

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Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 6, 1906.

[OUR CHICAGO STREETS]

(Editorial)

The assertion is that a number of Chicago's streets are sinking. Whereas our streets cannot possibly decay, there is only one thing they could do, cave in, or collapse in shame over their terribly filthy conditions.

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Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 16, 1904.

ACCIDENTS ON THE ERIE RAILROAD

(Editorial)

The blame for the many railroad accidents in this country is generally placed on the railroad companies; the companies have only one thought in mind: to earn money. What do the railroad companies care if some thousands of people are being knocked down, crippled, or killed at crossings and in collisions? The railroads throw the blame for these accidents upon the men employed by the roads. Thus they claim that this or that engineer was not careful enough, that he was driving at too great a speed. But nothing is said about the fact that if the engineer had slowed down and had not arrived at his destination at the appointed hour, he might have been discharged.

The traffic manager of the Erie railroad, however, has surprised the American people by the assertion that "the greatest cause of all the irregularities which have recently occasioned complaints against the railroad is the lack of properly trained and capable workers," and he adds that he would like to hire a thousand men competent to do the work assigned them.

Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 16, 1904.

It is possible that the railroad in question has men in its employ who are not well-qualified for their work, but if so, the blame is with the railroad. The men who built the railroads and the locomotives certainly must know how to keep both the roadbed and the rolling stock in proper repair. Nine tenths of all railroad accidents could undoubtedly be avoided if the railroads could be prevailed upon to give their engineers, their conductors, and their switchmen a somewhat shorter working day.

It may happen, of course, that an engineer, a conductor, or a station inspector may be unforgivably remiss in his duties, and is therefore responsible for a railroad collision, but this remissness could hardly be occasioned by lack of training on the part of the employee in question.

It may be that there are machinists in our country that are better trained

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Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 16, 1904.

than those who serve as engineers on the railroad, although we doubt it; but the engineers in service cannot be held responsible for the railroad's failure to hire these superior men. Here again, the blame must be placed upon the railroad management, which has not taken sufficient care in its selection of workers. We dare say that the traffic manager of the Erie railroad would not need to go about--lantern in hand--looking for capable and trained workers, if only he would turn to the large machine shops in his own state of Pennsylvania, where so many thousands of faithful and capable Swedes are employed. There he would have no difficulty in engaging the one thousand competent men of whom he claims his railroad is in need. If he would then arrange to pay decent wages and, in addition, reduce working hours so that the men would not become weary and drowsy--as a result of prolonged sleeplessness and nervous strain--and therefore remiss in the performance of their work, he would then find that the number of accidents on the Erie railroad would be considerably reduced.

Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1904.

LET HIM WHO IS WITHOUT SIN CAST THE FIRST STONE

(Editorial)

These words, spoken by the Son of the carpenter, came to our mind when the coroner's jury recently found that the mayor of Chicago was implicated in the death of 599 people in the fire at the Iroquois theater. The words were called to our mind as an irresponsible press burst into demonic glee at the news that the chief of our city had met with such difficulties. We thought of the words, as members of the clergy, full of hatred, sentenced the mayor from hundreds of pulpits, before the jury had come to a verdict.

Whether the mayor isguilty or not guilty--should the religious leaders and the social leaders exult over the misfortune of an official and thoughtlessly judge him when they know quite well that their judgment is not impartial?

All this impulsive jubilation over the verdict by the coroner's jury has its origin in vengeful souls. That this is so is shown by the fact that no daily



Svenska Nyaether, Feb. 2, 1904.

[newspaper] and no minister expressed joy when one of those who were--we dare to say it--really guilty was also found by the jury to be responsible [for the fire]. The press and the clergy mentioned the name of W. J. Davis only in passing, and there would probably be but little opposition if he had been exonerated--as long as Carter H. Harrison was sentenced.

What guilt, then, falls upon the mayor in connection with this murderous fire? After his re-election as mayor, he appointed the heads of the various departments under his supervision. When he named Mr. W. H. Musham as fire chief, no opposition was voiced--quite the contrary. The mayor was lauded for his selection; a comparison between Mr. Musham, who had been a member of the fire department for thirty-seven years, and his competitor for the position, the feed-merchant Badenoch, revealed the superiority of the former.

After the fire at St. Luke's Home, in which thirteen people died, the mayor discharged Mr. Kiolbassa, the building commissioner at the time. He then searched long and diligently for a man who would be competent and at the same time faithful to his duties. The Builder's Club, an organization con-



Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1904.

sisting of the foremost building contractors in the city, recommended Mr. G. Williams, a contractor, for the position. Upon this recommendation, Mayor Harrison appointed Mr. Williams as building commissioner. The fact that Mr. Williams belonged to a different political party than Mayor Harrison is proof that the mayor was more intent upon the welfare of the community than upon that of his political friends.

A man is not omniscient, not even when he becomes the mayor of Chicago. Mayor Harrison does not lay claim to omniscience; he does not even profess any technical knowledge in the fields of construction and fire protection. In view of the high praise given Messrs. Lushan and Williams at the time of their appointment, is it to be wondered at that the mayor felt safe in leaving the departments in question in the hands of the chiefs who had been praised so highly?

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As we mentioned earlier in the editorial, Mr. W. J. Davis, one of the directors and part owners of the theater, was cited for manslaughter by the coroner's



Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1904.

jury. The question naturally arises: Why did the hand of judgment fail to reach out to Director Harry J. Powers, and to Max Blum and Abe Erlanger, part owners of the theater? It seems to us that the whole blame for the terrible disaster rests with this quartet. By their orders, the side doors of the theater had been locked and bolted; by their orders ropes of hemp were employed instead of wire ropes, so that the screen did not work; by their orders the air and smoke vents had been nailed up; by their orders several hundred tickets for standing room had been sold. If these things had not been done, all the people in the theater could have reached safety... The men we have named knew the law, but out of pure avarice and covetousness they circumvented the law in order to cut expenses. The blame for the tragedy ought to be placed upon them.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 26, 1904.

THE CHURCH AND THE THEATER

(Editorial)

In an article running to a column and a half, the Svenska Tribunen--and also, of course, the little Fosterlandet--try to disprove the statements which we made a couple of weeks ago in an article entitled: "Is the House of God Fire-proof?"

Both of our contemporaries have reprinted our article in full, and they then go on to say that "even a glance at the article quoted will convince at least ninety-nine out of a hundred that the writer of the article in question has permitted his imagination to override his reason, and has tried by oratorical skill to cover up his lack of relevant facts." And then, with "a glance," the Svenska Tribunen and the Fosterlandet review all the churches in the city and find that "most of the churches are built in open spaces, and only rarely is a church hemmed in between other buildings, in which case the danger of fire is increased."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 26, 1904.

The statement is about half true. But if one makes a study of the situation-- instead of merely taking in at a glance the churches which are placed in open spaces--one will find that most of these exposed buildings are constructed of wood which, through years of exposure to the air and the sun, has become dry as tinder. If such a church were to catch fire, it would not take much longer than five minutes for the fire to transform the building into a heap of smoldering rubbish. And the congregation? Well, the members would, of course, have found their way out through the "wide main entrance," with which, according to the two papers referred to, most of the churches are supplied.

We repeat what we stated a couple of weeks ago: "Most of the churches in the city are worse firetraps than the theaters." The majority of the theaters in the city are "fireproof." The Auditorium, the Studebaker, the Illinois, the Garrick, the Bush Temple, the Masonic Theater, etc. are safe only if they are supplied with steel screens. This cannot be said of the churches, whether they are built in open spaces or, as is frequently the case, are squeezed in between other buildings.

MPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 26, 1904.

Yet our contemporaries assert that "from whichever vantage point the matter is considered, it must be acknowledged that the danger from fire in our churches is, with but few exceptions, very insignificant in comparison with the terrible risk of fire in the theaters."

We cannot admit this to be true. Neither do unsentimental statistics bear this out. Statistics tell us that during the seventeen years prior to 1901, 4,930 churches in this country became a prey to flames.

The Tribunen-Fosterlandet insinuates that we but rarely visit the churches and that, as a consequence, we are not really aware of the way in which the windows are placed. To this we will merely reply that we visit the churches as often as our brothers of the Tribunen-Fosterlandet visit the dance halls; consequently, we are as well acquainted with the interior of churches as our opponents are with the interior of dance halls.

We do not quite understand why the churches are not scheduled to be closed

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Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 26, 1904.

along with the theaters, since it cannot be denied that the former have also violated the building ordinance. To guard against a denial of this in some subsequent number of the Tribunen - Fosterlandet we quote here what the Fosterlandet states about this matter in the very issue of the paper in which our qualifications for judging the matter are questioned. Says the Fosterlandet:

"The spirit of disrespect for the law is, unfortunately, not confined to the theaters alone; it has become a power in our whole social fabric; it even has attained considerable proportions within the Christian churches here in Chicago. Sad to say, even in the matter of obedience to the building ordinances adopted for the city, many christian temples are sinning as much as the theaters."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 26, 1904.

HEAVEN VERSUS CHICAGO

(Editorial)

The prominent preacher, Doctor Gunsaulus, delivered a sermon last Sunday at the Auditorium, the gist of which every citizen ought to take to mind, and in accordance with which every citizen ought to act in the days to come. He severely criticized himself and the other preachers in the city for slackness and indifference, in the following words:

"Our congregations--mine as well as those of other preachers--have been given too much of the new Jerusalem to ponder--and too little of what concerns the welfare of the city of Chicago; I have neglected my duties, just as the other preachers have neglected theirs. I have been thoughtless, and so have they. I have permitted things to slide along, without calling the attention of the city officials to the fact that the city ordinances are being violated. All of us are breaking the laws, and all of us are



Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 26, 1904.

responsible for the sad catastrophe at the Iroquois theater. Even if we were to succeed in sending to jail the mayor, the board of aldermen, the building commissioners, the directors of the theaters, and the players, we will have accomplished nothing unless we realize that the public as a whole is as guilty as the officials mentioned. Do not blame the mayor and the board of aldermen. Blame the voters who elected them."

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Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 12, 1904.

ARE THE CHURCHES IMMUNE TO FIRE?

(Editorial)

As a result of the terrible theater fire in Chicago, Mayor Harrison has ordered the closing of all the theaters in Chicago, as well as the large and small auditoriums and dance halls, pending a thorough investigation of their fitness as public assembly halls. It seems probable that this investigation will lead to the permanent closing of most of the dance halls. Some of the theaters may suffer the same fate.

The investigation has even been extended to include the hotels and also those many business places which are called department stores. But the investigation does not include all public buildings; the churches have been exempted. It would seem as though the officials in our city believed that God would hold His protective hand especially over those wooden and brick buildings on the roof or facade of which a cross is placed. Or do the authorities believe that the pain is less intense when people are suffocated, or trampled upon, or burned to death in a

Svenska Aftonbladet, Jan. 12, 1904.

church than [when they suffer the same fate] in a theater? Most churches in Chicago are worse deathtraps than the theaters. Few of the former have more than one exit, and the windows either are usually placed too high to be reached from the floor or else are made of glass of such strength that a hammer would be needed to break them. Those of our fellow citizens who visit our churches are not calmer or more courageous in the face of danger than those who attend the theaters-- rather the opposite [is true]. If a fire were to break out in a church, it is quite certain that the children of God would prove just as reckless in tramping down the feeblest ones in their midst as theater goers would be in case a theater were to catch fire, exposing the children of this world to danger and death.

Why are not the churches also being closed until the investigation has taken place? We doubt very much that our board of aldermen would be fearful of a great increase in sin here in Chicago if the churches were to be closed for two weeks or for as long a period as the investigation would require.

The sharpest criticism of our mayor and board of aldermen for leniency in the inspection of the destroyed theater as well as other places of amusement **came** from

Ovenshine Theater, Jan. 10, 1904.

the pulpits. From those places, the thunderbolts of wrath were loosed, and lightning bolts of censure were aimed at the mayor and his board. From the pulpits, the officials were condemned before the facts were heard.

Many of the ministers were standing in crowded buildings that are worse firetraps than the **Iroquois** Theater and are less fireproof than most of the dance halls--yet there they stood, hurling their bolts of lightning at the heads of the city officials.

Let us suppose that the paper streamers and other objects used in decorating the Christmas tree at some Sunday school festival were to catch fire...a match has been dropped on the floor and lit by being stepped on. Then the judge in the pulpit would grow silent, the prayers in the lips of the faithful would cease,...and the fear of death would take hold of everyone, paralyzing judgment and common-sense action, and awakening the slumbering brutality in the breasts of the stronger ones. And the next day, the newspaper would carry the story of the terrible

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Svenska Aftner, Jan. 13, 1934.

calamity in which at least a hundred people were killed in the fire at the -----church.

The churches have privileges which the theaters do not possess: they do not pay taxes. For this reason, the government of the city will be far more justified in closing the churches than in closing the theaters, if the city government has reason to believe that the churches are firetraps.



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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 3, 1903.

THE WORKERS' RISK

(Editorial)

Much has been written, from time to time, about the risk assumed by the capitalist when he tries to invest his capital during times of financial and industrial crises. The workers are constantly being warned not to act in a manner to cause the withdrawal of capital from industry, since the workers would then become idle and would starve. We admit that there is a certain amount of sense in this, but it must also be remembered that the capitalist is not the only one who assumes risks in connection with industrial undertakings. There are not many industries in which the workers do not risk live and limb--a risk far greater than that of all the industrialist's millions of dollars.

The life insurance companies know more about the risks assumed by the worker than does the worker himself. The very existence of the life

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 3, 1903.

insurance companies depends on the accuracy with which their statisticians fulfill their tasks. From the information contained in the reports of these statisticians, the insurance premiums are calculated. On these reports, in so far as they deal with dangerous occupations, are based the insurance tables that determine what the workers that are employed in hazardous work must pay if they are to obtain insurance. Some occupations are so dangerous that the people employed in them are unable to obtain any insurance at all. As for other occupations, the insurance premiums are placed so high that the workers are unable to pay them.

It has been proven, for example, that the work in plants manufacturing knives and scissors is particularly dangerous. In every plant of this kind, the air is full of metallic particles resulting from the grinding of metal, and these fine particles are inhaled into the lungs of the workers, causing asthma and tuberculosis. The operator of the grinder inhales so much of this metallic dust that he seldom reaches the age of forty, while the polisher of needles, who started at his work when he was seventeen, is considered lucky if he can reach the age of thirty-seven.

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 3, 1903.

Some of the worst industrial diseases befall those who sort wool and those who handle skins before they /the skins/are tanned. Not only do these workers inhale poisonous emanations from the material they handle; they are also in danger of blood poisoning, which results in boils and carbuncles.

The glass blower, no matter how strong his constitution may be, cannot escape an untimely and certain death, as a result of his occupation. The life insurance companies are not eager to insure the lives of glass blowers. In all glass manufacturing plants the air is full of millions of sharp glass particles; these, after being inhaled, form a deposit in the lungs, where they cause bleeding that leads to an early death. The glass blower is also in danger of losing his ability to speak; this danger arises from the peculiar methods of work, which, in particular, overexert, and thereby paralyze, the jaws. In the mirror factories, the workers are exposed to still another hazard: mercury poisoning. Less than forty percent of the workers in the glass manufacturing plants are able to continue their work for twenty years, before death claims them.

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 3, 1903.

The work of the miner is dangerous both on account of the many accidents occurring in the mines, and on account of the unwholesome air to be found in the tunnels. No other workers suffer as much from diseases of the lungs as do the miners; in addition, their living in semi-darkness engenders blindness....

Those who hold jobs as brakemen or switchmen with the railroads will find that many life insurance companies will refuse to insure their lives. Workers in powder mills, in sawmills, and those employed as divers will have difficulty in obtaining life insurance. And yet, with the exception of the divers, the workers in these various productive enterprises are not being paid any higher wages than those received by workers in less dangerous occupations.

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In determining wages within the various industries, special attention should be paid to the element of risk involved in the different kinds of work done. The worker ought to be paid in accordance with the risk to life and limb connected with his tasks.

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Svenska Nyheter, July 7, 1903.

JUST FOR THE DAY

(Editorial)

One day last week when the temperature was high, two men made statements of significance for the citizens of Chicago. One of these men was Mr. Grady, superintendent of the Bureau of Milk Inspection. The other was Mr. Field, president of the Knickerbocker Ice Company.

Mr. Grady spoke as follows: "Not more than one fourth of the milk which was consumed in Chicago yesterday was of high quality. Ice must be produced so the general public can be supplied. Ice is more of a necessity now than coal was last winter. Thousands of children will die unless provisions are made to keep the milk fresh."

At the same time Mr. Field, president of Knickerbocker Ice Company, made the following statement: "I have recommended an increase in the price of

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Svenska Nyheter, July 7, 1903.

ice. The board of directors of our company demand that the company make better earnings. If I cannot bring about an increase in earnings for the company, the board of directors intends to select someone who can show better progress. The increase in price will be from five to thirty per cent."

Now let us take a look at the situation, and try to discover whether any real need is present for this ruthless increase in prices. The ice company which bears the name of Knickerbocker Ice Company, and which, it may be noted, includes several others, in 1898 decreased the number of its depots from sixty-seven to twenty-two. One can imagine what a saving in cost of production for the company which is yet producing at top speed.

The company in question claims to have a capital (on paper?) of \$9,000,000., and year after year has been able to pay not merely the interest on the capital in question, but in addition, has been paying a six per cent

Svenska Nyheter, July 7, 1903.

dividend on the preferred stock, and on the common stock dividend to the amount of \$4,000,000. It seems queer to us that a company which is able to pay six per cent dividends to the stockholders should feel obliged to increase the price charged the consumers for ice from five to thirty per cent in these days.

Mr. Field gives an explanation, however. Wages have increased, he says. But wages were raised last year, yet there was no increase in price. Why? "Yes," Mr. Field says, "competition was too keen last year."

Notice the explanation. The consumers of ice, especially those less capable of paying are being compelled to pay ten cents instead of five cents for a little piece of ice because the Knickerbocker Ice Company no longer has any competition with which to contend. The company in question is not satisfied with consolidating, concentrating, combining with others, etc., thereby bringing large amounts of money into its treasury. It is

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Svenska Nyheter, July 7, 1903.

not satisfied with distributing dividends of six per cent upon a somewhat misty capital. The company is out for money, even though thousands of children have to die upon the altars of this Moloch. Money controls this corporation as well as other soulless corporations; trusts, as they also are called, and in the cauldrons of these, thousands of lives of little innocent children are being sacrificed every year in spite of exertions by the doctors.

Milk Inspector Grady is correct in his statement that the milk which is delivered in Chicago is far from being of the best quality. In the quarters of the poor, this is most sorely realized, especially since the families in those quarters cannot afford to pay the excessive price demanded for the ice which might keep even the adulterated milk fairly fresh. We believe that the cows will continue to do their duty; we believe that the milk dealers are in somewhat intimate connection with the water faucet; but we consider that the ice company ought to take

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Svenska Nyheter, July 7, 1903.

heed before raising the cost of ice to greater heights, for ice in summer is one of the very necessities of life.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

1. Professional

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 30, 1932.

DR. SVEN HEDIN HONORED BY CHICAGO SWEDES

Dr. Sven Hedin, world-famous Swedish explorer, was the guest of his Chicago countrymen last Saturday at a banquet which was given in the clubhouse of the Swedish Engineering Society.

Some sixty people were present to welcome the distinguished traveler to Chicago.

Among the speakers were Albin G. Witting, president of the Engineering Society, C. Lundquist, the Swedish consul, and Congressman Carl R. Chindblom. The guest of honor gave an account of his latest explorations in Mongolia. He also spoke of the circumstances under which he obtained the replica of the Chinese temple, a reproduction of which is to be shown at the coming Chicago World's Fair.

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The program included songs by the Orion quartette and violin solos by Elmer Swenson of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 30, 1932.

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The affair was a very successful one and a memorable event for the Chicago Swedes, to whom it afforded an opportunity to meet their famous countryman.

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FBI - CHICAGO

Svenska Tribunen-Tyheter, June 25, 1930.

SWEDISH ARCHITECT HONORED

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture
of Robert C. Oster**g**ren.]

The noted architect, Robert C. Ostergren, was elected president of the Illinois Society of Architects last week. The election took place during the Society's thirty-third annual convention, which ended last Thursday. Mr. Ostergren has served as the organization's treasurer for the last eight years.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 21, 1930.

FROM THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY

The Swedish Engineering Society of Chicago has just issued its yearbook for 1929 which, among other information, contains a complete membership list.

It has a total of 376 members, distributed as follows: 7 honorary members, 35 life members, 188 active members, 6 junior members, 39 passive members, 77 corresponding members in the United States and 24 in other countries.

The ladies' auxiliary consists of 40 members, with Mrs. E. J. Ericsson as president.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 20, 1929.

A ZANDER INSTITUTE IN CHICAGO

[Half-tone, one column, Sixth of a page, pictures of Henry Bowman and Gustaf Flinck/.

Last week, one of our staff members was invited to inspect a new institution which, under the name of the Swedish Zander Institute, has just opened its doors to the public, and is located in the Bowman Building, 75 West Van Buren Street.

We had already heard that our countryman, Henry A. Bowman, owner of said building and of the Automatic Addressing Company which is housed in it, during his last visit in Sweden had bought complete equipment for such an institute, but we had no idea that it already was open for business. The event is specially interesting since there are only one or two other authentic and fully equipped Zander institutes in America, and this is the first one in this part of the country. Mr. Bowman is thus a pioneer in

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 20, 1929.

this field, and we look forward to seeing his institute, whose treatment of patients is based on the principles of therapeutic gymnastics, becoming very popular among Chicagoans, even though the Zander system at the present time is almost unknown on this side of the Atlantic.

The institute occupies the entire second floor of the building. Our man was first shown the tastefully furnished reception room, which leads into the various offices and examination rooms of doctors and attendants. The most interesting feature of the institute is the large gymnasium, which is equipped with sixty-two pieces of apparatus, all of which are electrically operated, and can be adjusted to fit the needs and general condition of the patient. Each one of them has its special purpose. They are operated by experts who understand the requirements of the individual patients, and, all in all, the institute is as complete in every respect as its counterparts in Sweden and other European countries. Besides therapeutic gymnastics, patients may also receive light, electrical, and water treatments.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 20, 1929.

The official name of the organization is the Swedish Zander Institute and Mr. Bowman deserves much credit for his initiative. During his last visit in Sweden, he accidentally happened to meet Gustaf Flinck, the director of Zander Institute in Gothenburg, who explained to him the merits of the system. Bowman became interested, and finally was convinced that Chicago ought to have such an institute, so he bought the Gothenburg outfit outright and brought its entire equipment over here.

Highly competent experts are in charge of the work. Gustaf Flinck directs the gymnastic treatments, Albert Hultgren is physical director, and Dr. E. J. Hoglund the medical adviser. Hultgren received his training as a masseur in Sweden. In addition, Mr. Bowman has secured the services of a physiotherapist, Borje H. Klingberg, who also received his professional training in Sweden. There are, of course, also a number of trained nurses who attend women patients.

The institute is open for ladies from 9:00 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., and

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 20, 1929.

for men from 12:30 to 8:00 P. M., and appointments may be made by calling Harrison 5589.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 10, 1929.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Noted Swedish Druggist in Chicago

[Half-tone, one-column picture of Oscar L. Kallberg,
one sixth of a page.]

The Swedish druggist Oscar L. Kallberg, has just opened a new drugstore at 4624 Lawrence Avenue and is thus entering again the field of activity which was his for a long period of time, during which he acquired a large circle of friends and acquaintances. About three years ago he became seriously ill of a heart ailment and was forced to endure a long period of inactivity, but since he is now going into business again, it must be assumed that he has regained his health.

Kallberg has a great many friends here, as was amply demonstrated when he recently observed his fifty-second birthday, and homage was paid to him by many groups, especially by his brothers of the singing fraternity.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 10, 1929.

Kallberg graduated from college in Sweden in 1892 and became an apprentice in a Stockholm drug store in the following year. In 1903 his studies were completed, and he received his degree as Doctor of Pharmacy at the University of Heidelberg, Germany. For about fifteen years he served various Swedish drug companies as a pharmaceutical chemist, whereafter he emigrated to the United States.

His first position here was that of manager of the prescription department of Brewer and Company in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he remained about a year and a half. He then moved to Chicago, where he went to work for the Swedish drug firm of Nessman & Strom, with which he remained five years.

After managing several drug stores in this city Kallberg bought one of his own about fourteen years ago. It was located at 3633 Fullerton Avenue, and he operated it for eleven years and a half, until three years ago he was forced to retire on account of illness.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 39275

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 10, 1929.

His new drug store is located at 4624 Lawrence Avenue and was opened to the public on June 6.

Mr. Kallberg's many friends rejoice that he not only has regained his health but has also gone into business again, and all who know him hope that he will remain active for many years to come.

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Svenska Kuriren, June 27, 1929.

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A SINGULAR HONOR HAS COME TO ROBERT EMANUEL LANDON, JR.,
A SON OF MR. & MRS. ROBERT E. LANDON OF 4122 N. KEYSTONE AVENUE.

On the 11th of this month Mr. Landon, Jr., was created Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago at an age of just 24. No other person has received a similar degree at this university at such a young age. Moreover, Landon, Jr., has already made a name for himself as a mineralogist and since some time ago has been associated with the world-famous Anaconda Copper Co., Butte, Mont. He has specialized in geology and paleontology, and his doctor's thesis was: "Metomorphism and Ore Deposition in the Santa Rita - Hanover-Fierro Area, New Mexico; a study in Igneous Metamorphism".

The entire Landon family are members of Irving Park Swedish Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Landon, Sr., is an elder. A daughter of the Landons, Helen, 22 years old, is a graduate student of the same university.

Svenska Kuriren, March 8, 1928

Gustav C. Linquist, a member of the Chicago Flying Club, has received his pilot's certificate from the Flying Division of the Department of Commerce.

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 5, 1928.

"A NEW ANEMOMETER".

An instrument to measure the velocity of the wind has been perfected by Mr. P.E.Johnson, the Government's meteorologist at the University of Chicago. The new instruments, which are much more dependable than those now in use, will be installed in all U.S. Government weather bureaus.

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SVENSKA KURIREN, June 2, 1927.

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SWEDISH

[AN INTERESTING LECTURE]

The application of Psychology in Industrial undertakings was the subject of a lecture delivered at the Swedish Engineer's Society last Saturday afternoon by Professor G. A. Jaederholm of the Institute of Commerce, Gothenburg, Sweden.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, May 26, 1927.

RETIRES AND RETURNS TO SWEDEN

Mr. Gustaf Adolf Akerlind, "the grand old man" among Swedish engineers in Chicago, has retired from his services with the City Engineering Department after just having passed his seventieth birthday. He now intends to return to Sweden to spend his declining years in the circle of close relations.

In honor of Mr. Akerlind a farewell banquet was given last Saturday by the Swedish Engineers' Society, of which Mr. Akerlind is one of the founders and the first secretary. Mr. C. G. Axell, the Society's president, delivered the principle speech and presented the guest of honor with a beautiful gold watch as a token of appreciation from the members, at the same time announcing that Mr. Akerlind had been elected an honorary member of the society.

Svenska Kuriren, March 31, 1927

SWEDISH WOMAN HOLDS DISTINCTIVE POSITION

Miss Bertha Moller, the first and only practicing Swedish woman lawyer in Chicago, was a guest speaker at a luncheon given the other day by the Chicago Business Women's Forum. Her topic was "The New Era of Women."

Miss Moller holds the distinction of being the only practicing woman criminal lawyer in Illinois.

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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 13, 1927

BANQUET FOR SWEDISH WOMAN LAWYER

In honor of Attorney Bertha C. Moller, who just recently received an appointment as Assistant Attorney for the Chicago Sanitary District, the American Daughters of Sweden will give a banquet at the Swedish Club, Feb. 4th.

Miss Moller is the only practicing Swedish woman attorney in Chicago. But that is not all: She is the only actively practicing woman criminal lawyer in Chicago, and the part played by her in the recent Mickelberry trial made a sensation.

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 9, 1926

VISITS HIS ALMA MATER

Dr. John N. Sandblom, D.D.S., of Stockholm, Sweden, who holds the distinction of being the royal court dentist is attending the International Dental Conference being held in Chicago. At the same time Dr. Sandblom is visiting many of his old friends and colleagues here where his dental career originated. He can look back on many years of practice in this city.

Svenska Kuriren, July 3, 1926

JOHN A. NYDEN NOW STATE ARCHITECT

Col. John A. Nyden, our distinguished architect, has been appointed State Architect by Gov. Len Small.

Among buildings designed and supervised by Col. Nyden may be mentioned the Illinois Athletic Club, the New Southern Hotel, Mr. Ogden Armour's palatial residence in Lake Forest, and many others. He also designed the John Morton Memorial Building in Philadelphia.

During the World War he served in the capacity of "Supervising Construction Officer of the Army's General and Debarkation Hospitals", and was promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 5, 1925

SWEDISH ARCHITECT RECEIVES STATE APPOINTMENT

William J. Lindstrom from Chicago, until recently employed as Assistant State Architect, has been appointed to the position of Chief Engineer of the Illinois Department of Waterways and Buildings. The appointment was made by Gov. Len Small and made effective from Oct. 20th.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 25, 1925

OUR CITY WATER

City Engineer John Ericson is the author of two pamphlets dealing with Chicago's water supply and future problems in this connection. These booklets, "The Water Supply Problem" and "The Quality Problem", may be obtained free by applying at City Hall.

Svenska Kuriren, June 25, 1925

SWEDISH ENGINEERS' SOCIETY HOLDS MID-SUMMER CUTING

The Swedish Engineers' Society is holding its annual mid-summer pic-nic next Sunday, June 28th, on the grounds of the Nordic Country Club, a few miles west of Chicago. The Club house and ground improvements are not yet completed, but the natural beauty of the property more than compensates for any inconvenience. Games will be played and other forms of entertainment offered.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 23, 1925.

ERICSON APPOINTED CITY ENGINEER AGAIN

[Half-tone, one column--fifth of a page, picture of
John Ericson, City Engineer]

It was reported last Friday that the Commissioner of Public Works, Colonel A. A. Sprague, had dismissed City Engineer Alexander Murdock, and in his place appointed our countryman, John Ericson, who had previously served in that capacity for twenty-two years, from 1897 to 1919. It is pointed out that ever since his resignation four years ago, Mr. Ericson has been associated with the city's engineering department as a consultant, drawing the same salary as the city engineer.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 29, 1921.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Architect G. F. Pearson has made the drawings for a two-story brick building which will be erected by R. Arends at 2053 North Avers Avenue at an estimated cost of \$12,000.

Engineer Axel H. Sjolander will build a three-story brick house at 1430-32 Rascher Avenue, and J. A. Lundstrom & Company has contracted for the brick-work on the building, which is estimated to cost \$35,000 when completed. E. Benson is the architect.

Architect F. Lindquist has delivered the drawings for a three-story brick building, which A. J. Cohen will build at 3075 Eastwood Avenue at an estimated cost of \$18,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 27, 1921.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The well-known Swedish architect, John A. Nyden, has made the drawings for a large apartment hotel which the Melrose Apartment Hotel Company will erect at 451 Melrose Street, a short distance west of Sheridan Road, at an estimated cost of \$1,080,000.....

Architect A. G. Lund has delivered the drawings for two 2-story buildings which W. Wagner will erect at 6208 and 6146 Sacramento Avenue at an estimated cost of \$10,000 each.

S. Johnson has obtained the contract on the carpentry work on a large hothouse which is to be constructed at 4259 North Francisco Avenue, and A. T. Herlin has contracted for the brickwork on a three-story apartment building which O. Junge will erect at 1301-13 Loyola Avenue at an estimated cost of \$250,000.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 23, 1921

IN THE FOREGROUND

Engineer and Inventor

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, full-face picture of Eric O. Hamren]

The Swedish Engineering Society of Chicago counts among its members several young men who received their technical training in Sweden and who, after having worked for a few years in this country, already have made a name for themselves within their own specialized fields of engineering. Many of them have attained such brilliant success at a very early age that their future possibilities seem almost limitless. To this group belongs the young man whom we have selected as the subject of this week's In the Foreground article. His name is Eric O. Hamren. He is a mechanical engineer and is at present employed by the Webster Manufacturing Company here, as head of its drafting department. Hamren, who came to Chicago in June of last year, has already patented several devices used in power transmission, and more patents are pending.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 23, 1921.

He was born in Nensjo, Angermanland, Sweden, June 15, 1893, and attended the public school of Kramfors. Later he worked for two years in a lumber mill, and it was during that time that he hit upon the idea of becoming a mechanical engineer. In his spare time he studied machines, and read all the books on the subject that he could get his hands on. But he was fully aware that he had a long and hard road ahead of him. It is not easy for a poor boy to realize such a dream. That Hamren was able to do so is due chiefly to the aid he received from a well-known business man in his community, who made it possible for him, at the age of fifteen to enter the high school at Gudmundra. From there he went to the Technical Institute of Harnosand, from which he graduated with honors in 1913. During his summer vacation in 1912 he worked as an assistant engineer on an ocean liner, and visited several foreign countries, among them England, France, Holland, Portugal, and Spain.

In 1913 he obtained employment as a draftsman in the railroad shops at Linkoping, and a year later we find him as a draftsman at the army arsenal in Visby. During

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 23, 1921.

this time he created several inventions of military value, and these are now being utilized by the Swedish army. His last job in Sweden was with the Bofors armament works. In August, 1915, he decided to go to America.

He went first to Marshfield, Oregon, where he worked as an engineer for the C. A. Smith Lumber Company. But Hamren thought that the East offered better opportunities, and in 1917 we find him in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he worked as a draftsman for the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. He remained there until 1918, when he became chief of the drafting department of the T. L. Smith firm of the same city. He worked for this firm until June of last year, when he came to Chicago to take over the position which he now holds.

Hamren's parents are living in Kramfors, and his two brothers are going to school, planning to become mechanical engineers like their big brother in America. He is happy to be able to help them financially.

Besides the Swedish Engineering Society, Hamren belongs to the American

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 23, 1921.

Association of Engineers and to the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

He lives at 4722 Costello Avenue.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 26, 1921.

THE SWEDISH LEGAL BUREAU

Half-tone, one column, one fifth of page,
full face picture of A. R. Grosstephan

The Swedish Legal Bureau has been in operation here in Chicago for several years, ever since the Swedish consulate here discontinued the collection of inheritances for Swedes in this city following the death of relatives in the old country. It has done a great job in handling such cases, assisting Swedes not only in this country but also in Canada and in the American possessions.

Such estate and inheritance cases often require much research and complicated legal work before they can be settled justly. Swedish-American heirs are seldom able to be present in the Swedish courts, and most of them need the services of an American lawyer to look after their interests. It is of great importance for the heir to be represented by an experienced man, who also has good connections in Sweden.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 26, 1921.

Such a man is our well-known countryman, A. R. Grosstephan, the owner and head of the Swedish Legal Bureau, and former secretary of the Swedish Consulate in Chicago. He enjoys the full confidence of his clients, and his office is, so to speak, a clearing house between Swedish-Americans and their relatives in Sweden, as far as legal matters are concerned. There are many Swedish men and women in this country who are grateful to M. Grosstephan for the efficiency and honesty with which he has handled their affairs.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 15, 1920.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Noted Physician of Swedish Ancestry

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, full-face picture of Dr. August Anderson]

As reported last week, Dr. August Anderson, lieutenant in the medical corps, has just returned home, after three weeks' service on the gunboat "Wilmette". This ship is attached to the school of navigation at the Great Lakes Naval Station, and is used as a training ship for the naval reserves.

Dr. Anderson saw service aboard many of the navy's ships during the war, and remained in active service until 1919. At the present time he belongs to the naval medical reserve corps. He is in private practice, and maintains offices in the Calo Building, 5412 North Clark Street.

Dr. Anderson was born in Chicago, April 22, 1881, and was educated in the public schools of this city in preparation for his professional career. At the out-

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 15, 1920.

break of the Spanish-American War he enlisted as a private in Company E of the First Illinois Infantry Regiment, and took part in the Santiago campaign.

After the war we find Anderson in the Government's railroad mail service, where he remained until 1910, when he resigned in order to take up the study of medicine. In 1914 he graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago. After graduation he did special work in the Chicago Union Hospital in order to improve his knowledge of his chosen profession.

At the outbreak of the World War, he placed himself and his medical ability at the disposal of the Government, and he was appointed a lieutenant in the naval medical corps.

In his private practice Dr. Anderson specializes in diseases of the chest. He is on the clinical as well as on the teaching staff of the Chicago Polyclinic Medical Center, and is chiefly occupied with tubercular cases. It is of interest to note that during the summer of 1916 Dr. Anderson served as physician at

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SWEDISH

The Daily News Sanitarium in Lincoln Park.

Dr. Anderson is actively interested in American Legion work, and belongs to Navy Post No. 372. He is a member of the Evangelical Immaculata Lutheran Church, and lives at 6610 Newgard Avenue, Rogers Park.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 16, 1920.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN EDUCATOR TO VISIT EUROPE

[Half-tone, one column, sixth of a page, full face picture of Dr. O. A. Toffteen]

The well-known Swedish-American, Dr. O. A. Toffteen, owner and director of the Scandia Academy here, is about to set out for an extended tour of Europe.

Among the countries he will visit are France, Italy, Germany, Austria and Sweden.

Before he came to America, Dr. Toffteen served as an assistant pastor in Hafdhem Parish on the island of Gotland, Sweden. After coming to America in 1888 he planned to continue his ministerial work, and studied for some time at Augustana College, whereafter he became a pastor, first in Minneapolis, Minnesota and later in Galesburg, Illinois.

The study of ancient languages has always been his chief interest, and when he

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 16, 1920.

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moved to this city in 1902 he immediately entered the University of Chicago for the purpose of pursuing such studies further. After having received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy he was offered a position as instructor in the University, and also was made director of the courses in Assyriology.

During later years Dr. Toffteen has attracted much attention among leaders in the linguistic sciences in Chicago, and is recognized as one of the foremost students of oriental history and literature in the country.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 14, 1920.

IN THE FOREGROUND
One of Chicago's Swedish Dentists



[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
full-face picture of Dr. Nils Tuveson.]

The subject of this week's foreground article is a man who has shown that he possesses more than usual ambition, energy, and ability, and who may well be held up as an example for young Swedes who come to America with empty hands and a strong desire to make good.

An immigrant who manages to gain the required command of the language, take up the study of dentistry, and graduate from an American dental school, all within the space of five years, must have something. And Dr. Nils Tuveson evidently had it.

Dr. Tuveson was born in Helsingborg, Sweden, April 10, 1885. His father was



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 14, 1920.

Ola Tuveson, a businessman. In 1906 young Tuveson embarked for America and came to Chicago. He had no definite plans for the future at that time, but he certainly did not want to go idle. He soon found a fairly well-paying job. Gradually the idea took hold of him that it would be a fine thing for him to become a dentist. No sooner had he reached the decision than he set out to realize his ambition, and within a short time we find him a student in the School of Dentistry of Northwestern University. The years passed, and in 1911 Tuveson graduated. After having worked for some time as an assistant instructor at the University, he opened his own office at 5333 North Clark Street, and has now built up an extensive practice.

Dr. Tuveson is a member of the National Dental Society, the Illinois State Dental Society, and the Chicago Dental Society. He also belongs to the Swedish Club as well as several other Swedish and American organizations.

In 1914 he made a trip to Sweden, and he tells us that he is now planning another visit to the old country.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 10, 1920.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Noted Doctor of Swedish Ancestry

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
full-face picture of Dr. Albert Theodore Lundgren]

One of the most distinguished doctors of Swedish ancestry in Chicago, Albert Theodore Lundgren, of 5333 North Clark Street, is the subject of this article.

He was born in Woodhull, Illinois, the son of S. J. Lundgren, on August 5, 1877, and grew up on a farm outside of that town.

After having gone through the public schools at home he went to Knox College, from which he graduated in 1901 with the bachelor of science degree. He then entered Rush Medical College, and obtained his degree in medicine in 1907. Later on we find him on the staff of Lake View Hospital, and as an instructor in surgical pathology in the Graduate School of Medicine. In recent years he

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 10, 1920.

s been conducting a private practice, sharing offices with Dr. Edward Ochsner.

. Lundgren is a member of several professional organizations, such as the American Medical Association, the Illinois Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, and the Phi Rho Sigma Medical Fraternity. He also belongs to the Svithiod and Viking orders, both Swedish organizations, and to thegewater Free Mason Lodge. He has been examining physician for the Verandi Lodge for many years, and worships in the Ebenezer Swedish Lutheran church.

1912 he married Miss Beda Marie Munson of Vadstena, Sweden.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 10, 1920.

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In 1912 he married Miss Beda Marie Munson of Vadstena, Sweden.



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Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 13, 1919.

MISS FROMEN INVITED TO SUBMIT SKETCH

Miss Agnes Fromen of Chicago, and three other Swedish-American sculptors, have received invitations to submit sketches for the new John Ericsson monument in Washington. These sketches will be submitted to the judges for examination before the large statue committee makes any decision in the matter.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren (Swedish Courier), June 13, 1918.

A FINE PIECE OF ENGINEERING

The new water tunnel under Wilson Avenue, designed and constructed by the City Engineer, John Ericson, will be ready for use July 1. Through this tunnel, the North and West sides of the city will be supplied with water. This tunnel is bored through several miles of solid rock, an undertaking considered by many technicians to be impossible. However, Mr. Ericson seems to have accomplished the impossible.

The preliminary work started April 1913, and the tunnel work on September 1914. The tunnel reaches from Mayfair in the west, to the lake shore in the east, a distance of seven miles with a diameter of seven feet.

In the construction 865,420 sacks of cement were used, and 517,440 cubic yards of rock were excavated. The cost of the crib has been estimated at \$4,550,870. The pumping station in Mayfair will have a daily capacity of 152 million gallons.

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 8, 1917.

A NOTABLE DEATH.

Last Monday, Attorney, William R. Anderson, member of the law firm, Anderson, Anderson and Anderson, died in Chicago. Together with his older brother G. Bernhard Anderson, he founded the law firm mentioned. A younger brother, George F. Anderson, was made a member of the firm in 1905. William R. Anderson was born in Chicago in 1874. After completing his high-school work, he studied law at Lake Forest University and received his L.L.B. degree in 1899. He was a well liked member of the Swedish Club. His two brothers and Mother Johanna Maria Anderson survive. The funeral was held from 6736 Cornell Ave. with interment in Oakwood Cemetery. Mr. Anderson was sick but one week and worked at his office as late as Oct. 27th. He was a sympathetic individual, endowed with a strong and steadfast character, one who numbered his friends legion. He lived with his mother at 6736 Cornell Ave. His place cannot be filled.

[LANDSCAPING EXPERT DIES]

Sven Nelson, the creator of Lincoln Park is dead. He died last Thursday in Glen View, at the age of 89, and was one who had not made a great deal of noise, but whose name we praise, as we praise a master.

He was born in Kristianstads county, Sweden, Jan. 30, 1829, and was apprenticed to Count Washomeister where he studied landscaping. In 1852, he emigrated to America, and remained in Ohio until 1855, when he came to Chicago. He had been engaged in park building since that time, in the following parks: Lincoln, Humboldt, Garfield, Douglas, Union Park and Graceland Cemetery. Sven Nelson was intimately associated with the building of Lincoln Park. Mr. Nelson won the prize offered by the City Council in 1865, for the best plants in Lincoln and Union Parks. In 1866, O. Benson, born in Fjelkestad, Sweden, and who came to Chicago in 1856, became associated with Sven Nelson in his work of beautifying Chicago's Parks. Mr. Nelson was a "Swedenborgare" (Swedenborgs religion.)

The funeral was held last Sunday.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 23, 1915.

IN THE FOREGROUND
Prominent Swedish Engineer in Chicago

[Half-tone, one column-fifth
of a page, full-face picture of C. G. Axell]



There are many able Swedish engineers in Chicago who have won recognition and who are holding positions of great responsibility in various industries. Today we are presenting one of them, C. G. Axell, who is head of the drafting department of the great Commonwealth Edison Company.

Carl Georg Axell was born May 14, 1879 in Uppsala, Sweden, and graduated from college in that city in 1899. He continued his studies at the Technical Institute of Stockholm, and graduated from its electrotechnic department in 1902, after having taken a special course in the theory and practice of alternating electric currents.

Later, he went to America, and in June, 1903 he took a position with the Commonwealth Edison Company here in Chicago. He started as a draftsman in the engineer-

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 23, 1915.

ing department, was later transferred to the department of power stations and substations, and still later was placed in charge of the planning of new plants, including cost estimates.

During the years 1904-1906, he was occupied with the expansion program at the Fisk Street power plant, particularly with the installation of four new steam-turbine generators, and electrical equipment in general.

Early in 1907 Axell was selected to head a group of engineers preparing plans and cost estimates for the electrification of the Quarry Street power station, and the installation of six fourteen-thousand-kilowatt steam-turbine generators.

Since he became chief of the drafting department in 1909, he has been responsible for the planning of all power stations and substations which deliver current for power and light in the city and which also supply current for the operation of railroads and street railways.

Since 1913, it has been his job to inspect all construction and new installations taking place in the Company's central plants. When one considers that the total

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 23, 1915.

capacity of these plants is 604,100 kilowatts, which is equivalent to a horsepower of 800,000, one can readily see that he has his hands full.

Axell belongs to the Swedish Engineering Society of Chicago, and was its vice-president in 1911. In 1913-1914, he was its secretary. He was secretary and treasurer of the Swedish engineers' convention, which was held in Chicago last fall, and much of the credit for the success of this event belongs to him.

He also belongs to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the National Electric Light Association, Svithiod Singing Club, and the Swedish Club.

In 1906 he married Theres Smedberg. They have one son.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 29, 1915.

IN THE FOREGROUND
A Swedish Physician and Art Patron



[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, full-face picture of Dr. J. M. Axelson.]

This week we have the pleasure of presenting to our readers a countryman who in the profession of medicine is serving his fellow men, many of whom are grateful to him for the aid he has given them. We refer to the Swedish doctor, J. M. Axelson, and in the following we shall give you a few biographical facts about him.

He was born on December 17, 1871, in Ostre Broby, Sweden. In 1889 he emigrated to America, and came directly to Chicago where he took up the study of medicine, graduating in 1900. After having served as an interne in the County Hospital for two years, until 1902, he moved to Austin, where he went into private practice, which became very extensive as the years passed. He

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 29, 1915.

enjoys a fine reputation as a doctor, and his personality is of the kind that invites confidence. At the same time he is of the modest type that does not care for the spotlight.



Swedish in heart and soul, Dr. Axelson takes an active part in Swedish-American activities. He is particularly interested in literature and art, and Swedish-American artists count him among their benefactors.

He has done much in behalf of the Swedish Tuberculosis Sanitarium in Denver, Colorado, and it was chiefly due to his and Mrs. Axelson's efforts that the painting donated to the Sanitarium by Charles E. Hallberg brought close to four hundred dollars.

His wife was the former Miss Anna Peterson. They were married in 1904 and have one son. Their home is at 840 North Laramie Avenue, Austin.

Dr. Axelson is the examining physician for many Swedish societies and fraternal

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 29, 1915.

orders, such as the Svithiod, Viking, Odd Fellows, and the Society Kronan. He is on the staff of the West Suburban Hospital in Oak Park and a member of the Chicago Medical Society, Illinois Medical Society, and the American Medical Society. He is also a Free Mason and belongs to the Swedish Club. His church is the Swedish Lutheran Church of Moreland, in the activities of which he takes an active interest.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 16, 1915.

NOTABLE APPOINTMENT

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, full face picture of Eric E. Hall.]

Our well-known countryman, Architect Eric E. Hall, partner in the firm of Hall and Ostergren, has been appointed county architect by the president of the County Commission, Peter Reinberg.

The appointment was not entirely unexpected. Since coming to Chicago, Mr. Hall has rated high in his profession, and has for some time been considered among those best fitted for the job. There can be no doubt that, in spite of his youth, he will fill the place in a manner creditable to himself and to the country from which he came.

He was born in Spangsholm, Sweden, October 7, 1883, and is thus not yet thirty-two years old. Being educated in the technical schools of Linkoping and Eskilstuna, Hall, like so many other young Swedes, was struck by the "American fever" and embarked for the United States in 1903. He worked for some time



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 16, 1915.

in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was later employed as a draftsman by a large Chicago concern, which soon recognized his ability and made him head of its drafting department, a position which he held for five years. In 1910 he established a firm of his own, and last year went into partnership with another prominent architect, Robert C. Ostergren.

Mr. Hall is a valued member of several Swedish organizations, among them being the Svithiod Singing Club, the Swedish Engineering Society, the League for the Swedish Home for the Aged, the Svithiod Lodge, the Swedish National League, and the Free Mason King Oscar Lodge.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 27, 1914.

THOMAS LINDSKOG

Mr. Thomas Lindskog is a candidate for the Republican nomination as Representative from the 31st district to the Legislature at Springfield, of the State of Illinois. Mr. Lindskog, who is the son of the Rev. Herman Lindskog, Rector of St. Ansgarius Swedish-American Episcopal Church, received his degree as attorney at the Northwestern University in 1908. He was associated with Chief Justice Harry Olson for two years, and was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel by Mayor Busse. He was forced to retire from this office because of his steadily growing practise as an attorney.

Svenska Kuriren, May 13, 1911.

PROFESSOR SVANTE ARRHENIUS HONORED

The Swedish Club of Chicago gave a luncheon last Saturday in honor of Professor Svante Arrhenius, Nobel prize winner from Stockholm, Sweden. About seventy members participated. The chairman of the club, C. S. Peterson, presided, and asked Consul Henry Henschen to make the welcome address. Prof. A. J. Carlson, of the University of Chicago, delivered the festival address, and spoke of Professor Arrhenius and his achievements in chemical and physical science. Other speakers were Attorney Carl R. Chinblom, and Judge Harry Olson. Professor Arrhenius then spoke, and thanked all for their kind words and their attention. He then departed for Rock Island, Madison, and Minneapolis, but returned yesterday to receive the Willard Gibbs medal from the American Chemical Society.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 22, 1910.

NOTED SWEDISH-AMERICAN SURGEON

Dr. Axel Werelius of 6618 Woodlawn Avenue has been requested to demonstrate certain operating methods which he lately has perfected before members of the American Medical Association in convention here this week. The specific techniques developed by Dr. Werelius are remarkable, and much talked about among medical men all over the country. They are the result of years of research and experimentation, and are unlike anything ever seen before, either in this country or in Europe. His methods for struma and kidney operations are now used by most leading surgeons, and he has also been very successful with certain types of intestinal operations, his patients having recovered nicely after as much as twelve feet of the intestines have been removed. This is probably the most astounding of his accomplishments.

Dr. Werelius has contributed numerous articles on his work to scientific journals, and is receiving complimentary letters and inquiries from many parts of the world. It is particularly gratifying that even German specialists are evidencing great interest in his work.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 22, 1910.

The doctor was born in Jamshog, Blekinge province, Sweden, June 5, 1871, and after having graduated from high school in Linkoping, he came to America in 1892. He continued his studies here, and graduated, from the medical school of the University of Illinois in 1902, whereafter he served as house physician at the Michael Reese Hospital in this city for two years. Since then he has been in private practice, which is now very extensive.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 21, 1909.

[SWEDISH PROFESSOR AT UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS]

Dr. Ernest J. Berg has been appointed professor of electrical engineering at the University of Illinois at Champaign. Dr. Berg received his technical training in Sweden, whereupon he immigrated to America. For the last seventeen years he has been with the General Electric Company of Chicago.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 23, 1909.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Swedish Teacher at American University
[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
full-face picture of A. Louis Elmquist]

The recent announcement of the establishment of a Department of Scandinavian Languages and Literature at Northwestern University was, of course, received with great satisfaction by Swedish-Americans; likewise the report that our young and gifted countryman, A. Louis Elmquist, had been appointed head of this new department.

Professor Elmquist, whose parents came from Ljuder Parish in Kronoberg Province, Sweden, was born in 1884 on a farm near Parker's Prairie, Minnesota. He graduated from Northwestern University in 1904, and took his master's degree at the same school the following year. From 1904 to 1905 he was also a fellow in Greek, and taught both this language and Latin at his alma mater. From 1906 to 1909 he studied at Leipzig, Germany, as well



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 23, 1909.

as at the universities of Uppsala, Sweden and Copenhagen, Denmark.

The professor has from his earliest youth been interested in philology, and having taken up both Greek and Latin in college, he became a teacher of these languages before he was twenty years old. Later he continued his linguistic studies, and became familiar with Sanskrit as well as with the Slavic and Gothic languages.

Among the scientific treatises which he has published may be mentioned: "On the Question of the Authorship of the First Part of Teronimo"; an article in the Swedish periodical, Language and Style, on the subject "Repetitions in the Works of Selma Lagerlof"; a school edition of Selma Lagerlof's The Saga of an Estate, with vocabulary and notes, published by Bonnier's in Stockholm, and also a school edition of Helena Nyblom's The Chimes, also published by Bonnier's. He is now working on a series of articles of a more popular nature, which will be published in the near future.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 23, 1909.

During the current semester there are fifteen students in the Scandinavian department of Northwestern University, and a Scandinavian club has already been established. The department's activities will be broadened, and new courses added as conditions require.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 14, 1909.

/SWEDISH ARCHITECT OBSERVES BIRTHDAY/

Our distinguished countryman, Architect Lawrence G. Hallberg, observed his sixty-fifth birthday on September 4. He was born in Nas, Vester-Gotland in 1844, and graduated from the Polytechnical school of Gothenburg, whereupon he attended the Institute of Free Arts in Stockholm, later practicing his profession in Gefle.

In 1871 he came to Chicago where he has become prominent in architectural circles. His offices are at 84 South La Salle Street, and his home is in Evanston.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 22, 1909.

NURSES GRADUATE

Having completed their training period at the Swedish Englewood Hospital, nine Swedish-American nurses were given their diplomas at a ceremony last week.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 25, 1909.

NURSES GRADUATE

Graduation exercises were held last Wednesday in the Swedish Trinity Church at Barry and Seminary Avenues for twenty-five Swedish-American nurses who have finished their course at the Augustana Hospital.

A large audience attended the festive ceremony, and the program included organ music, an invocation by Pastor Gottfrid Nelson, a solo song, and speeches by Pastor Elliot and others.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Opbeter, May 11, 1909.

IN THE FOREGROUND

A Swedish Jurist Who Is A Friend of the Old and Destitute

Many of our more prominent Swedish-Americans have a very interesting past, from which one might learn much, but which is usually unknown to the public. By means of great personal sacrifices and unbending energy, often actually suffering privation, they have acquired the knowledge and training which they needed in order to fulfill their ambitions. Some may have had to give up with victory almost within their grasp, but a great many reached their goal, and in their mature years enjoyed the fruits of their early struggles.

Such a man is Attorney Alfred A. Norton, who was born in Vemland, Sweden, in a happy, well-to-do farm home. In his childhood he was a playmate of the present Governor of Minnesota, A. D. Eberhart. When he was seventeen years old, his desire to make his own way in the world became irresistible, and he decided to cross the ocean to America, the promised land. In 1886 he came to Iron Mountain, Michigan, where he remained for three years, and then left for Minneapolis, Minnesota. In that city he attended the Central High School, and



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 11, 1909.

then entered the State University, where he took the Bachelor of Science degree in 1897, and graduated from its law school two years later.

During all these years in school, Norton supported himself entirely, and we can readily understand that it was tough sledding. But hardships and difficulties did not stop him, and he finally got the education he wanted.

Immediately after graduation from law school, he lived for some time in Spokane, Washington, but went to Chicago in 1902, and has practiced his profession here, with offices in suite 1518 in the Ashland Block.

Mr. Norton is a bachelor; his genial personality has won him numerous friends, and he is a popular member of many lodges and societies. He is a high Mason and Odd Fellow and a member of the lodge Nore, I. O. V., and several other organizations.

He has been very active in behalf of the new Home for the Aged in Evanston, and admits that this institution is his hobby, for which no sacrifice or



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 11, 1909.

effort is too great. As a former president of the Swedish Old People's Home Society, he has been the driving power behind that organization for many years, and its fruitful activities at the present time are to a large extent due to his inspiring enthusiasm and example.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 9, 1909.

SWEDISH DOCTOR HONORED

Doctor Engelbecht Nelson, of 9139 Commercial Avenue, has been chosen by the Chicago Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society to represent them at the sixteenth International Medical Congress, which will be opened August 29 in Budapest, Hungary.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Jan. 7, 1909

OSTERGREN RECEIVES FIRST PRIZE

Through the Chicago Architectural Club, the Portland Cement Company offered a prize to the architect in Chicago who planned the best \$8000 house constructed of cement. The prizes were as follows: First: \$200; second: \$75; and third: \$25. These awards were given out December 21 to the best architects in Chicago. The first prize was awarded to Robert Ostergren, a young man from Stockholm.

He now lives with his brother-in-law at 2939 Vernon Avenue, and works for Spencer & Powers as an architect. He has only been in this country eight years. Last year, he graduated from Armour Institute with high honors. Young Ostergren is very self-determined. It is said he tried to help someone else to get the second prize,



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Svenska Amerikanaren, Jan. 7, 1909

and would have succeeded, if it had not been noticed that Ostregren's hand had been in on the play. We wish him all the success possible in his work.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 13, 1908.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

On last Tuesday The University of Chicago held its 67th graduation exercises. Three hundred ninety-eight students, among these seventy-two were women, received their degrees. Among those who won degrees in medicine were William W. Swanson, Bertold Louis Ullman, and Anna P. Youngman. The Master of Arts degree was awarded to twenty-four. Among them were: Ruth Read Randall, and Olive O. Anderson. The Bachelor of Arts degree went to two hundred and ten. Among them were: Augustus Bogard, Stella A. Anderson, Gustav Petrus Lagergren, James H. Christenson, Gudrun C. Gunderson, Anna E. Lauren, and Jacob M. Johlin, Jr.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, June 2, 1908

JOHN ERICSON

City engineer John Ericson was nearly lost to his adopted country last week. A yes from him and he would be packing his belongings for a long trip to Stockholm to give his services to Stockholm's city government. John Ericson with two S's is well known and John Ericson with one S is on the way to be likewise. Both are products of Sweden and America. John Ericson was one of the few considered in Sweden to head Stockholm's engineering works. It is a custom, when positions of this nature are concerned, that candidates apply for them, the best qualified candidate being selected. This time, however, an exception was made in the case of Mr. Ericson. Mr. Ericson was not called to this post, but men of high standing in Stockholm's political circles sent him a telegram urging him to ask for this position. Even though Mr. Ericson did not express any



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Svenska Amerikanaren, June 2, 1908

desire to get the position, he received a telegram from Gust Richert, who offered him the position at a salary of 20,000 Kroner a year. This was a direct invitation to the post and showed the high esteem in which Mr. Ericson is held in the capital of Sweden. This was tempting to Mr. Ericson, whose salary as Chicago City Engineer is \$6,000 a year, much less than what he could make in private employment. As Stockholm's City Engineer he would receive 20,000 kroner and free rent, with heat and light. Twenty thousand kroner in Sweden has a purchasing power equivalent to \$12,000, twice the amount he now receives. Nevertheless Mr. Ericson sent the following telegram as final. "I have decided to stay in America." Why? No doubt the reason why he refused is the fact that after twenty-eight years under this form of democratic government he feels that he cannot work in harmony



Svenska Amerikanaren, June 2, 1908

with a number of overseers, or agree with them on the difficult problem between capital and labor. Stockholm, therefore, finds that Mr. Ericson will not be its City Engineer. It would be wise for Chicago to be on the lookout, for Mr. Ericson may be offered this position by other cities larger than Chicago.

The telegram to Mr. Rickert was followed by a letter, which reads: "Your recent telegram offering me the position of Chief Building Engineer was received when I was on a visit to New York. I understand the high honor which came to me when I was thought of as an applicant for this responsible position. After a week's consideration I made my decision. "I cannot here give you all the reasons why I sent you the telegram 'I have decided to stay in America'.



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Svenska Amerikanaren, June 2, 1908

"May it suffice for me to say that during my visit to Washington and New York, I learned that I have innumerable friends across the still waters of the Atlantic ocean. In Chicago I am honored and satisfied. I love my work and have planned construction work amounting to ten million dollars which is not fully completed, but hope to have it completed or nearly so. My wife and daughter were born here. I love this country and this city with all my soul, and the long debate with myself resulted in my remaining here. Sincere thanks to you for your friendly thought of me and full appreciation of this honor you wished me to accept. Yours with deepest appreciation.
John Ericson."



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SWEDISH



Svenska Amerikanaren, Feb. 18, 1908.

DR. JOSUA LINDAHL

Dr. Josua Lindahl is the man who was elected by the owners of the Rock Island Tropical Plantation Company to undertake the responsible trip each year to Mexico for the inspection of the company's property at Tehuantepec. He leaves Chicago today and expects to return in a month to render his report on the properties, the natural resources, and the work being done. That his report will be of great value there is no question.

A short biography of Dr. Lindahl may not be out of the way at this time.

Josua Lindahl, after receiving his degree of doctor of philosophy, was called to teach zoology at Lund's University, and he was appointed professor of natural history at Augustana College in 1878. After serving in this position for ten years he was called in 1888 to act as state geologist and curator at the Illinois Natural Historical Museum in Springfield, Illinois. After more than five years of work there, in 1893 he

Svenska Amerikanaren, Feb. 18, 1908.

was of course relieved because of the political shakeup in the State after the Democratic victory of the fall preceding. He moved to Chicago and in 1895 to Cincinnati, where he was invited to become director of the Natural Historical Museum. For almost twelve years he held that post before he decided to leave it and go into an industrial venture. In the summer of 1904 he received a visit from his old academy comrade and friend, Dr. Hokansson, the celebrated chemist from Eslof, and the meeting between these old friends resulted in Dr. Hokansson's establishing an American branch of his business at Cincinnati. About two months ago the business was moved from Cincinnati to Grand Crossing in Chicago, where a roomy place was bought, and the manufacturing enterprise was carried on. The progress of this enterprise under Dr. Lindahl's leadership proves his ability even in the industrial field. Dr. Lindahl has as nature student and explorer traversed the whole of western Europe, a large part of Africa, and more than half North America, from northern Greenland to southwestern California. His knowledge and practical ability even in his earlier years are attested by his selection as secretary to the Swedish commissary first in Paris at the Geographic

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Svenska Amerikanaren, Feb. 18, 1908.

Congress in 1875 and later at Philadelphia in 1876 at the Centennial Exposition. Dr. Lindahl was the first Swedish-American to receive [an honorary degree] of Vassar (1877), and prior to this he had been named by the French government Officier de l'Academie". He has always been recognized and admired for his sincerity and for his loyalty to duty.

Svenska Amerikanaren, Jan. 14, 1908

ERICSON'S PREDICTION

City Engineer John Ericson predicts that in 1915 Chicago will have a population of three million, to which 500,000 will be added by 1920. His prediction is based on the increase of population during past years. These figures are in compliance with a request by the Chicago Association of Commerce that he express his opinion on the matter. Mr. Ericson is of the opinion that Chicago should build a more efficient water system than the one it now has. He also pointed out that Chicagoans use too much water; in other words, that they waste it. "The day must come," said Ericson, "when water must be supplied the same as gas, through meters, so that families will pay for what they use."



Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 31, 1907.

NOBLE PRIZE WINNER HOME AGAIN



Prof. Albert A. Michelson came back to Chicago the other day after a trip to Europe. He brought back the Noble Prize which he was awarded in Stockholm. Prof. Michelson was tremendously pleased with the beautiful city of Stockholm and the Swedish hospitality. He also had a private audience with King Gustaf V. Extensive celebrations were not carried out this year due to the passing away of the former King Oscar.

Prof. Michelson says in an interview: Now that I have been awarded this prize, I got a first hand knowledge of the Swedish friendliness which I have heard spoken of in America, and as I have also had proven to me by my two assistants in the laboratories, who have been so faithful and helpful in my work to them I owe a beautiful thanks. When I come home with the prize they will not be forgotten. From the highest in authority down to the workers I came in contact with the most friendly and genial hospitality which was accorded me. Even the boys on the streets were quiet and well behaved. I will next summer think of the midsummer's wonderful sun, about which I have heard so many interesting things written. I would like to live there my whole life. There money is not almighty God. The Swedes find time to inform themselves

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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 31, 1907.

by reading literature both novel and real; one does not find that heartless, never that restless chasing that we find in Chicago. Here I found a pleasant country and a pleasant people.

Svenska Amerikanaren, June 4, 1907.

WPA FILED PROJ 30275

A HEARTY FAREWELL AND WELCOME BACK

A couple of days ago our popular compatriot Olof Nelson and his family bade us farewell for a couple of months. Mr. Nelson has made himself very popular with people with whom he associated, and with the Osgood Photo Engraving Company where he worked. While there he brought out many valuable inventions, from which he receives a special income. It is a fact that from his holding with this Company he has drawn a large sum of money for his traveling expenses. But Mr. Nelson has also made himself popular in other ways particularly among the Swedish singers, because he has done a great deal of work and made many contributions toward their work. Not as an active singer but as an organizer and worker for results at concerts. This he has accomplished in a large way. With a word said about the song, he has shown marked interest in Svithiod Singing Club. He was a member of the club, and was elected president time and again; as well as president of the Swedish Singing Society of America. Mr. Nelson not only has won the singers as his friends and as friends of his family but also has gained the well wishes of a large number of friends of the Society on his long journey. His plans are first to visit

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Svenska Amerikanaren, June 4, 1907.

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Sweden, then Denmark from which country his wife come. Then he goes to Germany, France and other countries to study new inventions. We say to the Nelson family a hearty farewell and welcome back.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 25, 1906.

WELL-KNOWN CHICAGO SINGER

The singer Joel Mossberg was born in Kunda, Nerike, Sweden, Jan. 30, 1870, graduated from the technical school of Visby in 1889, and came to Chicago in 1892, where he was engaged in ornamental sculpture until 1903. During this time he also studied music, and attended the opera class of the Chicago Musical College on a scholarship.

Mr. Mossberg is now a soloist in three separate organizations: The North Shore Hebrew Congregation; the Sixth Presbyterian Church, 36th Street and Vincennes Avenue; and the Chicago Opera Club. In addition, he directs the Jenny Lind Ladies' Choir and the singing societies Orpheus, Harmoni, and Iduna. This year he has also made twenty-five records for Victor talking machines.

He is a member of Royal Arcanum and Brage Lodge, I.O.V. This month he married

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 25, 1906.

Mrs. Olga Meine.

It is a rare pleasure for song lovers to listen to Mr. Mossberg's powerful voice, controlled by a perfect technique, whether he raises it in a strong fortissimo or reduces it to a low, melting pianissimo.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 24, 1906.

ATTORNEY J. WARNER BECKSTROM

There is one, and only one, patent attorney in the Chicago Swedish colony, Mr. J. Warner Beckstrom, with offices in the Monadnock Building, 270 Dearborn St.

Mr. Beckstrom is well-versed in mechanical lines and is well-read in the law. His father was a successful inventor and his brother an outstanding student of law, being the only Swedish attorney in Kansas, who is privileged to practice law before the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Beckstrom was unknown to us, until a few days ago, when a prominent Swedish-American inventor, located him and immediately hired him as attorney for his patent.



Svenska Tribunen, June 19, 1906.

MORE SWEDISH DOCTORS

On Wednesday, June 13, fifty-two students graduated from the Rush Medical College at Mandel Hall, University of Chicago.

Among the newly-baked physicians we have two prominent young members of the Chicago Swedish colony: Daisy M. Hanson and Robert A. Anderson, both of whom we congratulate and wish naught but success.



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Svenska Tribunen, June 12, 1906.

SWEDISH MUSICAL GENIUSES NOT SCARCE

(Editorial)

Professor Sigfrid Laurin has been a popular and prominent member of our Chicago Swedish colony for about a year since his arrival from Sweden.

Professor Laurin was born in Hoganass, Skane, Sweden. His father was a minister; his mother was the daughter of P. G. Ahnfelt, pastor and author. Laurin's idol since boyhood was his mother's brother, Oscar Ahnfelt, who was known as "the evangelical troubadour".

After attending the public schools, Laurin became a student at the Lund Cathedral School in 1885; afterwards he became one of the prodigees of the Royal Musical Conservatory in Stockholm. Here he was decorated a number of times.

In 1894 he was called to the Bethany College at Lindsborg, Kansas, where



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Svenska Tribunen, June 12, 1906.

he was the chief piano teacher until 1897, when he left for a two-years visit to Sweden. He returned to Lindsborg in 1899, where he taught for another four years, after which, he again came to Chicago where he became famous as a piano teacher. The famous pianist, Rudolph Ganz of Chicago spoke very highly of both Laurin and his students, which is an unusual praise.



Svenska Tribunen, May 15, 1906.

[SWEDES GRADUATE FROM CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY]

Five young talented Swedish Americans of Chicago graduated, on Thursday, May 10, from the Chicago Theological Seminary: Adolf Grandin, Emil Krusey, John G. Nelson, Edward Olson and John M. Peterson.

A. Grandin and E. Krusey intend to go to South America as missionaries; John G. Nelson has accepted a call from Moreland (Chicago); E. Olson has accepted a call to serve as pastor of the Swedish Congregational Church in Aberdeen, Washington and J. M. Peterson will be the pastor of the Scandinavian Congregational Church of Troy, New York.

Svenska Tribunen, Mar. 27, 1906.

[SWEDES REPRESENTED AT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO]

Swedish students are successful at the University of Chicago. The following graduated on Friday, March 23 with high honors. Martin L. Anderson and Cora H. Johnson, Bachelor of Arts; Niels J. Peterson, Bachelor of Divinity; Alice Hillman and S. H. Lagergren received diplomas from the College of Education.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 13, 1906.

[CHICAGO SWEDE WINS RECOGNITION]

Carl R. Chindblom, our Chicago born Swede, is highly honored in being appointed Attorney for Illinois Board of Health. This is a very responsible position, and his appointment is an honor indeed.

Mr. Chindblom was born in Chicago on December 21, 1870. He graduated from Augustana College in 1890, after which he taught for some time in the newly built Martin Luther College of Chicago.

While serving as a teacher, he was also active in politics, which activities made for him many friends and admirers. He is a prominent political speaker, and in 1894, was especially esteemed for his speeches made through Michigan while serving the Republican Central Committee of that State. From 1896 to 1900, he served the Republican National Committee throughout the campaigns. His efficient service to all brought him his new appointment.

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IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 14, 1905.

RETURNING COMPATRIOT

Our well-known compatriot, Doctor Engelbrecht Nelson, has recently returned from a protracted tour of Europe, and has resumed his extensive practice at his old residence, 9139 Commercial Avenue, Swan Building, South Chicago.



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 1, 1905.

WINNERS OF PRIZES

Among the seven boys who in these days have been awarded the Crane scholarship, amounting to \$600 are: Christian Peterson, 1012 N. Oakley Avenue, and Edwin S. Youngsberg, 1182 North Maplewood Avenue, both of them Scandinavians.

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Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 28, 1905.

[DR. O. E. WALD APPOINTED CHIEF PHYSICIAN OF NEW HOSPITAL]

Our well-known countryman, surgeon, and head physician of Bethesda Hospital, formerly of Augustana Hospital, Dr. O. E. Wald, was recently appointed chief physician and surgeon of the new Lincoln Hospital.

The president of the Lincoln Hospital is Dr. B. S. Henderson, from the Lake Side Hospital; the secretary is Dr. J. A. Raithel, from the Cook County Hospital. The new hospital is the most up - to - date and well-appointed hospital in Chicago. The Swedes in Chicago may well exult at the choice of one of their countrymen as president of this institution. The hospital is located at 500 LaSalle Avenue, near Lincoln Park.



Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 20, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY
L. G. Hallberg

On Sunday, September 4, our distinguished countryman, Lars Gustaf Hallberg, the architect, observed his sixtieth birthday at his residence in the scholarly city of Evanston.

Still in the prime of life, Mr. Hallberg can nevertheless look back on an active and useful career.

Lars Gustaf Hallberg was born on September 4, 1844 at Venersnas, on the shores of Sweden's largest lake, the beautiful Venern. He attended the public schools of the community, and then studied with a private instructor for some time, in order to qualify for admission to the Chalmers Institute of Goeteborg. Here he took the course in civil engineering, and received his diploma in 1866, at the age of twenty-two. He then went to Stockholm, where he studied architecture and related subjects at the Fine Arts Academy,



Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 20, 1904.

after which he returned to Goeteborg.

He now had a very fine professional education and obtained a position with the well-known Architect Westerberg of that city. While he was there, the firm was commissioned by Mr. Dickson, one of Goeteborg's most important businessmen, to prepare plans and blueprints for a number of buildings on his estate, "Fimmersta," and also to supervise the construction work. Hallberg was selected for this job.

When the city of Gefle was destroyed by fire in 1869, he realized that there would be a great demand for architects during the reconstruction period. Accordingly, he went to the scene, and became one of the leaders in rebuilding the city.

At this time, preparations were being made for a great agricultural and industrial exhibition in Goeteborg. Westerberg submitted the plans and secured the contracts for erecting the buildings. He needed an able



Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 20, 1904.

assistant, and, knowing what Hallberg could do, wrote him and asked him to drop everything and come to Goeteborg on his own terms. Hallberg accepted and wound up his business in Gefle. When the Goeteborg job was completed, he had some money saved up; he decided to see the world and went to England in the spring of 1871.

While he was still there, the news of the terrible Chicago fire of 1871 shook the world, and Hallberg, realizing that men of his profession would be in demand, set out for the city by the lake. Thus he became one of the founders and first settlers of the new city which grew out of the ashes of the old, and has right along taken an active role in its expansion and beautification. But we will not even begin to mention here all the buildings for which he has submitted the plans and calculated the costs.

It is not easy for a newspaper man to obtain an interview with Mr. Hallberg, but when the difficulty has been overcome, he has many interesting things



Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 20, 1904.

to relate from his experiences both in this country and in Europe. The only trouble for one who wishes to write about his career is that he prefers to place his own personality in the shadow. The remark, "Write about beton, and leave my insignificant person out of it," is characteristic of his attitude in this respect.

What about beton? Outside of the engineering profession, few people know much about it. It is a building material somewhat similar to concrete or cement; when it has had time to set it becomes hard as granite.....

Mr. Hallberg is much interested in this new material and believes it will become the building material of the future. He has patented a new method by which to manufacture it, and uses it on his own construction projects wherever possible. On the South Side, he has used this material in building the bridges over an alley between two apartment buildings and also in constructing the front steps of the Augustana Hospital. Balconies, stairs, columns, indeed the entire building, may be constructed from this material;



Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 20, 1904.

it resists corrosion for a long period of time, and dampness and water make it even harder.

In 1881, Mr. Hallberg married Miss Florence Estey; they have two sons and two daughters. The family residence is in Evanston, at the corner of Ridge Avenue and Greenwood Boulevard.

Everybody who comes in contact with Mr. Hallberg socially or in business admires his pleasant and friendly manner; he is the personification of kindness. Even though he has, through his marriage, become related to prominent American families, he has not forgotten that he is a Swede, nor has he permitted his success to go to his head. He has visited Europe several times for recreation and study; in spite of his sixty years he is as active as a man of thirty, and we join his many friends in wishing him a couple of more scores of birthdays.

His offices are located on the eighth floor of the Oxford building,



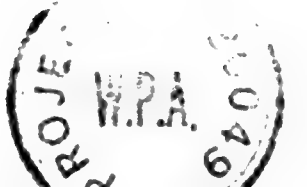
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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 20, 1904.

where one finds combined the atmosphere of old-fashioned solidity and modern progress.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 6, 1904.

SWEDISH DOCTOR HONORED

Doctor O. E. Wald has recently been appointed chief of staff of Bethesda Hospital, formerly the German-American Hospital, located at 30 Belden Court, near Belden and Cleveland Avenues. So far as we know, he is the first Swedish physician in Chicago to occupy such a distinguished and responsible position. The late Doctor Fenger, the famous surgeon, held this position for a number of years, and it is the place vacated by him that Dr. Wald is now taking. It has been vacant ever since his [Doctor Fenger's] death.

We believe the directors of the hospital have made a wise choice. The new chief of staff graduated with honors from the school of medicine of the University of Illinois, known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1898. Later he studied for two years at the medical school of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, following which he also served on the staff of the University Hospital. Upon his return to Chicago he became resident physician at Augustana Hospital, a position he held until two years ago, when he went



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 6, 1904.

into private practice. He has earned a reputation as an excellent surgeon, and the appointment is a logical one.



Svenska Nyheter, May 17, 1904.

A. G. LUND

Today we wish to introduce to our readers a prominent architect, who has made the plans for many fine buildings both inside and outside of Chicago.

Anders Gustaf Lund was born on the farm Svenserud in Olme parish, Vermland, Sweden, July 20, 1857. His father was a farmer, and his uncle, who later became city engineer for the city of Abo, frequently visited the farm and enjoyed taking a hand in the education of young Anders, who early displayed a talent for drawing, a talent which his uncle, himself an accomplished draftsman, naturally encouraged.

When the uncle left for Finland, young Lund continued his architectural studies at the Technical Institute of Stockholm, from which he graduated with honors.

In April 1882 he caught the "America fever" and embarked for the promised land. He made his home in Chicago, and went through his apprenticeship as

Svenska Nyheter, May 17, 1904.

a construction carpenter, working for P. A. Westberg of Englewood for three years. Later he worked in various architects' offices, and was for a number of years employed as a foreman in the drafting department of the architectural firm of Jules De Hovarth.

Mr. Lund made Chicago his permanent home. In 1890 he married Miss Ida Charlotta Lundgren, from Helsingborg, and the union has been blessed with three children--two girls and a boy.

One year before the opening of the World's Fair, he established his own business as an architect with offices on 63rd Street in Englewood. In his profession he has been both progressive and successful, and has earned fame as well as money. During the winter the family resides at the home located at 6323 Parnell Avenue, but moves to its beautiful villa in Palos Park, some twenty miles from Chicago, for the summer.

We will not list here all the residences and other buildings for which Mr. Lund has delivered the plans; but here are some of them: The bank building,

Svenska Nyheter, May 17, 1904.

owned by Edward H. Ericson & Co., at 6255 Wentworth Avenue; the business and apartment building on the northeast corner of 63rd and Halsted Streets; a similar structure at 59th and Halsted Streets; and a number of apartment buildings and residential hotels scattered all over the South Side.

In addition he has planned and made the drawings for several churches. The Lutheran Church of Salemsburg, Saline County, Kansas; the Methodist Church at 66th Court and Normal Avenue; the Methodist Church at 22nd Street and Irving Avenue, and the new Lutheran Church in Cheltenham.

The family attends the Swedish Lutheran Church at 66th and Sangamon Streets and Mr. Lund is a member of the Englewood Commandery of the Knight Templars, the Medinah Shrine, and the Scandinavian Engineering Society.

Politically he is a "dyed in the wool" Republican, and socially a genuine gentleman with many friends.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 8, 1904.

[PROMINENT OLD TIME SWEDE PASSES AWAY]

An impressive funeral took place last Thursday at....Rose Hill cemetery. Doctor Lawrence Hessebroth, one of the oldest and most prominent Swedes in Chicago, passed away. The funeral procession was one of the largest ever accorded a Swede in Chicago. More than fifty carriages were counted in the cortege, and masses of flowers also bore testimony that the deceased was not forgotten. The group of old time Swedes in Chicago is growing smaller, not many are left of the early settlers.

Lawrence Hessebroth was one of those old reliable ones. He put his all into the work he undertook, and....during his whole activity in Chicago he....sought in every way to further the cause of the Swedes and Swedish-Americans.

Lawrence Hessebroth was born November 25, 1844, in Dalsland, Sweden. He



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 8, 1904.

graduated as a pharmacist in 1864, immigrated to America during that same year, and shortly afterwards settled in Chicago.

During the Civil War, he served for a time as pharmacist, and afterwards as physician on a vessel of the Mississippi squadron. He won much praise for his work in this capacity. After the war, he.....settled in Chicago..... The Kronan pharmacy, 107 East Chicago Avenue, is his creation, and it remains a worthy monument to his activity.

Mr. Hessebroth took an active part in politics.....He was also greatly interested in Swedish music. The Swedish Glee Club has lost one of its best members at his death. He ranked high within the Order of Masons, and belonged to a number of other societies as well.

In 1872, Lawrence Hessebroth married Sofia Mathilda Blom.....who survives him.
.....



Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 28, 1903.

PORTRAIT GALLERY
Gustaf A. Akerlind

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, full-face picture of Mr. Akerlind.]

The man whose picture we present today has for the last seven years been chief of the drafting department of the Rock Island Railroad which is concerned with the design of locomotives and cars; and the great improvements which have been effected in the rolling stock of this road indicate that the department has been in able hands.

Gustaf A. Akerlind was born in Gasinge parish, Sodermanland, Sweden, March 21, 1856. In 1879 he entered the Technical Institute of Stockholm and graduated after having worked his way through the school. In 1887 he emigrated to America, and experienced considerable hardships to start with, for employment was not plentiful at that particular time.

He stayed for some time in New York, then moved to Philadelphia, and came



Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 28, 1903.

finally to Altoona, Pennsylvania, where he worked as a draftsman from 1889 to 1891 for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Early in 1892 he obtained a position with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company (The Big Four), and remained until the end of the year when he went to work in the construction department of Brooks Locomotive Works of Dunkirk, New York.

In January, 1896, he was offered the position as chief of the mechanical drafting department of the Rock Island Railroad; he accepted and took over the position that same month. In 1894 Locomotive Engineering, one of the leading technical publications in the country, arranged an international prize contest for the construction plans of the locomotive that would provide the greatest measure of safety and convenience for both engineer and fireman. More than sixty designers entered the contest, and Akerlind won one of the three prizes which were awarded. In addition, his work received special mention as "the most original design".

He has taken out patents on several devices, among which is the "car transom",



Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 28, 1903.

that is now in use on all freight cars used by the Rock Island Railroad. It was only recently that he left this company for an even more attractive position with the Chicago Malleable Iron Works, but no sooner had he taken over his new duties than another offer came along, which tops them all, and we understand Mr. Akerlind has as yet not decided whether or not to accept. Evidently the services of this able engineer are greatly in demand. It may be added that he is still a bachelor.



Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 16, 1901.

DOCTOR HAKANSON

Doctor Hakanson of South Chicago has been known for a long time as a leading specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Last Summer he spent some time studying under the best physicians in London, England. The doctor is again leaving for Europe, where he is to enter the Ophthalmic Institute. Upon his return to Chicago, he will specialize exclusively in diseases of the eye.

Good luck to him.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 2, 1901

WPA (11) PROJ 30275

HONORED

Professor Frank Nelson, former Superintendent of Schools in Kansas, was elected president of the Alumni association of Iowa State University, which has a membership of 6000. Mr. Nelson lives in Chicago.

Svenska Tribunen, Aug. 7, 1901

LIBRARIAN

Our well-known countryman, Adam Strohm, who has lived in Chicago for some time has been appointed librarian in the Public Library in Trenton, N. J.

Mr. Strohm was born in Verersborg, and received his education there.

During the past five years, he was employed at the Armour Institute Library.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen (Swedish Tribune), June 19, 1901.

DISTINCTION

WPA (ULL) PROJ. 30276

Miss Hilma Enander, who was graduated last week from the American Conservatory of Music of this city, was awarded the J.J. Hattstaedt gold medal (first prize), which goes to the student having the highest grades in the Conservatory's Normal department. Last year, Miss Enander was awarded the gold medal in the Academic department.

SWEDISH



II A 1

Svenska Tribunen, June 5, 1901.

DR. SCHYCKER MOVES.

p.11.....Dr. M. Schycker, our well-known Swedish dentist, has moved from his old location, where he has been for twenty years, to a larger, more elegant, and more centrally situated, in the Grand Opera House Block, 87-89 Clark St., where he continues to serve his countrymen.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1901.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

NEW DOCTORS

p.11.....At the College of Physicians and Surgeons one hundred and forty-five students have just completed their examinations. We mark among them the following Scandinavians: Joseph A. Gustafson, Engelbrecht Nelson, Hans P. C. Peterson, Nina D. Polson, Erik Soegaard, Victor I. Vestling and Anna S. Windrow.

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SWEDISH



Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

NEW LAWYERS

p.11.....Among the law students, who on the seventh and ninth of this month passed examinations in jurisprudence, there are many Chicagoans, and among these we note the following, who, by their names, we consider to be Scandinavians: L. K. Boysen, J. H. Engwall and A. O. Olson.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 8, 1901.

DR. H.B. ALMSTEDT

p.11.....Dr. H. B. Almstedt, Instructor of Germanic languages at the University of Chicago, has been appointed professor of German at the State University of Missouri.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, March 27, 1901.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

p.11.....One of the most costly and beautiful buildings of the city is the public library, on Michigan Avenue, between Randolph and Washington Streets. Over two-hundred persons are employed there. About twenty are Scandinavians judging by the names. These are: C. B. Roden, superintendent; Anna J. Ferguson, Ida B. Johnson, J. A. Erickson, T. A. Hansen, Edward J. Nelson, Charles A. Larson, E. H. Nelson, Fred T. Johnson, E. Tourssen, Olof Olofsson, J. A. Johnson, Frank Bergman, Mrs. Emma Carlson, and John Westberg.

Of the thousand of books, periodicals and newspapers, many are printed in Swedish; also, Norwegian, Danish and Finnish.

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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30271

Svenska Tribunen, Sept. 21, 1892.

CALIFORNIA PREFERS CHICAGO-MADE PRODUCT

The Linderoth Ceramic Co., of Chicago, has been given a contract for covering the roof of the California State Building of the World's Fair with the tile shingles made by this company according to the Swedish method. The contract amounts to \$4,088. The company is owned and operated by our countryman S. Linderoth who last Saturday delivered a lecture before the members of the Swedish Engineers' Society on "The History and Art of Ceramics and Clay Burning from Ancient to Modern Times". He stated, among other things, that the art of clay glazing even today to a certain degree, remains rather an unsolved problem. A good quality of glazed brick cannot be made in America. He stated further that at the World's Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 the first prize for glazed tile stoves (Kakelugnar) was awarded to a Swede. These stoves were later sold to rich Americans for amounts as high as \$5,000 apiece.

Svenska Tribunen, March 30, 1892

SWEDISH WOMAN PHYSICIAN

Miss Anna Larson graduated last Monday from the Women's Medical College of Chicago and was awarded the degree of M.D.

She passed the examinations brilliantly, and we wish to congratulate her upon her achievement.





SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen, Aug. 27, 1891.

INVENTION BY CHICAGO SWEDE

The Aug. 22nd. issue of "The Illustrated Chicago Century" contains an article describing a new device or apparatus designed by our countryman Dr. A. Dahlberg, who is a Chicagoan. The "insufflator" as the apparatus is called is described as a very effective means in the treatment of catarrhal diseases and is the result of many years of experiments in the field of modern therapeutics. A patent has been applied for by Dr. Dahlberg.

Svenska Tribunen, May 28, 1891

WPA (CL) 100-100274

SCANDINAVIAN CIVIL ENGINEERS ORGANIZE

The Scandinavian Engineering Society of Chicago was organized last Thursday, the 21, at a meeting held in the Sherman House. The following officers were elected: Allan Strale, president; L. Holmboe, first vice-president; E.T. Sederholm, second vice-president; Thomas G. Pihlfedit, secretary; and Chr. Holth, treasurer. By-laws were drafted and adopted.

Svenska Tribunen, Aug. 1, 1889.

INGENIOUS INVENTION.

For a long time the city council has had in mind obtaining a practical machine by means of which the streets near the bridges could be shut off at the time the bridges are opened to let vessels pass by. Several accidents have occurred because of the lack of such arrangements. Many proposals have been offered to the authorities, but have not been of any practical use.

Our countryman, P.M. Pearson, an engineer employed at the great machine building concern, Fraser & Chalmers, has constructed an automatic machine which seems to solve the problem. At the moment the bridge is opened two arms from two poles erected at each end of the street fall down and shut off all traffic until the bridge is back in its former position, when they again are lifted. These arms work automatically.

Pearson has obtained a patent for his invention and it is to be hoped that the city council will soon be the owner of this machine.



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Svenska Tribunen, June 16, 1888.

LINCOLN PARK.

"The Pearl of Chicago" as Lincoln Park is called, presents itself in a most beautiful setting this summer all the way from North Ave. to Diversy St. and from Clark St. down to the shores of Lake Michigan.

The most beautiful spot seems to be near the main entrance to the park, where there is a beautiful flower bed seventy-eight feet long and sixty-four feet wide, filled with thousands of different flowers. The gardener who planted it is our countryman, C. J. Strombeck, who has been employed at the park for fourteen years. He has five assistants. More than 200,000 flowers were planted by him this spring. He also takes care of all the greenhouses. Strombeck was born in Linkoping, Sweden. He was graduated at the Swedish Garden Society, Stockholm and arrived in Chicago in 1869.

II A 1

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 20, 1884.

A BRILLIANT GRADUATION.

A. H. Wimermark, a well known and skilled druggist in Chicago, now a resident of Cambridge, Ill., has during the last two weeks, undergone and completed a most brilliant examination as medical doctor at Rush Medical College, where he was made "Primus" in his class of 175.

This is very encouraging for us Swedes, so much the more as the demands are more strict at this medical college than in any other. Students are coming in a steady stream to this college from all parts of the country.

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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

Svenska Tribunen, June 23, 1880.

NEW INVENTION BY CAPTAIN JOHN ERICSON.

Our great countryman, Captain John Ericson, has completed a new invention.

The houses here are now built from eight to nine stories high in order to make expensive sites as profitable as possible. It has been impossible to bring the water up one level to another.

Captain Ericson has now invented a pumping machine, which will force the water a considerable height. He calls this machine the caloric pump. It drives from 200 to 300 gallons of water an hour up to a height of fifty feet.

Captain Ericson has obtained a patent on this machine. It is small, being only four feet high, and will be very practical, especially for tall buildings.

The inventor said that he has not been working very hard on this pumping machine, but has used only his spare time on it. He doesn't think so much of it himself,

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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, June 23, 1880.

but other professional men are of the opinion that it is of great value.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

2. Industrial and Commercial

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 3, 1932.

THE SWEDISH HOME BUILDING ASSOCIATION

The Swedish Home Building Association held its annual meeting a few days ago, and the reports from its finance committee and various officers were accepted.

Net income for 1931 amounted to \$107,755 as compared to \$114,712 for the previous year, and the society's assets, as of December 31, were \$1,970,336 as compared to \$2,033,239 the year before.

The meeting was held January 11 in the society's offices, 111 West Washington Street, and all its directors and other officers were re-elected.

In addressing the members the president, August Lindeberg, remarked that the organization had passed through the most difficult year in its history, and had come out of it in good condition. He pointed out that even though the society handles only first mortgages on private homes, and in spite of the upheavels which have taken place in the real-estate market since 1929 it had

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 3, 1932.

undertaken foreclosures and had taken over property involving only \$57,000, while its outstanding loans amount to \$1,900,000. This indicates that the society's real-estate estimators are competent men and that its loans are placed on a sound basis. Mr. Lindeberg assured the members that as soon as the confusion caused by the closing of neighborhood banks clears up and business returns to more normal conditions the Swedish Home Building Association is prepared for further progress and usefulness.

The organization is one of the largest and strongest of its kind in the city, and in the state, and is all Swedish. Its officers are: August Lindeberg, president; Ernfrid Johnson, vice-president; John G. Carson, secretary; and Axel E. Hult, treasurer; and these men together with **Gustaf A. Anderson**, Carl A. Boberg, A. P. Olson, and John A. Sandgren, make up its board of directors. Attorney Alfred A. Norton is its legal advisor.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 16, 1930.

IMPORTANT INVENTION BY SWEDE

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of
Charles A. Palmgren, Sr.]

Charles A. Palmgren, head of the Chicago Tool & Engraving Company, has just taken out a patent on a very ingenious device which he has invented. It is an automatic hammer, powered by compressed air, and easy to handle, weighing only four pounds. It has the form of a pistol and fully "loaded" holds from five to ten thousand nails, depending on their size. The hammer is operated on almost the same principle as an automatic pistol, and is expected to be used extensively in certain industries. Experts declare that the invention ranks among the most important ones that have been made in the mechanical field during the last twenty years.

Palmgren has previously attracted attention as an inventor of mechanical devices. Among them is an electric control watch, which is now being used in the plants of the Illinois Steel Corporation here.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 9, 1930.

CHICAGO BANK OF COMMERCE

The new banking institution, the Chicago Bank of Commerce, was formally established last Friday. It is located in the heart of the city, at Dearborn and Madison Streets. The occasion might have passed almost unnoticed, were it not for the strong police guard which had been called to stand watch while the bank's cash funds of \$5,100,000 were being counted. News photographers also were present to preserve the event for posterity. They also took pictures of the directors, among whom are Henry S. Henschen, Adolph Lindstrom, former Governor Preuss, of Minnesota, E. P. Strandberg, Sr., and Roy O. Nereim. A representative of the state, from Springfield, counted the money, as required by law; this took considerable time, and when the job finally was finished the board of directors was informed that as far, as the state was concerned the bank was now free to open for business. A certain awe-inspiring atmosphere permeated the offices as these formalities were taking place, and the photographers' lights flashed over the scene.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 9, 1930.

When it was all over, bank guards, escorted by police, moved the millions to safety.

The bank will open for business next Saturday, April 12. [Translator's note: The members of the board of directors are Scandinavians, mostly Swedes; its president, Henry S. Henschen, is a Swede, while ex-Governor Preuss is a Norwegian, and it must be assumed that the bank is predominantly Swedish owned. It seems strange that the paper does not emphasize this fact.]

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 5, 1930.

CO-OPERATION IS USEFUL

(Editorial)

In spite of the encouraging predictions made a couple of months ago, the overwhelming surplus on the wheat market is becoming increasingly and painfully felt among our farmers. It was said hopefully at that time that the Argentine wheat harvest would fail, that Russian exports would be negligible, that our own reserves were low, and so on. But it so happens that the harvest in the Argentine is of medium volume; Russia is **doing** her utmost to increase her wheat export; Canada and Australia have immense stocks on hand, and European countries are trying to reduce their wheat imports from the United States. The result is that our supply is much greater than the demand.

A few weeks ago, the wheat price was under one dollar in Kansas City and in Duluth, and in the Chicago wheat pit the price of March wheat was even lower. During the last few days there has been some improvement, thanks to stabilizing measures taken by the farm commission and to large purchases made by brokers.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 6, 1930.

The latter probably act on the assumption that the Government is determined to support the wheat market regardless of outside influences.

It is gratifying to know that farmers who are members of co-operative organizations associated with the Farmers' National Grain Corporation are protected against losses. According to an announcement by Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Commission, they may market their wheat through their co-operatives at a price equivalent to \$1.18 in Chicago. These farmers are now benefiting from the stabilizing measures taken by their own organization, measures which have been made possible by Government funds.

Behind the National Grain Corporation and its stabilizing organization stands the Federal Farm Commission, which formally recognized the latter by granting it a loan of ten million dollars. This probably means that the Commission, which has at its disposal a fund of five hundred million dollars, is prepared to stabilize the wheat price at a minimum of \$1.18, delivered in Chicago, for members of farmers' co-operative organizations. Legge has, in fact, declared that this price will be maintained.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 5, 1930.

Just how much this experiment is going to cost the Government is another question. Some, who claim to be experts, say that it will cost plenty, more than is good for anybody. They point to Australia, Argentina, India, and Russia, all of which countries sell their wheat on the world market at a price which is determined by supply and demand, and they declare that **artificial stabilization** of prices will cost the Government enormous sums of money.

The American farmer may expect to obtain reasonable prices for his products if he will co-operate with the Farm Commission and follow the suggestions of the Department of Agriculture. It is imperative that he adjust his production to existing conditions by alternating his crops and reducing the acreage for those products of which there already is a large surplus. The salvation of our agriculture lies in co-operation, and farmers should conduct as much of their business as possible along co-operative lines.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 15, 1930.

BROR DAHLBERG HEADS THE COUNTRY'S LARGEST SUGAR
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Last week it was reported that the Southern Sugar Company, which maintains headquarters in Chicago, had started production from last year's crop at the firm's large plants in Clewiston, Florida, which now consume 4,000 tons of raw material daily, as compared to 1,500 tons the previous season.

The head of the company is our well-known countryman, Bror Dahlberg, who several years ago attracted much attention in industrial circles by his invention of Celotex, a building material, which is produced from corn stalks.

He organized the Southern Sugar Company in order to extract the sugar from the cornstalks. The Company now owns large areas of land in Florida, and sugar manufacturing plants which already are the largest of their kind in the country, and which will be further expanded. Dahlberg has just

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 15, 1930.

announced that during the next few years his company's sugar production will amount to 450,000 tons annually.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 12, 1929.

SWEDISH



[MOVED INTO NEW FACTORY BUILDING]

F. F. Backstrom & Son, Manufacturers of Specialty Machinery, have now moved into their new factory building at the corner of 12th Place and 47th Avenue. Their old quarters at 825 S. Kilpatrick Avenue have long been too small for this rapidly growing concern.

Mr. Backstrom, Sr., is the inventor of several labor-saving specialty machines upon which he has taken out patents.

Among his many steady customers for machinery of different types and for different purposes are listed the Wm. Wrigley Company of chewing-gum fame, The United States Tobacco Company, The Acme Felt Works, and several others.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 11, 1929.

NOTED SWEDISH MANUFACTURER AND INVENTOR

The industrial firm of F.F.Backstrom & Son has been doing so well during its seven years of existence that its original quarters at 825 South Kilpatrick Avenue have become too crowded, and the concern has just moved into a newly erected factory building at Twelfth Place and 47th Avenue, where it also owns enough land to permit further expansion.

F.F.Backstrom & Son was established in 1922 by master mechanic Fridolf Backstrom, well known in Swedish circles here, and his son, Frederick A. Backstrom; in the course of a few years they have earned an enviable reputation as makers of specialty machines, and for their experimental work and inventions of time and labor saving devices. Among their customers are some of the largest industrial concerns in the country, such as the Wm. Wrisley Company, the United States Tobacco Company, the Acme Felt Works, and others.

Fridolf Backstrom was born in Dalarne (Dalecarlia), Sweden, May 12, 1869, and

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 11, 1929.

came to Chicago in 1892. He received his early mechanical training at De Laval's separator manufacturing plant in Stockholm. Upon his arrival here he found employment in the machine line, where he soon became known as an excellent mechanic and inventor of new and improved mechanical devices, and many machine firms benefited from his inventions.

In 1909 he became shop foreman with the Western Felt Works of this city, and remained there until 1922, when he established a factory of his own in partnership with his son, who was born in Chicago, a fact which does not detract from his Swedish heritage. Born in 1894, he showed unusual mechanical ability from early childhood. After having completed his formal training at the Crane Technical High School, he became his father's assistant at the Western Felt Works. His career was interrupted by the World War, during which he served in the artillery of the Rainbow division, and was cited for bravery. When the war was over he served with the American occupational army in Germany, returning to Chicago and to his old job with the Western Felt Works, in 1919.

These two countrymen are typical examples of what Swedish energy, devotion to work,

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 11, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

and inventive genius can accomplish in this country. There is every reason to expect that Backstrom & Son will continue to progress and prosper in the future.



Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 15, 1929.

DEDICATE NEW BANK BUILDING

The Belmont-Sheffield Trust & Savings Bank's new building at the South-West corner of Belmont and Sheffield Avenues was formally dedicated for use last Friday.

The new building is 6 stories high. The ground floor is occupied by the bank and several stores, the second and third floors are being rented out for business offices and the three top floors have been made into a bachelor hotel.

This bank was organized about a year and a half ago. In this short period of time the deposits have grown to \$1,500,000. It may be called a truly Swedish bank, as it was organized by Swedish men, with their own money, and its officers and directors being almost all Swedish. Following are the officers: J. Henning Johnson, president and cashier; Earl M. Anderson, 1st vice president; C. J. Schwarting 2nd vice president; George F. Anderson, 3rd vice president and Roy Segersten, assistant cashier. Mr. J. M. Westerlin is chairman of the Board of Directors.

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II A 2 (Norwegian) Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 14, 1929.

II A 2 (Danish)

IV (Norwegian)

THE STATE BANK OF CHICAGO

The State Bank of Chicago has sent the following announcement to all its customers:

"The State Bank of Chicago is known as a Scandinavian bank, and is proud of such a designation. About thirty per cent of our business is done with men and women of Swedish, Norwegian and Danish extraction, and it is especially to these customers and friends that we address this announcement.

"Our bank was founded about fifty years ago by two Scandinavians, [H. A.] Haugan [Norwegian] and [John R.] Lindgren, and when the merger with the Foreman National Bank goes into effect it will retain its identity, and become an important partner in the union of two institutions both of which can look back on years of sound progress.

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SWEDISH

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II A 2 (Norwegian) Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 14, 1929.

II A 2 (Danish)

IV (Norwegian) "The new and larger bank which will result from this merger will be known as the Foreman-State National Bank. Up-to-date quarters together with the most modern methods of service will ensure continued progress under the leadership of the same men who in the past have been in charge of the activities of the two banks.

"You will find in the new institution everything that you have appreciated in the past. The same department heads who are serving you now will be at your service in the new bank. They will be just as eager as before to help you solve your financial problems."

Respectfully,
Albert I. Appleton,
C. Edward Carlson,
J. J. Dau,
Oscar E. Haugan,
A. Lanquist

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II A 2 (Norwegian) Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 14, 1929.

II A 2 (Danish)

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W. A. Peterson,
Directors
Oscar H. Haugan,
C. Edward Carlson,
Austin J. Lindstrom,
Thomas G. Johnson,
Jevne Haugan,
Tryggve A. Siqueland,
Basil I. Peterson,
Edward L. Jarl,
Alfred S. Thorwaldson,
Officers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 8, 1929.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL INVENTION

A New Epochal Process for Hardening of Steel has been discovered by our countryman O. E. Edstrom, who maintains a mechanic's shop and laboratory at 3407 Ogden Avenue in Chicago. This new process is far more superior to the famous old "Damascene" or Damascus process, which is slower and more costly.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 7, 1929.

TO OUR FAITHFUL FRIENDS OF FIFTY YEARS' STANDING

During the last few weeks events have taken place which are of great importance to this banking institution as well as to the business life of our city. The Foreman National Bank and the Foreman Trust and Savings Bank will unite their great resources with those of the State Bank of Chicago, and the result will be an institution with a capitalization of thirty-eight million dollars, and deposits of two hundred and twenty million dollars.

But this modern business transaction has a deeper significance, and that is the reason that the officers and Board of Directors of the State Bank of Chicago make this announcement to all those who have been our friends during the Bank's fifty years of existence.

To us this important event marks the fulfillment of a lifelong ambition. Not that we have cherished bigness for its own sake, but we have wanted to give you the best possible service from one of the world's most complete banking

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 7, 1929.

institutions, in return for your friendship and confidence. We will now be able to do so through the union of the two great banks. A friendship of fifty years' standing is not easily broken.

In our opinion the spirit within a bank, the intimate understanding among individuals, is of great importance, and in order to preserve the ideas and ideals which we have developed during fifty years of steady growth we have merged with a bank whose ideals and ideas coincide with our own.

To you whom we have served for so many years we promise to continue to take the same personal and intimate interest in your financial problems that we have had in the past. The officers with whom you have been accustomed to do business will remain with this new and greater institution. The confidence that you have had in your bank, and the friendship that you have felt for its officers and directors, will become even more justified in the future, for this new institution will do everything within its power to become your bank in the years to come, just as we have been your bank in the years that have passed.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 7, 1929.

To the friends whom we have won during fifty years of service we guarantee that the principles on which the State Bank of Chicago was founded and on which it has prospered, have also been in force in the bank with which we are now uniting, and will remain in force in the new institution.

It is a great pleasure for all of us, individually and as a group, to send this message to the friends of the State Bank of Chicago, and we sincerely hope that it will be received in the same spirit in which it is conveyed.

Board of Directors and officers of The State Bank of Chicago,
La Salle and Monroe Streets.

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IV (Norwegian)

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 24, 1929.

LARGE BANKS COMBINE

According to a report which we received yesterday, the State Bank of Chicago and the Foreman National Bank have merged. As our readers may remember, the State Bank of Chicago moved into its own building at the corner of La Salle and Monroe Streets a short time ago. It was founded about fifty years ago by two Scandinavians, [Oscar H.] Haugan, a Norwegian, and [John R.] Lindgren, a Swede. The Foreman National Bank is also an old and well-known institution.

The combined banks have deposits of more than two hundred twenty million dollars, and, in respect to size, will rank third among the city's banking houses. The State Bank of Chicago is capitalized at five million dollars, and the Foreman National Bank at six million dollars. The new plan is to retire the State Bank's stock and replace it with stock in the Foreman Bank, which will thus be capitalized at eleven million dollars. The president of

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II A 2 (Norwegian)

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 24, 1929.

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the State Bank of Chicago, Walter W. Head, will become president of the new institution. Oscar G. Foreman will become chairman of the board and Oscar H. Haugan will serve as vice-chairman.

Leroy A. Goddard, who has been with the State Bank of Chicago for many years, and is one of the city's oldest bankers, will be on the board of directors.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 24, 1929.

FROM "SKANSEN"

The property-owners at "Skansen," the Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter's summer colony on Lake Lorraine in Wisconsin, at an open-air meeting last Sunday decided to formulate a new constitution and new by-laws and immediately to incorporate their organization. A board of directors was promptly elected, and its members are Ernest Franseen, Joseph Blongren, Otto A. Velander, Ivar Johnson, Erik Thulin, Gunnar Nelson, and John Youngve. Officers are to be selected from this group of men at a meeting which will be called in the near future.

Last Sunday's meeting was well attended, and many new members joined the association. Enthusiasm for "Skansen" ran high, and it was even suggested that Chicago's Swedes be invited out there some Sunday this summer, to spend a happy day in beautiful surroundings. Those who live in this Swedish "Colony" are proud of it and wish to show their countrymen in Chicago what they have accomplished up there among the beautiful lakes of Wisconsin. /Translator's

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 24, 1929.

note: The word "Skansen" means "rampart". In this case the name is probably chosen because an elevated section of Stockholm, Sweden, including a park, is so named.]

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 13, 1929.

THE SWEDISH HOME BUILDING ASSOCIATION

The Swedish Home Building Association has just issued its sixty-fourth semi-annual statement to the shareholders. The report shows that at the end of 1928, after thirty-two years of existence, the organization's capital resources amounted to \$1,697,055.62.

It was at the end of 1926 that the million-dollar mark had been passed, resources at that time amounting to \$1,090,331.78. The increase during the last two years is thus more than six hundred thousand dollars. At the end of 1924, the Association had at its disposal \$574,251.89, or, in other words, its capital resources have almost trebled within the short space of four years.

The Association's offices are now located at 111 West Washington Street, and its president is August Lindeberg.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 9, 1929.

NEW PRESIDENT OF BUILDERS & MERCHANTS STATE BANK

Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of
Paul C. Mellander

At a directors' meeting in the Builders & Merchants State Bank, Foster Avenue and Clark Street, Paul C. Mellander was elected the new president of the institution, to succeed the late Gustaf Hallbom, the bank's first president and one of its founders, who died last spring.

The directors have been in no hurry to choose a new president, and in the meantime the bank's affairs have been conducted by Charles Bosrom, chairman of the Board, and Vice-president Carl J. Johnson.

Mr. Mellander is an experienced banker. Immediately after finishing school, he got a job in the St. Charles National Bank, of St. Charles, Illinois, and remained in that city for a number of years, during which time he served

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 9, 1929.

the community in various capacities. He was secretary of the St. Charles Commercial Club, and also city treasurer. From St. Charles he moved to Chicago to become assistant cashier of the Madison & Kedzie State Bank, and a few years later he came to the State Bank of Chicago as assistant cashier. It was from this position that he went into the presidency of the Merchants & Builders State Bank.

Mellander is a son of the late Pastor John Mellander and spent his early years in Chicago. His wife was Miss Lydia Swenson. They have two children.

The Builders & Merchants State Bank was established in 1922 in the Summerdale-Edgewater district, where so many Swedes have their homes, and has enjoyed a healthy growth. Its directors, with but one exception, are Swedes, as are most of its functionaries. As of December 31, 1928, deposits amounted to \$3,581,150.47.



Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 25, 1928.

[NEW BUSINESS ORGANIZED]

Eversun Carbon Arc Lamp Company is the name of a new business organization by our countrymen Sven Sundstrom and Bror Lundquist, the former an electrical engineer and the latter an ex-aviator in the Royal Swedish Navy. The factory and office are located at 5018 North Clark Street.

The carbon lamps, as such, is not a new invention, but Mr. Sundstrom has made several improvements over the existing types, whereby "the Eversun" is rendered more effective and at the same time cheaper to manufacture. The improvements have been patented by Mr. S. Sundstrom.



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 19, 1928.

"SWEDISH CONTRACTOR IN CHICAGO GETS BIG GOVERNMENT JOB."

The well-known firm of H.P. Severin & Company of Chicago has been awarded the contract for the construction of the New Veterans' Hospital in Portland, Me. The contract runs into approximately one million dollars.

Last year the same firm was given a contract for repairs of the White House in Washington, D.C.

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 15, 1927.

SWPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A NEW SWEDISH BANK

The Belmont Sheffield Trust and Savings Bank has been organized and just opened its doors for business at the temporary location, 1002 Belmont Avenue. The ground with all improvements. Belmont and Sheffield Avenues has been purchased by the new syndicate, which has completed plans and arrangements for the erection on this site of a modern six story bank and office building.

Officers of the new bank are: J. H. Johnson, president; Earl M. Anderson, vice-president and cashier; C. J. Schwarting and George F. Anderson, vice-presidents, and Roy Segersten, assistant-cashier.

Among the organizers are noted such prominent men as J. M. Westerlin ; State Architect John A. Nyden; Samuel E. Erickson; John A. Torstenson; Erik A. Borg, and Dr. A. P. M. Sandahl.



Svenska Kuriren, May 5, 1927

NEW SWEDISH FLORAL SHOP

Ivar Ericson, who for the last nine years has been the manager of the fashionable Fleischman Floral Co's store, Jackson Blvd. and Michigan Ave., has now severed his connections with this concern and opened his own business at 1714 W. North Avenue.

Mr. Ericson, prior to his coming to the United States, studied horticulture in France and Germany, and is often asked to lecture before horticultural societies.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 28, 1927.

NEW REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT BY AXEL LONNQUIST

Axel Lonnquist, the well-known Swedish real estate man, has purchased the 123-acre tract owned and used by the Dixmoor Golf Club at the Calumet station in Homewood. The boundary lines of the property, which will be subdivided by Mr. Lonnquist, are between Western Avenue, 175th Street and Dixie Highway.

1926-1927 PRO. 3024

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 23, 1926

SWEDISH BUSINESS MAN HEADS COMMUNITY GROUP

The "Northcenter Commercial Association" held its regular annual meeting the other day and elected as its president our popular countryman, Mr. Henry A. Moberg, member of the Moberg-Nord Printing Co., Irving Park Blvd., on which thoroughfare the company has been located for the past thirteen years.

Incidentally we may mention that the name "Northcenter" for the district centering at the busy intersection of Irving Park Blvd., Lincoln Ave., and Robey Street, was "invented" by Mr. Moberg and first used by him commercially.



Svenska Kuriren, May 6, 1926

CHICAGO CONTRACTOR AWARDED MORTON BUILDING CONTRACT

The contract for the erection of the John Morton Memorial Building in Philadelphia has been awarded to the E.F. Strandberg Co., Chicago. It is planned that the laying of the cornerstone will be performed by His Royal Highness, the Swedish Crown Prince, June 2nd, in connection with the Prince's visit to the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition to be held there.

The John Morton Memorial Building is being erected by public subscriptions from Swedes in America. The cost, about \$200,000, is practically assured.

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 18, 1926

SWEDISH NEWSPAPER MAN ENTERS COMMERCIAL FIELD

Sven H.S. Leonard, singer, radio announcer and ex-journalist, has now made connections as sales manager with the Nelson Bond & Mortgage Co., 6310-12 Broadway. His journalistic experience and the fact that he now is a full-fledged lawyer, will prove valuable assests for him in his new work.

For about fifteen years, Mr. Leonard held the position as co-editor of the Swedish Tribune News.

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 15, 1925

ERIK DAHLBERG WINS PROMOTION

Announcement was made a few days ago by the Drake Hotel management that our countryman, Erik Dahlberg, has been selected to fill the position of "Maitre d'hotel", at this fashionable hotel.

Mr. Dahlberg is no stranger to the Swedes of Chicago, and he is by no means a novice in the hotel business. In fact, the restaurant and hotel business has been his sphere of action for the last twenty-five years, and he is only forty-five years of age.

Mr. Dahlberg was born in Stockholm, Sweden. He has been employed by the Drake Hotel, a number of years as head waiter.

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 10, 1925

"DIRIGOLD" OPENS CHICAGO SALES ROOMS

"The Dirigold Corporation", which is the United States subsidiary of the Swedish mother company, has opened offices and display rooms at 70 E. Jackson Boulevard. The public demand for the Dirigold products has necessitated this addition to the already existing sales organization in Minneapolis, Minn.

As previously explained in detail, Dirigold is the metal alloy discovered by our eminent countryman, Von Malborg. It possesses the dual features of having the appearance and beauty of gold and the hardness and flexibility of steel.

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 13, 1925

A FINE EXAMPLE OF SWEDISH ENTERPRISING

The "Super Maid" Cook Ware Corporation was founded not quite a year ago as a subsidiary company of the Advance Pattern and Foundry Co. 30th Place and California avenue. The officers of the two companies are the same, namely: Nels Shoan, E.R. Grundstrom and R.W. Wilson, all three are Swedish, although Mr. Wilson was born right here in Chicago.

The "Super Maid" corporation has attracted nation-wide attention during its short existence. The company's products, cooking utensils, are not only of a patented design, but the material used, an aluminum alloy, is a strictly guarded secret. The design and principle involved make it possible to cook any kind of food without the use of water, so that not only the natural flavor but also valuable vitamins and mineral salts are retained.

The "Super Maid" Co. already employs a sales staff of about 200 people in Chicago alone.

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Svenska Kuriren, July 23, 1925

SWEDISH INVENTION IN PHOTOGRAPHY

A revolutionizing invention in photography has been made by our countryman, Mr. P. Joh. Berggren, civil engineer, and since a few years back, associated with the Essany Film Corporation in Chicago. Mr. Berggren calls his invention "Natural Vision Pictures," inasmuch as they also possess depth and give a stereoscopic illusion.

A demonstration was made the other day in the Essany studios on Argyle St. before a select gathering of scientists and representatives startled by what they saw.

It is predicted that Mr. Berggren's invention will revolutionize the film industry, but the processing will require many more years to perfect.

Mr. Berggren was born in 1888 in MoSocken, Halsingland, and came to Chicago in 1912.

REF ID: A66500

Svenska Kuriren, July 16, 1925

CELOTEX GAINS IN POPULARITY.

Bror G. Dahlberg, inventor of the synthetic or artificial building material named, Celotex, and president of the Celotex Company, has announced that his concern has made arrangements to erect a plant in Australia for the manufacture of the material. The present plant in New Orleans, La., is not large enough to supply much more than the domestic demand and very little for export, since the sales of Celotex increased from 32,000,000 feet in 1923 to 80,000,000 feet in 1924.

Celotex is a chemical product made from bagasse, which is the refuse from sugar cane after the sugar has been extracted.

Mr. Dahlberg, who maintains offices and headquarters here in Chicago, was born in Kristianstad, Sweden, in 1881.

Svenska Kuriren, May 21, 1925

NEW SWEDISH UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT

August Nelson and Gustaf Nystrom have established themselves as a firm of undertakers at 5115 N. Clark Street. Both of these men are exceedingly well known on Chicago's North-Side, Mr. Nelson having been connected with the Hursen Mortuary establishment on Belmont avenue, for fourteen years and Mr. Nystrom as superintendent of the Western Casket Co. for a good many years. The chapel at 5115 N. Clark Street is harmoniously designed and decorated, and is equipped with all modern improvements in ventilation and guest facilities.

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Svenska Kuriren, March 19, 1925

SWEDISH-AMERICAN LINE CHANGES LOCATION

Swedish American Line announces that from July 1st, its Chicago office will be moved from 70 E. Jackson Boulevard to 181 N. Michigan Avenue, in the center of "Steamship Row", as Michigan Ave. at this point is called. The new offices are considerable more spacious and luxurious than the old ones.





Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 1, 1925

SWEDISH-AMERICAN LINE TO RUN ITS OWN CHICAGO BUSINESS

The Middle-West business of the Swedish-American Line, which since the inception of the Line in 1915, has been handled by a general agency here in Chicago, is from Jan. 1st, 1925, to be taken over by the Line. John Sjunneson has been appointed representative in the Middle-West, officiating from the newly established Chicago headquarters, to succeed Martin Maud, general agent. The present offices at 70 E. Jackson Blvd. will be retained.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 26, 1924.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES

H. T. Anderson will erect a three-story building at 2113-17 Birchwood Avenue at an estimated cost of \$40,000. The drawings have been prepared by H. A. Anderson, architect.

A. N. Anderson has contracted for the brickwork on a three-story brick building which is to be erected at 2051 Farragut Avenue at an estimated cost of \$40,000.

The firm of Hanson Brothers has contracted for the construction of an industrial plant which the Borden Farm Products Company will erect at 2825-37 North Washtenaw Avenue at an estimated cost of \$141,000.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 19, 1924.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES

J. Benson will build a two-story house at 7601-03 South Park Avenue at an estimated cost of \$35,000. C. A. Carlson has contracted for the brickwork.

W. Peterson has contracted for the brickwork on a one-story storage building which is to be erected at 1636-44 Carroll Avenue at an estimated cost of \$28,000.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 5, 1924.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES

E. Peterson will erect a three-story brick building at 5709-15 Magnolia Avenue at an estimated cost of \$75,000. G. Edlund has contracted for the brickwork on the building.

The building firm of Hedberg & Lindstrom will erect a three-story brick building at 2025 East 71st Street at an estimated cost of \$70,000. C. Westerlind, architect, has prepared the drawings.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 24, 1924.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Noted Swedish-American Industrialist
[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page,
picture of Albert Ivar Appleton]

Chicago, the fourth largest city in the world, has within its confines many prominent Swedish-American industrialists, and we have selected one of them as the subject of this week's Foreground article. He is Albert Ivar Appleton, head of the Appleton Electric Company.

He has just returned to Chicago from a visit to Sweden. This city has been his home for most of the years since he came to America in 1885. His childhood home was in Onsala parish in Halland, Sweden, a district which is rich in historical relics and memories. He was born there March 20, 1872, and was thirteen years old when he came to America with his parents. As

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 24, 1924.

soon as he was old enough to do so, he had to support himself, and he went to work in a machine shop. Within a few years, he had advanced to the position of department chief with the Independent Electric Company here. He remained on that job for a number of years, until he was made assistant superintendent of the Springfield Drop Forge Company, Springfield, Massachusetts, where he remained for about one year. Returning to Chicago, he became part owner and president of the Harvard Electric Company. Two years later, he sold his interest in the firm, and organized the Appleton Electric Company, of which he became president and treasurer. He is still the head of the company, which has prospered under his leadership. About three years ago, it built a modern plant at Wellington Avenue and Paulina Street, and is now among the leaders in its field. In the early part of 1922, the company expanded its activities by purchasing the plant and equipment of the Anderson Electric and Equipment Company. The price was \$160,000.

Appleton belongs to several Swedish organizations, among them the Swedish

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 24, 1924.

Club.

In 1910 he married Lillian C. Wihk. They have two children.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 17, 1924.

THE SWEDISH LEGAL BUREAU

The Swedish Legal Bureau, which is located at 106 North La Salle Street and which was founded by the late A. R. Grosstephan, is now under the direction of Gustaf Werner, who has just completed his first year as head of the Bureau. It was organized for the purpose of assisting local Swedish-Americans in settling inheritance cases in the old country, making collections, etc. It enjoys the confidence of Swedish countrymen not only in Chicago but throughout the United States. As a sideline it sells steamship tickets for the Scandinavian countries, and helps procure visas for travelers. The Bureau has competent legal representatives in Sweden. For the convenience of clients, it is open each Monday night until eight o'clock.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 3, 1924.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES

C. B. Johnson has contracted for the construction of a one-story [commercial] building which is to be erected at 4616-22 Gross Avenue at an estimated cost of \$20,000.

W. C. Sahlin has contracted for the brickwork on a two-story flat building which is to be erected at 1416 North Hamlin Avenue. The drawings for this building have been prepared by G. E. Pearson, architect, who recently delivered the drawings for a two-story building which is to be erected at 2704 North Harding Avenue.

A. C. Christenson has contracted for the brickwork on a two-story building which is to be erected at 4740 Montana Street.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 18, 1924.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES

The building firm, J. A. Lundström and Company, has contracted for the construction of a theater building which is to be erected at 2814-34 North Clark Street at an estimated cost of \$950,000.

WPA (ILL. PR)

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 12, 1924.

NEW PIANO FACTORY ON BELMONT AVENUE

[Half-tone, two columns-sixth of a page, reproduction
of architect's drawing of the Nelson-Wiggem Piano
Company's new factory building/

During the coming summer, the Nelson-Wiggem Piano Company will erect a new factory building at 1731-45 Belmont Avenue, near Lincoln Avenue. The concern manufactures automatic pianos, and the old factory has become too small. The building will be erected by the construction firm of Ericsson & Crumlich.

The president of the Nelson-Wiggem Company is our countryman, Oscar Nelson, who was formerly associated with another large Chicago piano company.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 2, 1923.

BIG BUILDING PROJECT

The well-known building contractor, Adolph Lindstrom, will erect, during the coming summer, a large apartment building at Drexel Boulevard and 47th Street, at an estimated cost of \$575,000. It will contain ninety-two apartments. The drawings have been prepared by Andrew Sandegren, well-known Swedish architect.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 11, 1922.

THE NEW BANK

The Builders and Merchants State Bank, the new Swedish-owned bank in the Edgewater district, opened for business last Saturday, and if one may judge by the crowds which visited the institution on the opening day, its future is assured. The bank is housed in its own building, which was built for this particular purpose, and is located on the southeast corner of Clark Street and Foster Avenue. The impressive, three-story structure is a credit to the district. The main banking floor and the offices in the upper stories are, of course, thoroughly modern, and are attractively furnished and decorated. Some twelve thousand people passed through the bank last Saturday, and they did not all come purely out of curiosity. Fifteen hundred accounts were opened, of which eleven hundred were savings accounts. Fifteen receiving tellers were kept busy for twelve hours, and the day's business amounted to \$225,000.

The officers of the bank are: G. Hallbom, president; John P. Friedlund and Carl J. Johnson, vice-presidents; Edward M. Olson, cashier. All the members of the Board of Directors are Swedish-Americans.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 9, 1922.

BUSINESS ANNIVERSARY

The W. Williamson Printing House, 1702 Winona Avenue, is this week observing the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment, for it was in 1872 that the owner, Wahlfrid Williamson, opened his job printing shop here. Both Mr. Williamson himself and the printing industry have undergone great changes since that time; but he is the kind of man that always keeps up with the times, and his shop is an up-to-date establishment. He is an old hand at the trade.

In 1869, at the age of nineteen, he embarked for "the Far West" and came to Chicago. He had had considerable experience in the printing trade, having worked for some time in the shop of the newspaper Öresunds-Posten in the city of Hälsingborg. He was born in Trälleborg. When this young immigrant first came to Chicago, conditions here were not what he had expected them to be. So he went to Missouri, where he went to work for a railroad. After some time, he returned to this city and worked for a couple of years for Swedish newspapers here. In 1872 he opened his own printing shop, and he has continued

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 9, 1922.

in this business ever since.

Williamson is a member of the Bethania congregation, and from 1882 to 1899 he served as secretary of the Methodist Aid Society.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 5, 1922.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Noted Swedish-American in the Building Industry

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
picture of Andrew Nilsson]

According to reports from several quarters, the current speed-up in the building industry is more pronounced than in any other industry. Numerous large buildings are going up in all the larger cities throughout the country, and more are being planned. It seems as if better times are on the way. In regard to construction activity, no city is experiencing a greater upswing than Chicago. Architects and contractors are working to the limit of their capacity. One architect told us the other day that he had just been forced to turn down a job which would have been very profitable to him. But he already had so many rush orders on hand that he could not take on any more.

It is by now a well-established fact that the Swedes are the leaders in the

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 5, 1922.

building industry in Chicago. One of them, whom we have selected as the subject of this week's Foreground article, is Andrew Nilsson, the head of the plumbing firm which bears his name.

Nilsson was born in Surteby, Sweden, January 18, 1868, attended the public school near his home, and, after having worked at various jobs, came to America at the age of eighteen. Nine years later we find him at Oak and Orleans Streets in Chicago, where he opened a plumbing shop in partnership with his brother. He has remained in the plumbing business ever since.

This first shop soon became too small, and in 1900 it was moved to Lake View--to the corner of Clark Street and Belmont Avenue, to be exact. An increasing volume of orders continued to pour in, and this shop also became too cramped. After six years, the business had to be moved again, this time to its own building at 901 Belmont Avenue. A few years later, another expansion

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 5, 1922.

became necessary, and the shop was moved to a specially-constructed two-story building at 3222-24 North Halsted Street. In 1912, the business was incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois, and is now one of the largest of its kind in the city.

Nilsson is an esteemed member of the Bethania Swedish Methodist congregation, of which he is also a trustee.

In 1897 he married Anna Ekdahl.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 21, 1922.

IN THE FOREGROUND
Noted North Side Businessman

[Half-tone, one column--sixth of a page,
picture of Eric E. Skoglund]

The well-known North Side Swedish-American businessman, Eric E. Skoglund, has been made a director of the newly established bank, the Builders and Merchants State Bank, which is to be located in the heart of the great Swedish-American district of Edgewater. But this is not the only reason why we have made Mr. Skoglund the subject of the week's Foreground article. Those who are at all acquainted with the Swedes in Chicago know that he has for a number of years been among the more prominent Swedish businessmen in the city; and within Swedish Methodist circles here he is held in high esteem, both as an active church member and as a generous giver. His generosity was again demonstrated recently when he donated a considerable sum to the organization's pension fund.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 21, 1922.

Skoglund was born in Kumla, Sweden, September 21, 1878 and came to America at the age of nineteen. He studied drawing and architecture for some time here, and then began to work at his trade--that of stonecutting, which he had learned from his father. The district of Kumla, from which he came, was not only a shoe-manufacturing center but was also well-known for its stonecutting industry.

About seventeen years ago, Skoglund bought a stonecutting yard at Clark and Ainslie Streets, but the place soon became too small and he moved his business to 5555 North Lincoln Street, where his plant is now located. His business has grown steadily, and is now one of the largest of its kind, in that part of the city.

Skoglund is a member of the Bethania congregation in Ravenswood, of which he is also a trustee. In 1909 he married Anna Nelson of Alingsas, Sweden.

W-1 (ALL) PROJ. 3275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 3, 1922.

BUSINESS CHANGING HANDS

Oscar L. Carlson and Edgar S. Cooke have just taken over the real-estate and brokerage business of John M. Carlson & Company, 1348 Morse Avenue, Rogers Park. The name of the new firm is Carlson, Cooke & Company.

John M. Carlson, who is now retiring, has been in business in this location for thirty years.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1922.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES

Architect John A. Nyden has made the drawings for a seven-story apartment building which is to be erected for Fred Anderson at Pine Grove and Oakdale Avenues at an estimated cost of \$550,000.

The Anderson & Linblad Company has contracted for the brickwork on a three-story brick building which is to be erected at 3455-65 Madison Street at an estimated cost of \$175,000.

Architect E. Hall has made the drawings for a three-story brick building which is to be erected by A. Pearson at 1152 Juneway Terrace.

John Johnson has contracted for the brick and carpentry work on a building which is to be erected at 4948 North Spaulding Avenue at a cost of \$32,000.

K. Larson has delivered the drawings for a two-story flat building which

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1922.

6244 (LL) PROJ. 39274

is to be erected for P. Peterson at 2433 West 60th Place. L. Larson is the contractor.

The Olson Company has contracted for the brick and carpentry work on a four-story office and apartment building which is to be erected at 6244 South Parkway at an estimated cost of \$750,000.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 12, 1922.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN BANKER IN NEW POST
[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
picture of Gustaf Hallbom]

It quite often happens that people who in their business or professional life have earned the respect and good will of their fellow men enjoy their greatest popularity as a result of their activities in entirely different fields. This may be said of Gustaf Hallbom, the Swedish-American banker who is well known, not only in Chicago, but throughout the entire country. For in addition to being an able banker, Mr. Hallbom is known among Chicago Swedes as an ardent lover of Swedish song and as a "good fellow" in the best sense of that term.

It is fitting at this time to recite some of the events in Mr. Hallbom's career, for he is now resigning his position as vice-president of the Union Bank of Chicago in order to take over the even more responsible post of president of the Builders and Merchants State Bank, a newly established

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 12, 1922.

Swedish institution which will be located at Clark Street and Foster Avenue in a building which is to be erected during the summer.

Hallbom has been a North Sider for more than forty years, for when he came to Chicago in 1879 he headed straight for Belmont Avenue and Clark Street.

His first position here was with the newspaper Hemlandet, and he has ever since retained a certain affection for the men of the press. For the last thirty years, he has been engaged in the banking business, first in the State Bank of Chicago, and later in the Union Bank. He is, undoubtedly, the most widely known Swedish banker in the city.

However, as indicated above, it is as a lover and promoter of Swedish song that he has really won the hearts of his countrymen here. He has a powerful and melodious tenor voice. Soon after his arrival here he became an active

WPA (ILL.)

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 12, 1922.

member of a choir. As one of the leading members of the Swedish Glee Club, he was instrumental in the organization of the Swedish Singers League. He was also a member of the committee in charge of the great song festival at the Columbian Exposition, when Swedish song won its greatest victory on American soil. He was among the promoters of the trip to Sweden made by the Swedish Singers League in 1897.

In addition to his activities as banker and singer, Mr. Hallbom is a highly valued member of several Swedish organizations and societies here. He is a charter member of the Swedish Club, and is on the Board of Directors of the Swedish Home for the Aged.

Mr. Hallbom's many friends in and outside of Chicago feel that his long experience as a banker and his excellent personal qualities make him well qualified to head this new Swedish-American enterprise.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-lyheter, Mar. 22, 1922.

NEW SWEDISH-AMERICAN BANK IN CHICAGO

Half-tone, four columns-fifth of a page, picture of architect's drawing of the Clark-Foster Building

The Clark-Foster Syndicate, an organization of Chicago Swedes, has bought the building lot located on the southeast corner of Clark Street and Foster Avenue. Its dimensions are 80 by 135 feet, and on it will be erected a bank and office building, the architect's drawing of which is reproduced above.

Interest is added to this undertaking by the fact that a new Swedish-American bank, the Builders and Merchants Bank, will have its quarters in this new building, which is so conveniently located in the heart of the Swedish district in Edgewater.

Behind this new banking venture are a number of leading Swedes in Chicago. To

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 22, 1922.

begin with, it will be capitalized at \$230,000, and Gustaf Hallblom, an experienced banker, will be its president.

The Clark-Foster Building is expected to be ready for occupancy in the latter part of next summer, and the new bank will open its doors about August 1. The address of its organization committee is 5207 North Clark Street.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 18, 1922.

NEW HOTEL

The well-known building contractor, Simeon Swenson, president and treasurer of the Morton Construction Company, will build a large apartment hotel next summer at Sheridan Road and Wellington Avenue at an estimated cost of \$4,500,000. The hotel will have an unusually attractive location, and is to be named the "Ben Mor".

Construction is to start next April, and one wing of the building is expected to be ready for occupancy by next October. The hotel will contain eight hundred rooms, and on the roof there will be five bungalows with a wonderful view of the North Side and the Lake. According to what we hear, the restaurant and kitchen will represent the last word in culinary art, and Mr. Swenson, as a good Swede, has already decided that genuine Swedish smorgasbord will be served daily. All in all, the hotel will be the largest and most elegant in that part of town.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 28, 1921.

NOTED SWEDISH-AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN AND INVENTOR

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
full-face picture of Carl O. Lindstrom]

It was announced last Wednesday that the Lindstrom-Smith Company had sold its plant, located at 3212-14 West Lake Street, to the National Stamping and Electric Works for \$230,000. The company has enjoyed a fine reputation in industrial circles, chiefly on account of the many important inventions made by one of its owners, our countryman, Carl O. Lindstrom.

Carl Lindstrom was born in Malmo, Sweden, in 1865, and came to America at the age of sixteen. After working for some time at various jobs, he opened a printing shop and bookstore in 1884.

From 1888 to 1903 he was engaged in the real-estate business as a broker, and had much to do with the development of the suburb of Berwyn.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 28, 1921.

But it is as an inventor and as a manufacturer of electrical instruments that Mr. Lindstrom is best known. Many of the devices which he has invented, such as the White Cross Electric Vibrator, are widely used throughout the country.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 21, 1921.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES

C. A. Johnson has contracted for the brick work, and J. Gudmundsen for the carpentry work on a two-story brick building which is to be erected for Mrs. Johnson at 7438 Calumet Avenue.

Henry Johnson has started construction on a two-story building at 4504 North California Avenue..

John Benson has contracted for the carpentry work on a building which is to be erected at 8004 Justine Street.

S. Johnson has contracted for the carpentry work, and J. Swanson for the brick work, on a three-story building which is to be built at 4726 North Central Park Avenue.

C. E. Pearson has made the drawings for a three-story house which is to be built

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept: 21, 1921.

at 1911 Humboldt Boulevard.

Architect A. G. Lund is working on the plans for a two-story house which is to be built for Walfred Nystrom at 6945 Merrill Avenue. The Turnquist Construction Company is to do the brick work on the building.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 24, 1921.

IN THE FOREGROUND
Inventor and Industrialist

[Half-tone, one column--sixth of a page,
full-face picture of Carl F. Anderson]

At the graphic arts exhibit, which the printing industry recently held in the Coliseum, many very interesting things were to be seen; among them was the folding machine manufactured by the Anderson High Speed Folder Company, of Chicago. This machine has attracted much attention, and has been highly lauded by experts. It was invented by C. F. Anderson, the founder and present head of the firm. We have selected this able Swedish-American inventor and businessman as the subject of this week's foreground article.

Carl F. Anderson was born in Halmstad, Sweden, January 17, 1866, and his mother and a brother are still living in that city. He came to America

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 24, 1921.

in 1886 and worked for some time in Iowa as a section hand on the Rock Island Railroad. That he was an unusual fellow is shown by the fact that after having worked for this outfit for fifteen months he became an engineer. Even though he was doing well, he quit, and some time later we find him in Des Moines, Iowa, where he obtained employment as a machinist with the Dexter Folder Company. He had learned the trade in Sweden, and within a short time he was made shop foreman. When the firm moved to New York in 1890, Anderson went along, and was appointed production manager. At the same time, he obtained a financial interest in the firm. Nine years later, he resigned his position to establish his own business in Chicago. He had invented a folding machine, and began to manufacture it here, under the name of the Anderson High Speed Folder. The machine found a ready market, and the business has grown from year to year, until it is now well known from coast to coast. It is worth noting that no man has ever been laid off by the firm on account of business being slack. Even in these difficult times production is going on as usual. Last fall, the plant and office were moved to the new building at 5225 Calumet Avenue,

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 24, 1921.

which was constructed at a cost of \$35,000.

Mr. Anderson belongs to the People's Liberal Church and is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, the Knight Templars, and the Mystic Shrine. He is also a 32nd degree Mason. In 1890 he married Carrie Erickson of Madrid, Iowa, and they have three children. The family lives at 6840 Union Avenue.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 27, 1921.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Architect E. Benson has made the drawings for a two-story brick building which is to be built for Mrs. M. Wallgren at 5229 North Sawyer Avenue. The structure is estimated to cost \$11,000.

The firm Ridenour & Erickson has assumed the contract for the construction of a garage at 530-88 East 47th Street. The structure is estimated to cost \$35,000.

Gust Peterson has contracted for the carpentry work on a two-story brick building to be erected at 7848 Dobson Avenue.

The Olson & Carson Company is to build a two-story commercial and office building at 1056 Lawrence Avenue.

The Victor Carlson Company is to erect a three-story commercial and office

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 27, 1921.

building at 2154-56 Lawrence Avenue. The structure is estimated to cost \$80,000.

Albin Johnson has contracted for the brickwork on the building to be erected at 7731 East End Avenue.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 20, 1921.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES

Olson Brothers have contracted for the carpentry work on a three-story brick building which the National Bank of Woodlawn is to erect at 1324-26 East 63rd Street at an estimated cost of \$100,000.

Architect G. E. Pearson has made the drawings for the building, which is to be erected for A. E. Anderson at 3116-18 North Keating Avenue. Prusner & Danielson have contracted for the brickwork.

H. E. Johnson & Company have contracted for the brickwork on a large garage which is to be built at 5320-44 Lake Park Avenue at an estimated cost of \$100,000.

A. Berg has contracted for the carpentry work, and F. Simonson for the brickwork, on a building which is to be erected at 4615-21 North Lawler Avenue.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 20, 1921.

Olson & Berg have contracted for the brickwork, and J. Lind for the carpentry work, on a building which is to be erected at 7959 Aberdeen Street.

J. A. Lundstrom & Company have contracted for the brickwork, and A. V. Dahlquist for the carpentry work, on a building which is to be erected at 4900-02 North Talman Avenue. Architect E. Benson has made the drawings.

Architect Carl M. Almquist has made the drawings for an apartment building which is to be built at 4133-37 Marmora Avenue.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 9, 1921.

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A SINGING SWEDISH-AMERICAN INDUSTRIALIST
[Half-tone, one column, fifth of a page,
full-face picture of Oscar Borg.]

If a businessman is to succeed it is almost necessary for him to have a thorough understanding of human nature. If he does not possess this asset, he will have difficulties picking the best men and women to work for him, and will soon find himself trailing his competitors, who have the ability to put the ablest individuals in the most responsible positions. This is especially important in regard to new enterprises that have to enter into competition with older and well-established firms.

When the Inlight Light & Soda Fountain Company was established about ten years ago it had the good luck to select exactly the right man to superintend its factories. Due to his inventive talent and general ability the company has become one of the leading ones in its line in the country. The man is our countryman, Oscar Borg.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 9, 1921.

V A 1

IV Borg was born in Vastervik, Sweden, June 19, 1889, and remained in his home town until he was 19 years old. Even as a boy he liked to be around steam engines, and when the time came to look for a real job he sought one which would give him an opportunity to learn more about them. He had several such jobs in his home town, and after some time he went to Visby, where he worked for the Swedish Government as an assistant engineer.

In 1910 he came to Chicago, and obtained employment at the great department store, The Fair, as an engineer, in charge of the ice-freezing machines. He remained there until 1911, when the above-mentioned soda fountain company was being formed. Borg took a job in the new undertaking, starting in as a general machine worker, but his employers soon discovered that he was cut out for more responsible positions. He made one invention after another, all of which were patented. The company's products improved consistently, and sales rose beyond the most optimistic estimates of the management. Last fall a new plant, the third, was built

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 9, 1921.

V A 1

IV at 2701 North Hildare Avenue, at a cost of half a million dollars, and with working facilities for five hundred employees. Borg, who was a foreman for several years, became superintendent three years ago.

As we have already indicated, Mr. Borg loves songs, and is himself an active singer. He was among those who founded the singing club "The Comrades," and is its president at the present time. He is also a member of the Swedish Engineering Society.

In 1912 Borg married Miss Hanny Johnson from Gamleby, Sweden. They have two children, and the family lives at 221 Newport Avenue.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 2, 1921.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES

The State Bank of Chicago is about to erect a new bank building at LaSalle and Monroe Streets, on the present site of the Women's Temple. The construction firm of Lannquist & Illsley has obtained the contract for the erection of the building, the estimated cost of which is \$3,500,000.

The Henry Ericsson Construction firm has contracted for the brick and carpentry work on the new post office, which is to be erected in the near future at 562-70 Quincy Street. The contract calls for \$700,000.

Architect V. A. Hellstrom has made the drawings for a large factory building which the LaSalle Woodwork Company is to erect at an estimated cost of \$200,000.

A. Ostrand has contracted for the brick work and C. Johnson for the carpentry work on a building which is to be erected at 1704 Thome Avenue. The drawings were made by Architect A. J. Norman.

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CHLDIRI

Svenska Tribunen-lyhetr, Mar. 2, 1921.

J. V. Carlson is about to erect a three-story apartment building at 1451-53 Summerdale Avenue. The architect is J. Benson. J. A. Lundstrom has contracted for the brick and carpentry work on the building.

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IV Half-tone, one column, fifth of a page, full-face picture of John A. Torstenson.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 2, 1921.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN APPOINTED TO THE LINCOLN PARK BOARD

As reported on another page of this issue, our countryman, J. A. Torstenson, president of the firm of J. A. Torstenson and Company, has been made a member of the Lincoln Park Board by Governor Len Small. He succeeds Andrew Lanquist, who resigned some time ago.

Mr. Torstenson was born in Nor Parish, Varmland, Sweden, and was only a young fellow when he came to Chicago in 1882. He did not stay here long that time. Like so many other young Swedes, he followed Greeley's advice and went west. But for some reason or other Torstenson did not like it so well in the West, and within a year he was back in Chicago, where he has made his home ever since.

As we have already mentioned, he is the president of the firm of J. A. Torstenson and Company, which was established by him in 1890, only eight years after his

SWEDISH

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 2, 1921.

III D

V A 1 arrival in America. For a number of years the firm engaged exclusively
I G in the wholesale paint and dye business. About ten years ago, when his
IV two sons Elmer and Henry were old enough to enter the firm, Torstenson
not only expanded the old business but also began to deal in pane and
plate glass.

For many years the company had its offices downtown, but at the outbreak of the war, when both of the boys joined the Navy, the offices were moved to the warehouse at 860 Fletcher Street; all departments are now under one roof.

For years Mr. Torstenson has taken a sincere interest in all problems involving the welfare of our city, but he has refrained from seeking any public office, and the appointment to the Lincoln Park Board came as a surprise to him. However, there need be no doubt that he will discharge his duties in an honorable manner.

Mr. Torstenson is a highly-valued member of the Elim Swedish Methodist Church, and is also on the board of directors of the Bethania Home for the Aged in

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 2, 1921.

III D

V a 1 Ravenswood, which is operated by the Swedish Methodists.

I G

IV Thirty-two years ago he married Augusta Josefina Akerstrom, who was born in Stockholm. They have three children, the two boys already mentioned, and a daughter. About four years ago, the family moved into its own modern and comfortable home at 700 Junior Terrace.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 16, 1921.

IN THE FOREGROUND

[Half-tone, one column, one-fifth of a page, full
face picture of B. E. Johnson]

The term "a self-made man" is often meaningless and pretty well worn out by now, but it still hits the nail on the head when applied to certain exceptional individuals, such as the man we have selected as the subject of this week's Foreground article. He is Bror Erik Johnson, general manager of Gately's two great clothing stores in Chicago.

When everything is said and done, it must be granted that Mr. Johnson has chiefly himself to thank for the position in which he finds himself today. And the qualities which have brought him there are the usual ones in such cases, namely, ambition, energy and honesty.

He hails from Smaland, Sweden, and possesses to a high degree the toughness

WPA (ILL) PROC 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 16, 1921.

and capacity for hard work which characterize the people from that part of the old country. He was born in Kalmar, August 1, 1886, and had to begin earning his daily bread early in life. Among the jobs he had was that of glassblower, and he stuck to that for about two years. At the age of 17, he set his course for the "far west," where some of his brothers and sisters had already arrived ahead of him. About a year later his parents also came to America to be with their children. The family settled near North Branch, Minnesota, which is a typical Swedish-American district. His parents are still living there, and his brothers and sisters have their homes in various parts of the state, and have done well for themselves.

Johnson had tough going during the first few years in the new country; but being a Smalander he could not be downed. In 1904 and 1905 he went through the complete business course at the Gustavus Adolphus College, and shortly after graduation he obtained employment with the Gately firm, which has a branch in Duluth. Discharging his duties conscientiously at all times, he

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 16, 1921.

soon won the confidence of his employer, and step by step rose to more responsible and better paid positions in the firm. He can now look back on fourteen busy years, during which he advanced from the position of collector to that of general manager. After having worked in Duluth for about ten years he was called to Chicago four years ago.

Mr. Johnson belongs to the Illinois Athletic Club. In 1918 he married Miss Hedda Anderson of Chicago, and they live at 6121 Woodlawn Avenue.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-lyheter, Feb. 16, 1921.

THE SWEDISH HOME BUILDING ASSOCIATION

In celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding, the Swedish Home Building Association held a great banquet last Thursday in the Swedish Club. Some 150 people attended, and good fellowship and high spirits were much in evidence during the entire evening.

At the table, the newly elected president, August Lindeberg, delivered a short welcoming speech, and introduced John G. Jenson who acted as master of ceremonies.

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The main speaker of the evening was Attorney Alfred H. Norton, who served as secretary of the Association for a number of years, and at the present time acts as its legal advisor. Mr. Norton reviewed the history of the organization during the past twenty-five years, and paid tribute to the men who have been in charge of its affairs during that time.

Svenska Tribunen-lygheter, Feb. 16, 1921.

The Swedish Home Building Association was founded in 1896, and obtained its charter on November 14 of that year. Originally there were ten shareholders, each of whom invested one thousand dollars in the undertaking, except for one of the who doubled this sum. Changes of management have taken place during the years, but some of the original writers are still active in the affairs of the Association. Attorney Gustafson was a director in 1911. The membership has increased steadily, indicating that the organization enjoys the confidence of our people. The capital at its disposal, as of December 31, 1920, amounted to \$201,704.56, as compared with \$125,865.17 in 1910. During the last six months there has been an increase of \$25,000.

The Association owns five per cent of the mortgage on the property, and members can withdraw their money any time without penalty. At intervals, extra dividends are distributed to the shareholders. The funds of the Association are safely invested, and when it becomes necessary to institute foreclosure proceedings, the action is taken in accordance with all the laws which govern the Association and have contributed to its success.

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Yansha Tribunalen-Orator, Feb. 15, 1921.

He expressed the hope that it may continue to prosper.

Following this speech, Mr. W. W. Mitchell, state inspector of loan associations, and his assistant, Mr. Lowalaki, were introduced. Both made brief and flattering speeches, in which they expressed their satisfaction with the manner in which this association has been operated.

Between speeches, the guests were entertained by the Chicago Premier quartet, headed by W. J. Anthony.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 16, 1921.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The Turnquist Construction Company and W. F. Peterson have obtained the contract for the brick work and carpentry work, respectively, on a three-story building which is to be erected for Russel N. Crawford at 451-53 Aldine Avenue. The estimated cost of the building is \$75,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 8, 1920.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES

The firm of Anderson & Windblad has obtained the contract for the brickwork on a two-story building which is to be erected at 854-60 Irving Park Boulevard for the American Hospital. The cost of the building is estimated at \$60,000.

A. E. Anderson & Company and J. Swanson have obtained the contracts for the brickwork and the carpentry work, respectively, on a one-story factory building which is to be erected at 3318-36 Normal Avenue by J. Press & Sons. The cost of the building is estimated at \$45,000.

Architect O. F. Dalstrom has prepared the blueprints for a warehouse building which the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad is erecting at 700 West Erie Street at a cost of \$20,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 17, 1920.

BUILDING ACTIVITIES

The contracting firm of Anderson & Windblad has won the contract for the brickwork on a warehouse building which is to be erected at 13520-42 South Park Avenue for the Black Products Company. The contract involves \$182,000. A. G. Lund is the architect.

The Lindquist Construction Company has been awarded the contract for the brickwork and carpentry on a building to be erected for B. R. Ringwald at 8090-92 South Chicago Avenue. The contract calls for \$20,000.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 8, 1920.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Prominent Businessman Active in Swedish Societies

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, full-face picture of Ernst Lindskog].

In a previous issue of this newspaper we reported that Ernst Lindskog, insurance man and real-estate broker, had become the head of the savings department of the Union Bank.

Although still a young man and a comparative newcomer to Chicago, Mr. Lindskog has been here long enough to impress everyone who knows him with his insight and judgment in business matters, and his great capacity for work. What he has already accomplished is a good indication of what may be expected of him in the future. This is the reason why we selected him as the subject of the week's "In the Foreground" article.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 8, 1920.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 8, 1920.

Lindskog was born April 20, 1885, in the city of Ystad in southern Skane, where his mother still lives. In 1902, at the age of 17, he decided, as so many young Swedes have done, to try his luck in the New World. He went first to the state of Iowa, but three years later we find him in Chicago, and this city has been his home ever since.

Lindskog is particularly well known in the Swedish districts of Lake View, Edgewater, and Summerdale, where most of his business in insurance and real estate has been developed.

He is a member of Brage Lodge of the Independent Order of Vikings, Ring Lodge of the Independent Order of Svithiod, and the Orpheus Club. He joined Brage Lodge in 1906, and is now regarded as its leader. Few, if any of Brage's thirteen hundred members are better known by name or by appearance than Lindskog. For the last seven years he has served as financial secretary of the Lodge, and he is also on the Executive Committee of the Order.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 8, 1920.

While a member of the singing society, Orpheus Club, Lindskog served for many years as financial secretary of the western division of the Swedish Singers' League of America.

In 1909 Lindskog married Elin Person, who was also born in Ystad. The union has been blessed with two children, both girls. The family lives at 5309 North Paulina Street.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 11, 1920.

PROMINENT SWEDISH-AMERICAN BANK OFFICIAL

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
full-face picture of John A. Nylin]

We take great pleasure in presenting to our readers Mr. John A. Nylin, vice-president and treasurer of the new Fidelity Trust and Savings Bank, recently established on the North Side, at Broadway and Wilson Avenue.

Mr. Nylin is an able and experienced banker, having just finished twenty years of service as treasurer of the People's Stockyards State Bank. In addition, he is vice-president of the Chicago and Cook County Bankers' Association.

Our countryman is also secretary and trustee of the Englewood Hospital. He belongs to the Swedish Methodist Congregation, and is very active in Swedish societies, in addition to being a high Freemason.

The first day the bank opened it became evident that it will become the bank of the Swedes of the North Side.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 12, 1920.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Well-Known Tombstone Manufacturer of Swedish Birth

[Half-tone, one column, sixth of a page, full face picture of A. O. Novander.]

Only a few of those who visit the great Oakhill Cemetery, south of Chicago, know that most of the tombstones and monuments to be seen there are the works of a Swede. If one walks a few blocks north from the cemetery and then along 115th Street to Fairfield Avenue he comes to a stone cutting yard, which is located directly opposite the entrance of the Mount Hope Cemetery, and bears the name of A. O. Novander. He has delivered most of the stones and monuments on Oakhill as well as on Mount Hope, Mount Olive, Evergreen and other cemeteries in and near Chicago.

Our countryman Novander is an oldtimer in the city, having come here in 1869,

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 12, 1920.

before the great fire. He was born October 21, 1851, in the vicinity of the Grandmother Mine, near Atvidaberg, Sweden. Soon after his arrival in Chicago he went to work for a monument firm at Franklin and Washington Streets, and stayed there until the time of the big fire in 1871. After the fire the firm moved to Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street, and young Novander remained until 1883, when he opened a stone-cutting yard of his own at the present location, near Mount Hope Cemetery. Since then he has delivered a large number of memorial stones of all types; some of them very expensive. He is, himself, a very able stone-worker, and besides making tombstones he has also done much fine ornamental work on downtown skyscrapers.

He has made his home in Morgan Park since 1880, and now lives at 11150 South Hoyne Avenue. Naturally, he is one of the best-known Swedes in the district, and it may be mentioned that he is a shareholder in the corporation which owns the Oakhill Cemetery.

At the time he moved to Morgan Park, he married Hilma Carlstrom from Atvidaberg;

WPA (ILL.)

Svenska Tribunen-Milnetor, May 12, 1920.

and four children, one daughter and three sons, have been born to them. Mrs. Novander died four years ago as a result of an accident. One of the boys is now his father's first assistant in the business.

Mr. Novander has been a Free Mason for many years, and in 1896 he was made a master of his lodge. The following year he was named Grand Lecturer, a rank which he still holds; and it is worthy of note that he is now the order's oldest Grand Lecturer in Chicago. He also belongs to the Royal League order, and worships in the Congregational Church near his home.

WPA (ILL.)

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 5, 1920.

THE HEAD MEN OF THE UNION BANK

[Half-tone, one column, sixth of a page, full face pictures of Charles E. Schlytern and Gustaf Hallbom.]

In another place in this issue we are reporting on the observance of the fifteenth anniversary of the Union Bank of Chicago, and we will here present two of its officers, Charles E. Schlytern, president, and Gustaf Hallbom, vice-president.

The Union Bank of Chicago was organized as a state bank, and is thus subjected to inspection by the state. It offers its patrons all the various services available in a modern bank, and it is, of course, imperative that capable and experienced men be in charge of each department. In this connection it is worth noting that several of the men who were active in establishing this institution are still directing its activities. That is the case with the president and the vice-president.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 5, 1920.

Charles E. Schlytern was born in Norrbotten, near Lulea, Sweden, January 17, 1853, and graduated from college in Lulea in 1871. That same year he came to America, and after having moved about for a couple of years he finally came to Chicago, where he worked as a bookkeeper, credit man, and bank cashier. At the time when the Union Bank was organized he was in business as a real estate broker.

Gustaf Hallbom, who was the bank's first treasurer, was born in the city of Lulea, Sweden, Apr. 16, 1865. He is, perhaps, better known among Chicago's Swedish population than any of the other officers of the Union Bank. In the first place, his work in the bank has brought him in personal contact with a large number of people, and, in addition, he has been very active within Swedish organizations in this city for more than twenty-five years. He is an enthusiastic singer, and, as most men of the singing fraternity, is a good mixer. He is a valiant champion of any deserving Swedish cause, and his friends are legion.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 5, 1920.

BANK ANNIVERSARY



May 1 marked the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Union Bank of Chicago--the Swedish Bank, as it is also called. The management observed the anniversary by giving a banquet in the Colonial Room of the Edgewater Beach Hotel, and among the guests were the directors and personnel of the institution as well as stockholders and friends. It was altogether a stylish affair with excellent food and entertainment; it was midnight before the party broke up.

On this anniversary the bank's directors can look back on fifteen successful years. When the institution opened its doors on May 1, 1905, the bank's capitalization was \$200,000 with reserves of \$25,000. These figures have now been increased to \$500,000 and \$100,000 respectively.

The directors are all able and experienced businessmen, and only three years after the opening of the bank it became necessary to look about for larger



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 5, 1920.

quarters. The bank was moved to 115 North Dearborn Street, and after some time it moved again, this time to 25 North Dearborn Street. The building in which the bank was located was named the Union Bank Building. In 1915 the structure was remodeled and modernized, and the bank's offices are now as well appointed and convenient as those of any other bank in the city.

The Union Bank's president is Mr. Charles E. Schlytern. Gustaf Hallbom and N. M. Hokanson are vice-presidents; the treasurer is John Gulliksen. The other officers are also well-known Scandinavians.

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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 15, 1920.

SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



At the luncheon of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce held last Tuesday, Dr. Per Hugo, B. A., of Stockholm, gave a short lecture on the cultural and economic relations between Sweden and the United States and in this connection he brought up the matter that is responsible for his presence in America, the Orphei Drangars"(The Followers of Orpheus) concert tour in this country. The speaker said there was mild opposition to such a tour, but that the great majority still were very much in favor of at last having the opportunity of hearing this famous chorus, undeniably the finest in Sweden. In regard to the most suitable time for their arrival here, the Chamber presumably will make this matter known at its meeting this week. At this time Dr. Hugo will attempt to present new points of view about the interesting visit of these singers from Sweden.

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Svenska Kuriren (Swedish Courier), Jan. 23, 1919.

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J. P. SEEBURG ORGANS

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The art of organ building-as old as it is-has gone forward in double-quick pace during the last ten years. The introduction of electric power has opened unexpected possibilities in the domain of organ technique. We read that a few days ago, the world's largest all electric transmission organ has been installed in the Palace Church in the capital city of Sweden. And we were especially exultant to read that the inventor of this organ was Swedish Director J. Johansson, of Akerman and Lund's new organ factory at home. The organ is revolutionary, we decided we should give this joyous information to one of our most outstanding specialists in this country, Mr. J. P. Seeburg, chief of the J. P. Seeburg Piano Company, and head of Seeburg and Smith's magnificent organ building company in Chicago.

After a talk with him, our admiration for the Swedish invention fell considerably.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 23, 1919.

We are told that Director Johansson's invention is by no means new. Seeburg and Smith has manufactured similar organs for a number of years. The company has made great progress in this field.

The first Swedish church in this country to install an organ similar to the one in the Palace Church of Stockholm, was the Ebenezer Church, at Foster Avenue and Paulina Street in Chicago. Since then, many other churches have purchased electric transmission organs.

The new principle in these electrical organs is called "The Unified System." This invention is undeniably great and revolutionary. But the honor does not go to Sweden, but to England. The rights to the invention were obtained a number of years ago by Mr. Seeburg and his firm. The company has since



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 23, 1919.

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greatly developed the invention. Seeburg and Smith now manufacture electrical transmission organs which set forth complete orchestral effects. The organist at the keyboard is "the leader of the band." Hundreds of organs of this kind are sold yearly to first class theatres in this country, and in South America, and other countries.

The concert organ in the Ebenezer Church cost \$12,000, but the price of an orchestral organ starts at \$15,000, and ranges upward to \$100,000, and more, depending on the number of instruments one wishes the organ to "manage." We visited the company's display hall, 1004 Republic Building, and heard an organ demonstrated, which, besides being an ordinary concert organ, was also an orchestral organ, reproducing intonations of such instruments as violin, clarinet,



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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 23, 1919.

flute, harp, violincello, piano, cornet, chimes, etc. This instrument is a true miracle of inventive ability. Seated at the keyboard, the player may bring forth the tones of a violin or cello solo, with piano or harp accompaniment, or other arrangements.

Mr. Seeburg is now manufacturing a self-playing orchestral organ. This is built on about the same principle as the orchestral organ mentioned. It uses paper rolls like the ordinary player-piano. It is operated by electrical power. These self-playing orchestral organs, primarily designed for movie houses, reproduce the music without the mechanical and annoying bi-sounds, which appear in the music of the ordinary player-piano. This and the other inventions are the work of Mr. Seeburg and his assistants, and thus, can be said to be Swedish-American. For it should, of course, be known to the



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 23, 1919.

majority that Mr. Seeburg is Swedish. He was born in 1871, in Gothenburg, and came here at the age of fifteen with "two empty hands," as the old saying goes. At the present time his enterprise is the leader in its field. The firm's main office, factories, and display halls are located in Chicago, but a branch office has been maintained in New York for a number of years, and there are branches in other cities throughout the country.





Svenska Kuriren, June 21, 1917.

POPULAR DRUGGIST

A.O.R. Bergengren, who has for many years been a druggist on Barry and Seminary Aves., has opened a new store at Lawrence and Ridge Aves. Many Swedish people live in this new section which is better known as Albany Park.

About thirty guests were invited to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bergengren for a housewarming party to celebrate the expansion. Music and declamation was the order of the day. Only at midnight did the guests leave this popular home.

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 11, 1915.

THE UNION BANK OF CHICAGO

During the past few days some very significant forward moves have been made. As most of our readers know, this bank was founded in 1905, the capital being \$200,000.00, reserve fund \$25,000.00. The bank was housed at the South Western corner of Randolph and LaSalle Streets. On the first day, deposits amounted to only \$3,300.00, but there was steady increase, and on November 1, 1915 deposits amounted to \$2,333,116.57.

Already after five years, the original business place proved too small, and in 1910 the bank moved to its present place where up-to-date attractive and convenient banking quarters greet the customers.

The following year the capital of the bank was increased to \$500,000.00, and the reserve fund to \$100,000.00, and at the same time the building in



Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 11, 1915.

which the bank had rented quarters was bought for the bank, a very fortunate deal for the bank. During the past summer the building, now known as Union Bank Building, has been modernized and its front altered so that the building is now one of the most elegant on Dearborn Street, giving full impression of being a metropolitan bank. The new banking quarters are to be formally opened on Monday November 15, and the Swedes in Chicago are invited.

The majority of the leaders in the bank are Swedes.

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SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 4, 1915.

[TO PROMOTE COMMERCE]

The Norwegian American Chamber of Commerce of which information was given in this paper at an earlier date received its definite and final form of organization at a meeting Saturday at the Union Lodge Club by representatives for exporters and importers from Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Seattle, and from several other cities.

The Norwegian consul in St. Paul, Mr. E. H. Hobe was elected president, and as vice-president, Consul Oscar Haugan of this city, L. S. Swenson, Minneapolis, A. Ueland, New Orleans, F. W. Hvoslef, New York and Consul Th. H. Kolderup, Seattle.

The objective of the Chamber of Commerce is to promote commerce between Norway and the United States. Representatives of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and other meat processing firms have joined the Chamber of Commerce, as have also the willing interests in Minneapolis.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 21, 1915.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Notable Swedish Businessman of Chicago

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, full-face picture of Carl Max Hedman]

There are many successful Swedish businessmen in Chicago, and today we give you one of them--the well-known manufacturer Carl Max Hedman, president of the Hedman Manufacturing Company.

He was born November 18, 1862 in Nederkalix, Sweden, where his father was a customs officer. After having attended all the schools available in that town, young Max went to Stockholm, where he learned the instrument maker's trade.

In 1884 he left the Swedish capital, and went to Copenhagen, Denmark, where he was employed by the Great Nordic Telegraph Company. He also worked with Professor Jorgensen, who taught him how to make special instruments used for astronomical observations.

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During this time he made many friends, thanks to his sunny disposition and excellent voice. He was in demand everywhere. He became a member of the Swedish Glee Club, the leading Swedish singing society at that time, and he was also much in demand for lovers' roles in the then existing Swedish Theater Company. Many of us remember him as "Eric" in "The Varmlanders" and as "Passepartout" in "Around the World in Eighty Days;" his portrayal of many other characters also lingers in our memories. He was considered the best Swedish amateur actor in Chicago at that time. The theater com-

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 21, 1915.

pany traveled about the country a good deal, and Hedman always went along on these jaunts. He thus acquired a large circle of friends and admirers outside of the city. Wherever he went everybody liked "Little Maxie," the pet name by which he is still known among his friends.

In 1889 Hedman went to work for the Stromberg Carlson Telephone Company, of this city, in its experimental laboratory, and won one promotion after the other, until he, in 1902, became general superintendent of the entire plant. That same year he left the firm, and together with a Norwegian, Johnson, established the Johnson & Hedman Manufacturing Company, which specialized in dental instruments. They designed many new instruments, and the undertaking was a success from the beginning. In 1913 the firm was dissolved. Hedman bought out his partner, and began to manufacture a check protecting device, the "F & E Check Writer," which is now being sold all over the civilized world. In the same year he organized a new company, for the purpose of going into mass production of the article, with himself as president, and his son, Herbert R. Hedman, a graduate of the engineering school of the

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 21, 1915.

University of Illinois, as secretary. The factory, an up-to-date and quite large plant, is located at 227 West Erie Street, and business is good, thank you.

Hedman married Ragnhild Forsmark of Stockholm in 1886, and the family lives at 1330 Winnemac Avenue. Besides the son, Herbert, mentioned above, there is also a girl, Grace.

Hedman is a Free mason, and also a member of the Swedish Engineering Society and the Chicago Association of Commerce. He himself thinks that he is getting old now, but nobody agrees with him on that. He still has that sunny disposition, which is just as contagious as ever, and his stimulating company is still sought by young and old alike. We suspect that he has discovered that much talked-of fountain of youth. Of course, like anybody else, he has known sorrow and discouragement, but these he has taken in his stride.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 21, 1915.

In 1897 he was among the Swedish-American singers who visited Sweden, and in 1912 he again visited the homeland with his family, at the same time taking in the Olympic games.

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Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 26, 1915.

[NEW IMPORT HOUSE]

A new Scandinavian import house has opened of late under the name of "Northern House Supply Company". Officers and sales-rooms are in the Northern Office Building, 186 North LaSalle Street.

The goods this new company is offering the public consists mainly in Norwegian fish and delicatessen articles.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 13, 1915.

IN THE FOREGROUND
Chicago Swedish Inventor

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,
picture of Nelson J. Russell]

It is nothing unusual to hear of a Swede making good as an inventor. Our people seem to have received their full share of the inventive spirit, and in proportion to population the number of notable inventions made by Swedes is remarkably large.

This article introduces a fellow countryman, Nelson J. Russell, who has just put the finishing touches on a fuelsaving device which has been named the Crown Fuel Saver. It may be attached to the inside of the door of any furnace. The apparatus is capable of separating the oxygen from the nitrogen in the incoming air, and conducting the oxygen directly to the fuel; this results in a more complete utilization of the fuel as well as of the gases and smoke produced within the furnace. During a series of carefully conducted



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 13, 1915.

tests it was demonstrated that a twenty-five to fifty per cent saving on fuel is obtained by this method. In some instances the saving amounted to sixty-three per cent. If it works out as well in practice this invention is bound to have far-reaching effects.

Nelson J. Rossell was born May 18, 1865, in Hogsby parish, Smaland, Sweden, and came to America with his parents and two sisters when he was fifteen years old. The family settled in Woodhull, Illinois, **where** he remained for two years. He then went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he found employment in the building and loan association established and managed by Colonel Hans Mattson. Later on he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where in 1890 he married Miss Kitty B. Kimball who died last fall, shortly before his latest invention was perfected.

By 1904 Russell had become interested in the oil and mining industry, and in that year he moved to Rockford, Illinois, where he devoted himself to the improvement of a newly invented machine used for the manufacture of matches.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 13, 1915.

The patent for this invention was later sold to a company formed by him in Elkhart, Indiana--the Star Match Company--and he still owns this patent.

In the spring of 1911 Russell began experimenting on a method of obtaining a gas from air and gasoline which would be suitable as a heating and lighting gas for country homes. The result was the Russell Automatic Gas Machine, which has been patented; the patent has been sold to a concern in Watertown, South Dakota.

Early in 1914 Russell came to Chicago. He is now living with his brother-in-law, Dr. O. A. Toffteen, the director of Scandia Academy. Last fall he began his experiments on the fuel saver, and at the beginning of this year the perfected models were completed at the foundry. Results so far obtained exceed the fondest expectations of the inventor. A company, the Crown Fuel Saver Company, headed by the well-known real-estate broker, C. A. Tyden, of 30 North La Salle Street, has been formed to put the apparatus on the market.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 13, 1915.

At the present time Russell is experimenting for the purpose of making certain changes in the fuel saver, so that it can be applied also to locomotives and high pressure power plants.

Considering the present high prices of coal and other fuels, it is readily seen that this invention is going to mean much to both large and small consumers.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren , June 10, 1915.

[PLAN TO ESTABLISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE]

A Norwegian Chamber of Commerce is to be started here for the purpose of facilitating the commerce between the United States and the Scandinavian countries.

This information came from the Norwegian Consul, Oscar H. Haugan.

The matter was discussed at a luncheon at the Union League Club, where representatives from a number of large firms doing import and export, were present and participated.



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Svenska Kuriren (The Swedish Courier, Weekly) May 13, 1915.

[UNION HOLDS MEETING]

The regular monthly meeting of the Swedish Typographers' Union No. 247, I.T.U., was held last Friday. It was resolved to arrange for a picnic at Leunberg's Farm, La Grange, on Sunday June 30.....

Chas E. Dahlberg, the retiring cashier was given a vote of thanks for long and faithful service, - - - - - and in addition was presented with a medal in gold and \$40.00 also in gold. - - - - - After the business meeting, supper was served.

Svenska Kuriren (The Swedish Courier, Weekly) Feb. 11, 1915.

1879

THE SAVINGS BANK OF THE SWEDES

Founded by Haugan E. Lindgreen in the year 1879, the State Bank of Chicago has gradually developed into one of the powerful and influential financial institutions in the country.

During its whole existence the bank has been outstanding for Conservatism, Helpfulness, and Capable Leadership.

During its thirty-five years of existence, the bank has aided many progressive Swedes in Chicago and is ever ready to serve you.

Capital and Reserve Fund
More than \$4,500,000.00
State Bank of Chicago
La Salle & Washington Streets.
1915

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III H

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 29, 1914.

THE STATE BANK OF CHICAGO

(Advertisement)

It ought to be of interest for Swedish-Americans to know that the State Bank of Chicago, La Salle and Washington Streets, still takes care of collections of inheritances in Sweden, as well as money deposited in Swedish banks. The State Bank of Chicago has forwarded money to Sweden for a long time, and will still do so under full guarantee of the bank.

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 3, 1914.

THE SWEDISH SAVINGS BANK

(Advertisement)

The Swedish Savings Bank was founded in 1879 by Haugan and Lindgren. Ever since it was founded the State Bank of Chicago has helped many people, and their business is still, as before, prepared to assist its customers with advice and help. The interest concerning new customers will be attended to in like manner. The capital and reserve fund are now over four million dollars. The address of the bank is La Salle and Washington Streets, Chicago.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Juliren, Dec. 1, 1913.

SCANDINAVIAN CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION

The Scandinavian Industrial Company's Christmas exhibition offers a beautiful and interesting assortment of Sweden's imported articles, useful as Christmas gifts. The store is located at 4218 North Clark Street.



Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 11, 1913.

NEW SWEDISH INDUSTRY

A token of Swedish ability is the newly formed Crown Cut Glass Company, 3459 North Clark Street, Chicago, which has opened a factory for producing crystal glass. The company consists exclusively of Swedes, and both directors, employees and many of the worksmen are graduates of the largest factories in Sweden, Germany, and France.



Svenska Kuriren, May 1, 1913.

SWEDISH INVENTOR

Mr. P. L. Hedberg, of Humboldt Park, has for many years made the so-called Metal Weather Strips and Dust Shields for doors and windows, and has now advanced so far that he practically controls the market for this product. Hedberg recently received his seventh patent in the United States, and the first one in Canada. The weather strips are made of thin copper plate, and are fastened on windows and doors in such a manner that draft and dust are excluded, but, at the same time, make it possible for doors and windows to be opened very easily.

Mr. Hedberg was born in Sweden. He has worked himself through many difficulties, and has now more orders than he can fill. Where his fabricate is known, there is no market for similar weather strips. The public is cordially invited to visit his factory at 1617 North Troy Street.

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 23, 1913.

THE SWEDISH ENGINEER'S SOCIETY

The Swedish Engineer's Society, in Chicago, held its fifth annual meeting last Saturday at the Svithiod Singing Club. The minutes were read and approved. The new officers were installed. A telegram was sent to King Gustav of Sweden. The business of the meeting was followed by a banquet. Addresses were delivered by consulate secretary Lindvall, Clarence S. Ongman, who spoke for America, lieutenant colonel F. O. Theoander, who spoke for Sweden and its King. A poem "To the Swedish Engineer" was read by editor Frithiof Malmquist. Swedish national songs were sung between the addresses. Refreshments were served.



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 23, 1913.

THE SWEDISH TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Swedish Typographical Society re-elected its officers. The chairman is Erik Franzen, of the Swedish Courier; the vice-chairman is Joel Soderlund of the Carlen Press; the recording secretary is Eric Elm of the Swedish-American; the financial secretary is Charles E. Dahlberg of the same newspaper; the sergeant at arms is Albert Svensen of the Swedish Tribune News.



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 9, 1913.

THE SWEDISH ENGINEERS' SOCIETY

The Swedish Engineers' Society has elected officers for 1913. Among them are: building commissioner Henry Ericsson, president; F. W. Iggberg, vice-president; G. A. Ikerlind, secretary; Carl A. Bolin, treasurer.

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 23, 1911.

THE SWEDISH ENGINEER'S SOCIETY

This society held its last meeting of the year at Svithiod Club's Hall, 624 Wrightwood Avenue and elected officers for next year. The usual "smorgasbord" was served.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 14, 1911.

NEW BANK

Fred L. Nelson has received permission to open a new bank in Chicago. It will be called the "International Trust & Savings Bank." The business will start with a capital of \$200,000.



Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 5, 1911.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY IN CHICAGO

Mayor Harrison has appointed a commission which is going to take action to build an underground railway in Chicago. Members of the commission are: city engineer John Ericson, and engineers James J. Reinholds, and E. C. Shankland. Other members will be appointed later. Mr. Ericson is very much familiar with engineering. Mr. Shankland is a geologist, and Mr. Reynolds is familiar with traffic conditions.



Svenska Kuriren, July 8, 1911.

HENRY ERICSSON BUILDING COMMISSIONER

Mayor Carter H. Harrison has appointed Mr. Henry Ericsson, one of Chicago's most prominent building contractors, Building Commissioner in Chicago.

Ericsson was born in Sweden, where he obtained his education in the building line. He emigrated to America in 1881, and came to Chicago in 1883. He has built many skyscrapers here. Among them are: Manhattan, Harvester, Borland, Hunter, Pugh Terminal and Warehouse, which is the newest building in the city, and many others.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 10, 1911.

SWEDISH BOOK IMPORT



Captain A. L. Lofstrom, who operates a bookshop at 3252 North Clark Street, imported recently not less than 49,760 copies of Swedish books from Sweden. They were cleared through the Chicago custom house.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, May 6, 1911.

F. A. LINDSTRAND, CITY GARDENER

The new Mayor of Chicago, Carter H. Harrison, has appointed one of our countrymen, F. A. Lindstrand, former editor of the Swedish-American, city gardener for the smaller parks of the city.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 21, 1911.

THE STATE BANK OF CHICAGO

The State Bank of Chicago has elected its Board of Directors. Among them are several prominent Swedes: John R. Lindgren, vice-president; C. Edward Carlson, assistant cashier, directors: Theodore Freeman, J. R. Lindgren, and William A. Peterson.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 13, 1910.

NOTABLE SWEDISH-AMERICAN BUSINESS UNDERTAKING

The Apex Appliance Company is a progressive concern which about one year ago began the manufacture of the Apex washing machine invented by our countryman, C.W. Swanson, who is also the founder and president of the company.

The machine has attracted much attention all over the country and, if one may judge by results so far obtained, the company is well on its way to become one of the largest of its kind in America. One of the leading department stores in Chicago has been demonstrating the machine for some time, and sales are mounting. From firms in other parts of the country orders are coming in for as many as 1,500 units in one shipment.

The machine has been exhibited in the largest cities of the country, and Mr. Swanson informs us that it will also be on display at the electrical exposition which will be held in Chicago next January.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 13, 1910.

The machine comes in two models, one operated by hand and one by electricity. The owners of this company are all Swedish-Americans whose ambition is to make it the greatest washing machine manufacturing concern in America.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 22, 1910.

NEW SWEDISH PIANO STORE

The well-known Swedish piano manufacturing firm, Newman Brothers Company, has opened a new display and sales room at 859 Belmont Avenue, managed by Mr. J. W. Ong. Located in the heart of Lake View, this store is easily reached by the many Swedes living in that part of the city, and who are planning to buy a piano.

Newman Brothers Company is one of the largest piano manufacturing concerns in Chicago, and its instruments are known all over the country for their beauty and excellent qualities, truly fine examples of Swedish workmanship. The name alone is a guaranty of quality, and prices are low because there are no middle-men.

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SWEDISH

II A 2 (Norwegian) Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1910.

UNION BANK MOVES

The Union Bank of Chicago, "the Scandinavian Bank," as it is often called, which was established Mar 1, 1905, has already outgrown its home on the corner of LaSalle and Randolph Streets and has moved into larger, more convenient and modern quarters on Dearborn Street, between Madison and Washington Streets.

Its new place of business, finished in mahogany and Italian marble and containing the most elegant waiting rooms for patrons, fine furnishings, and facilities for all types of banking transactions, makes this institution one of the most attractive of its kind in Chicago.

The bank was founded five years ago with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars by a group of representative Scandinavian businessmen, and has from



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SWEDISH

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II A 2 (Norwegian) Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1910.

the very beginning enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the Swedish-American public. Its deposits have increased steadily.

The men that founded the bank are still directing its affairs. The president, Charles L. Schlytern, and the treasurer, Gustaf Hallbom, are both Swedes, as are F. A. Lindstrand and John S. Rydell, vice-presidents. Most of the directors are well-known men of Scandinavian nationality.



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II A 2 (Norwegian)

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 12, 1910.

GROWING BANK

The State Bank of Chicago, a Swedish-Norwegian institution, is enjoying a steady increase in business. According to an official report dated March 30 of this year, deposits as of that date amounted to \$22,671,760, as compared to \$19,587,066 reported on February 6, 1909--an increase of more than three million dollars in a year. The bank's total assets are now close to twenty-six million dollars.



Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 25, 1909.

NEW BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

H. P. Nelson Piano Company has opened a place of business at 1385 Milwaukee Avenue. A number of the company's best instruments are now being moved into this location. The head of the firm is Mr. H. P. Nelson, a man who has always an eye open for business, and the ability to select capable helpers. He has secured Mr. Carl Anderson as manager of his Milwaukee Avenue establishment. Mr. Anderson is well qualified for this position. He is 42 years old, was raised in Stockholm, came to Chicago eighteen years ago and represented for seventeen years well-known piano companies all over the country. We wish this thrifty countryman the best of luck in his new work, and likewise we congratulate Mr. H. P. Nelson on his last acquisition.



Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 9, 1909.

A FIRM THAT GOES FORWARD

The well-known concern, N. J. Sandberg, and Company was established in 1870, and our compatriot, N. J. Sandberg, now has branches at 319-323 West Division Street; 735-739 West 63 Street; and 2335-2337 West Madison Street. For many years, the company has enjoyed a steadily growing business. Now the firm finds its quarters too small and crowded, and has rented a larger building at 255-257 Wabash Avenue. The lease runs over a period of years, and calls for \$192,000 in rent; possession to be taken over in May 1910. This will be the headquarters of the firm.

The officers are: George N. Sandberg, president and treasurer; Harry S. Sandberg, vice-president; Wm. J. Sandberg, secretary. Naturally, the firm will continue operations at its present location for the present. The one to be opened on Wabash Avenue next year will be the most centrally located.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 23, 1909.

SWEDISH-BUILT PIANOS

The Phenomenal Growth of the H. P. Nelson Company

(Advertisement)

[Half-tone, two columns--fifth of a page, full face picture of H. P. Nelson;
three columns--fifth of a page, view of the Nelson Company plant.]

One of the country's largest and most up-to-date piano manufacturing plants is located at Kedzie and Chicago Avenues, along the Northwestern Railroad.

The main factory and office building is modern in the real sense of the word, with plenty of light and fresh air, and occupies eighty-two thousand square feet of floor space. It was built for the purpose of piano manufacturing and contains all the latest and best machinery and equipment necessary to produce a first-class piano, and the health and well-being of the hundreds of employees have received due consideration. Railroad tracks lead right up to the buildings



Svenska Tribünen-Nyheter, Nov. 23, 1909.

where materials are stored, and also to the shipping department from which one thousand pianos a month, or twelve thousand a year, are being shipped to all parts of the country, to the large cities of the East as well as to the pioneer homes on the western prairies.

When one reads about the fine manufacturing plant of the H. P. Nelson Company one is bound to ask about the man behind it, the chief who is directing this well-ordered industrial enterprise, and whose energy and business ability are responsible for its remarkable growth and success.

Well, his name is on his product as a guaranty of the finest quality and workmanship. H. P. Nelson is a native of Skane, Sweden, and was born in a farm home in Farhult Parish, near Helsingborg, December 30, 1867. At the age of sixteen he left the old home, and set out for America, which he had heard so much about, to try his luck. His first job here was in a factory in North Easton, Massachusetts, and after working there for some time he went to Chicago,





Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 23, 1909.

where he started as an apprentice in one of America's finest piano factories. He worked for some time in each one of the various departments of the plant, and became so familiar with every phase of the manufacturing process that he was able to construct a complete piano, a feat which few, if any, present-day piano manufacturers can duplicate. He spent seventeen years in this place, and advanced steadily until he became superintendent, a position which he held for several years.

He finally quit the firm, and seven years later we find him heading a concern of his own, located in a small building on Division Street. To start with, he employed seven or eight men, and built one piano a week. At that time he had fifty thousand dollars at his disposal, and could well have started in a bigger way, but such was not his plan. However, from the very beginning his product was well received, and became known both for its fine appearance and excellent musical qualities, and it soon became necessary to move to larger quarters, install more machines, and hire more workers. The demand increased rapidly, and within a short time another expansion had to be planned. Mr. Nelson



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 23, 1909.

then decided to reorganize his business entirely. The operating capital was increased to a quarter of a million dollars; several acres of land were bought in a suitable locality, and the present plant was built. Additions have later been made to it.

High-grade workmanship and only the very best materials are required for the making of a really fine piano, and in the Nelson factory no trouble and expense are spared in order to produce an instrument as close to perfection as present-day knowledge and skill can make it.

Due to its large production the firm buys its materials at the lowest possible prices, and this saving is passed on to the customers. That is why the Nelson piano, which is superior in both appearance and tonal qualities, costs no more than other less attractive products.

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People interested in pianos may inspect the Nelson piano at the Rudolph

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 23, 1909.

Wurlitzer Company's salesrooms, 266-268 South Wabash Avenue. This Company is one of the world's largest dealers in musical instruments, and its high standing and business principles are the reasons why Mr. Nelson has chosen it to handle his product.

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The Nelson piano is sold by music dealers all over the country, but if it cannot be obtained in your locality, write directly to H. P. Nelson Company, Kedzie and Chicago Avenues, Chicago, Illinois, and a catalog containing price list and detailed information will be mailed to you. In Chicago H. P. Nelson's pianos are sold only by the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, 266-268 South Wabash Avenue.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 7, 1909.

SWEDISH AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURER

Henry Nyberg, our well-known countryman and president of the local Swedish Engineering Society, has for some time been busily engaged in the automobile manufacturing business. His plant at 2437-39 South Michigan Avenue has just been remodeled and enlarged, and now occupies thirty thousand square feet of floor space. Besides making and selling new automobiles, Mr. Nyberg also has facilities for repair work.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 31, 1909.

NEW BOOKS

Our well-known countryman, Captain A. Lofstrom, has just received a large consignment of new books from Sweden for his bookstore on Clark Street. During his visit in Sweden last summer, Mr. Lofstrom made large purchases of books representing the best in modern Swedish literature. They arrived a few days ago in fifteen large boxes, weighing altogether five tons. This is the largest consignment of its kind ever to pass through the Chicago customs house, and the Captain declares, and we believe it, that the contents of the books are as weighty as their bulk.

Captain Lofstrom's bookstore is widely known for its well-stocked shelves, on which one may find a fine selection of good, modern literature, and its latest acquisitions will be welcomed by its patrons.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 1, 1909.

UNION BANK OF CHICAGO
"The Scandinavian Bank"

(Adv.)



Capital \$200,000; reserves 40,000. Established and operated by Scandinavian businessmen, it has enjoyed a steady, sound growth from the very beginning. All of the bank's officials are Swedes, as are most of its patrons, and we therefore particularly invite countrymen to bank with us, where they can depend on absolute security and fair dealing.

We have now on deposit more than one million dollars, most of which are Swedish accounts.

We do all types of banking business, and pay three per cent interest on savings accounts and two per cent on checking accounts over \$1,000.

Our savings department is open every Monday night until eight. The bank is located at La Salle and Randolph Streets.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 1, 1909.

SVEA BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

The annual stockholders' meeting was held last Tuesday at 108 La Salle Street, and the report indicates that it is in a strong financial position. The Association has now been in existence for sixteen years, and holds first mortgages to the amount of \$207,375, while invested capital and paid-up stock has reached the sum of \$195,677.22, and the dividend account balances with \$22,229.80. According to these figures, the organization is among the most secure and dependable of its kind in the city. It has enjoyed a steady growth right along, and both officers and members are well satisfied with its present status.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 6, 1909.

THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Prominent Swedish Architects and Builders



Swedish-Americans are successfully participating in many branches of American business and industry, and a great many are engaged in the building industry as architects and contractors. In this issue we present four men who are leaders in their field, and it should be evident to all Chicago Swedes that it is entirely unnecessary to turn to other nationalities when they need anything done in the building line. No matter what kind of structure is to be erected, Swedish-American architects and contractors can handle it.

Charles T. Green, partner in the firm of Green and Carlson, with offices in the Chicago Opera House Block, has been in business in Chicago for thirteen years, and during that time built a large number of first-class apartment buildings which are the firm's specialty. Among them are the Chateau Apartments on Evanston Avenue, and the Netheland and Elfra Comb Apartments. There are no finer apartment buildings on the North Side. We may further

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 6, 1909.

mention the Winona and Fritz Schoultz Apartments, the Lehle Apartments on Sheridan Road, and the Drexel at 43rd Street and Prairie Avenue.

Mr. Green was born in Vireda parish in Smaland, Sweden, August 21, 1860, and came to Chicago in 1881. In 1901 he married Signe Carlson, and they have a fine home at 744 Lewis Avenue, Austin.

For many years he was a director of the Carpenters and Builders Association of Chicago, and is now its treasurer.

Mr. Green is a member of the First Swedish Odd Fellows and King Oscar Lodges, and also of the Oriental Consistory and Medinah Temple.

Our countryman, Andrew Sandegren, ranks among Chicago's ablest architects, and in architectural periodicals of Chicago as well as of New York, his name and work are often mentioned in very complimentary terms.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 6, 1909.

He was born in the beautiful city of Halmstad, June 25, 1867, and went to school there. Later he graduated from the Carolinian Cathedral School of Lund, and then went in for technological studies for which he demonstrated unusual aptitude. The railroad engineer, A. Boneson, became interested in the promising young student, and gave him an opportunity to gain practical experience in the shops of the Halmstad-Massjo Railroad, and Boneson's successor, Carl Stendahl, finally made the boy his assistant in the engineering department of the road. During all this time he also occasionally worked in the office of the city architect, Knut Beckman, and finally devoted all his time to architecture as the latter's assistant.

He came to America at the age of twenty-one, and after having worked for several architectural firms in Chicago, Boston, and New York, he opened his own office in this city in 1892. He now has his roomy and up-to-date offices in Suite 1731, First National Bank Building.

During the sixteen years Mr. Sandegren has been in business here he has

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 6, 1909.

prepared the plans for more than 450 buildings of various types, including private residences, apartment buildings, hospitals, churches, hotels, and other commercial structures.

He is president of the Scandinavian Engineers' Club, and a member of the following clubs, societies and lodges: The Swedish Glee Club, Svithiod Singing Club, Chicago Architectural Club, Chicago Architectural Business Association, Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago Art Institute, Swedish-American Historical Society, John Ericsson Lodge, F. O. O. F., Masonic Covenant Lodge, St. Bernhard Commandery, and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Andreas Edward Norman was born in Holbacken, Vermland, March 13, 1860. He learned the cabinetmaking and patternmaking trades at the Finshyttan shops, the owners of which considered him so promising that they urged him to make a study trip to America, and then return to take over an important position with them.

He came to America in 1880, and worked for some time in Brooklyn, New York, and Ishpening, Michigan. He discovered that he liked it here, and decided

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 6, 1909.



SWEDISH

to remain in America. During the following years his work won prizes and diplomas in competition with the finest artisans in his line in the country.

In 1887 he started in as an architect and contractor here in Chicago, and now has offices in his own building on the corner of Clark Street and Devon Avenue.

He has prepared the plans for and built a number of fine churches in Chicago, and a great many fine residences and apartment buildings, particularly in the Sheridan Road and Logan Square districts.

Alfred Nelson, of 254 Bradley Place, has been a building contractor in Chicago for twelve years, and erected a large number of apartment buildings in Lake View, Ravenswood, and Sheridan Park; he owns and operates some of them himself.

Nelson was born in Linköping in 1871 and came to Chicago in 1887, where he

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 6, 1909.

started in as a building carpenter. He gradually became interested in the real-estate and contracting business and has expanded right along. Last summer he built three large apartment buildings in Sheridan Park which are considered among the finest in that part of the city.

In addition to the contracting business he has been an active real-estate operator, particularly in the North Shore district.

Mr. Nelson is a member of Verdandi Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. S., Frithiof Lodge, I. O. O. V, King Oscar, Oriental Consistory and Medinah Temple.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 19, 1909.

SCANDINAVIAN BANK

(Advertisement)

We are now living in the year 1909. But when the State Bank of Chicago (Haugan and Lindgren's Bank) was established they wrote 1879 on the date line.

This bank has thus been in operation for thirty years, during which time it has served Chicago's Scandinavian public with honesty and efficiency, and won its confidence and good will.

The bank is capitalized at one million dollars and its reserves have now reached \$1,300,000. It is thus the largest Scandinavian bank in America.

Three per cent interest is paid on savings accounts.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 19, 1909.

Centrally located on the southeast corner of La Salle and Washington Streets.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 12, 1909.

NOTABLE SWEDISH-AMERICAN

Our distinguished countryman City Engineer John Ericson has scored again by publishing a magnificent plan for a subterranean railway system in Chicago and at the same time showing how such a plan can be materialized, and how greatly our city would benefit by such a transportation system.

The proposed plan is discussed on another page of this issue.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, July 14, 1908.

NEW BANK CASHIER

Consul John R. Lindgren has resigned his position as cashier from the State Bank of Chicago. In his place, the directors have appointed S. A. Henschen. For nineteen years, Mr. Henschen who is still a young man, worked in this bank as assistant cashier. He was born in this country of Swedish parents and was given a Swedish cultural background. He studied at Uppsala University in Sweden. Consul Lingren still retains his position as vice-president of the bank.

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S. EDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 6, 1908.

ATTORNEY THOMAS LINDSKOG

Thomas Lindskog, son of the Rector of St. Ansgarius church, the Rev. Herman Lindskog, is a promising young man. Although he is only twenty three years of age, he has graduated this week at the Northwestern University law department with high honors. He is also interested in politics, being president of Mayor Busse's University Students' Republican Club, and captain in his precinct in the 23rd Ward.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 1, 1908.

LINGON BERRIES TO UNITED STATES
FROM SWEDEN

The Lingon Company in Sweden is planning to open a branch office in America. S. J. Swensson, the president and founder of the company was received by King Gustav in Stockholm recently. The king was very much interested in the business of the company; he told Mr. Swensson, in fact, the king's father was a big stockholder in the company and King Gustav intend to take over his father's stocks there. Then Mr. Swensson told the king about the company's plans to extend its business to America. Sugar being much cheaper in the United States than in Sweden, it would therefore, be good business to export the raw material from Sweden to America, and to make the berries ready here for sale.

The king asked Mr. Swensson to forward a royal thanks to the Swedes in America for their hospitality to his son, Prince Wilhelm, when he was visiting America last year. It is Mr. Swensson's intention to visit



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 1, 1908.

New York, Worchester, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis, and probably other cities in the far west. He has the hope that the "red gold" from the Swedish Forests soon will be known and appreciated in America, because "there isn't a finer and fresher fruit of its kind," he said to a newspaper man, who interviewed him in Stockholm, shortly after his visit to the king.

(Swedish Lingonberries are similar to the American cranberries. The translators note.)



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 11, 1906.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A LEADING SWEDISH IMPORTER

Ambition and love of hard work are qualities certainly not lacking in our well-known countryman Mr. Axel Johanson, who came to Chicago nineteen years ago and soon became recognized as a leader within the Swedish-American business world. More than ten years ago he established the Swedish Produce Company, which firm is now well known all over America. His greatest ambition has been to introduce and develop a market for Swedish products here in his adopted land, and many Swedish manufacturers and merchants have, through him, found a profitable outlet in this country.

Last summer Mr. Johanson sold the Swedish Produce Company and, accompanied by his family, took a trip to Europe for the chief purpose of visiting Sweden, where he was born, in the province of Smaland, on Christmas eve, 1867.

As already mentioned, Mr. Johanson's business is to sell Swedish products

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 11, 1906.

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here, particularly such as have not heretofore been imported, and during his recent trip he naturally took the opportunity to establish connections with various Swedish firms, which he now represents and whose products he is placing on the American market. Among the better known houses whose representative he is are the Drags Company of Norrköping, which makes woolens of unexcelled quality; Klara, stearin candle manufacturing company, of Stockholm; and Carlsten's Porter Brewery, also of Stockholm. He will also handle the genuine Eskilstuna steel products. This trade-mark has been shamefully misused by foreign manufacturers, who have applied it to goods manufactured outside of Eskilstuna, and it is going to be too bad from now on for those that Mr. Johanson catches practicing that kind of piracy.

We venture to prophesy that the future will see more Swedish merchandise in America, thanks to Axel Johanson's able leadership. More power to him!

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 23, 1906.

[FRANK J. LINDSTEN PASSES]

One of our best known and most highly esteemed members of our Chicago Swedish colony, Frank J. Lindsten, passed away Tuesday, October 16, 1906, at his home at 1700 Wellington Avenue. Pneumonia caused his death.

Mr. Lindsten was born June 7, 1846 in Linderas, Kronobergs Lan, Sweden. He was for many years a member of the well-known clothing dealers, The Lindsten Clothing Company, 1715 North Clark Street. In 1896-97, he served as the supervisor in the Town of Lake, and from 1898 to 1900 he was a county commissioner of Cook County.

Mr. Lindsten's funeral was very impressive. Reverend Gottfried Nelson, of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church in Lake View, preached an unusually stirring sermon. Over seventy carriages followed the remains to the Graceland cemetery. Three carriages were filled with flowers, tokens of real respect.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 23, 1906.

We express the deep sympathy of the entire Swedish colony for the six bereaved children, two sons and four daughters. Their father will be sadly missed in church and lodge circles throughout Chicago.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 16, 1906.

SWEDS HONORED BY BANKERS

Mr. Edward A. Erickson is the president of the newly established Security Bank, on Milwaukee Avenue, on the site formerly occupied by the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, run and ruined by Paul C. Stensland, now No. 9022 in Joliet.

Mr. Erickson was born in Noble County, Indiana. He received his elementary education in Kendallville, Indiana. In 1882, he was employed by the First National Bank as assistant bookkeeper and by this beginning, starting at the bottom, he has gradually advanced until he has become thoroughly familiar with every department of the bank.

Now that the new bank has been organized by the most prominent bankers in Chicago these have carefully made their selection of a president and employer. Mr. Erickson is highly esteemed by them all and is a very popular member of Woodlawn Park Club and treasurer of the Auburn Park Club.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 16, 1906.

His good nature and a wonderful sense of humor wins him friends wherever he goes; we wish him continued success in banking and in society.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 9, 1906.

NEW BANK

The Security Bank is the new name appearing on the former site of the Stensland Bank on Milwaukee Avenue. The newly organized Security Bank bought the bank building for seventy thousand dollars.

Among the directors of this new bank we find James B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank, T. Johnson, Edward P. Nelson, G.L. Peterson, H. Michilson, and F. Stark, prominent stockholders and Swedes.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 9, 1906.

[SWEDE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF BANK]

Edward A. Erickson, prominent Swedish-American in church and lodge circles, who for several years has been in charge of the credit and statistical departments of the First National Bank of Chicago, was elected president of the Security Bank of Chicago. Twenty-four years ago he entered the employ of the First National, and during this time he has thoroughly familiarized himself with every department.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 21, 1906.

HEROISM OF COMMON LABOR

(Editorial)

Comptroller Lawrence E. McGann, of Chicago, has a theory of heroic courage which does not correspond with that of many others. He expresses himself as follows:

"The average man would rather fight for his country and stand face to face with death than dig in the city streets or sweep the boulevards. Still these men (city laborers), looked upon as a lower, even a degraded class, seem to be the city's leading heroes. It is the faithful, industrious work of these men that has made Chicago one of the world's greatest and best industrial communities in the world."

As to his last statement we will not speak our mind at present, but we fully

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 21, 1906.

agree with him with reference to the "heroes of Chicago". Heroic courage, according to the average citizen's idea, is brought to the surface in the bright lights. One seldom looks on work as requiring courage, pride and daily sacrifice. Still this faithfully done work has accomplished more for the advancement of humanity than have all the military battles ever fought.

The sewer laborer gropes his way through the darkness under the streets in very bad air, and is threatened constantly by unseen dangers. His life is full of unpleasant things and of sacrifices, still he continues steadily without complaint.

The ditch digger also sets an example of as serious, faithful application of energy as one may find on the field of battle. All day long he works hard and steadily, without yielding to fatigue; his broad back and powerful arms carry the heaviest burden of civilization for a very small financial recompense.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 21, 1906.

He who goes through the ill-smelling neighborhoods, in the quiet hours of the night, removing the waste of the city, makes it possible for the rest of us to breathe purer air, and to live under more sanitary conditions. His faithfulness is another example of sticking to even unpleasant duties for the benefit of his fellow man.

It is more of a strain to stick to such work with its daily strife and nightly strain than it is to muster up courage to face the enemy on the line of battle. No stirring drumbeats and music call them, and no flashing, heart-stirring banners urge these men on in their daily effort, and in the sacrifice and courage necessary to keep the work on a proper schedule.

Millions of men spend their entire lives in difficult and poorly paid activity, so one cannot overestimate the heroic courage it requires to carry them through. They accomplish more for the benefit of humanity than all the politicians and soldiers in the world. Their heroic courage is the greatest example that could possibly be held on high for the world to realize.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Mar. 20, 1906.

PROMINENT SWEDISH CANDIDATE FOR MUNICIPAL JUDGE

In Swedish circles, the announcement of the candidacy of G. Bernhard Anderson for election as a Municipal Judge will be received with pleasure.

As the new State law makes it possible to oust undesirable judges, and to replace them with judges now sitting in peace and police courts, we will certainly heartily back our dependable candidates.

G. Bernhard Anderson was born in Sweden in 1867, and was brought to Chicago a year later. He finished the elementary and high schools in Chicago, after which he graduated from Augustana College, in Rock Island. He taught school for two years in Salt Lake City, Utah, then attended Harvard University, graduating in 1891. The following year he received the degree of Master of Arts.

During 1893, he studied at the Upsala University in Upsala, Sweden. Upon

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen, Mar. 20, 1906.

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his return to Chicago, he studied law at the Kent College of Law, graduating in 1896, and practiced law from then on. In addition to his wide-spread legal practice, he also taught in the Chicago Law School. No other Swedish-American has so often been called upon to appear as a lecturer or a speaker of the evening at festivals, large and small.

Mr. Anderson, with his well-founded legal experience, his wonderful personality, and his good-heartedness, is just the man to serve as a Municipal Judge.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 6, 1906.

A REPRESENTATIVE INDIVIDUAL

Mr. Chas. J. Anderson, in his connection with Tribunen, has served as a wonderfully capable advertisement department manager during the past two years.

Mr. Anderson has purchased the Central Press (the central Swedish print shop) 152-158 Lake Street. He is now the proprietor of a strictly modern printing plant.



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SWEDISH



Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 30, 1906.

STATE BANK OF CHICAGO

(Advertisement)

The State Bank of Chicago advertises that for twenty-five years it has been the Savings Bank for Swedes, under the same management, and is steadily growing. Its name is Haugan and Lindgren's Bank. Three per cent interest is paid on savings accounts. Deposits and withdrawals can be made by mail. Money sent to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and other parts of Europe, is sent under a positive guarantee. Swedish inheritances handled also.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 9, 1906.

Bank at Union Bank

Every Swede should do his banking business at the Union Bank of Chicago, the Scandinavian Bank, located at La Salle and Randolph Streets. All the employees, and nearly all stockholders of this State bank are Swedes. It is open every day until 8 P.M.



Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 9, 1906.

\$189,000 INTEREST PAID BY SAVINGS BANK

On January 1, the State Bank of Chicago paid out \$98,017 interest for the last six months of 1905. On July 1, 1905, interest amounted to \$90,902. The entire amount of interest paid by the savings department to their twenty-two thousand depositors reached the respectable sum of \$189,000 during the past year. The larger part of this interest was received by Chicago Scandinavians.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 10, 1905.

PROMINENT SWEDE PASSES AWAY

Mr. Magnus Olson, manufacturer and laundry owner, one of the oldest and most widely known Swedes in Chicago, died last Tuesday night after a prolonged illness..... He was born in Smaland, Sweden, January 20, 1845,.....and came.....to Chicago in 1871. Here he became a maker of shirts, and steadily won increased confidence and respect on account of the high quality of his goods, as well as his gentlemanly attitude towards his customers.

Mr. Olson was a friendly man, direct and plain, and beloved by all. Within the circle of Swedish singers, he has created a name of note for himself. He was an excellent vocalist, both as a solo singer and as member of a chorus. During the many years he belonged to the Swedish Glee Club, he was



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 10, 1905.

considered one of the Club's best singers. When the World Exposition took place in 1893, the Swedish-American Singing Association was developed, and at that time Mr. Olson was the president of the Association. Mr. Olson never married.

The funeral took place on Friday from the hall of the Swedish Glee Club at 470 LaSalle Avenue, and he was buried in Graceland Cemetery.....



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 15, 1905.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Twelve real estate transfers took place in Chicago during the past week, in which the buyer, the seller, or both, were Scandinavians, as follows:

G. Gough to Swan Johnson, Champlain Avenue, south of 71 Street. Price, \$1,060.

V. Wolf to W. W. Sodergren, Champlain Avenue, south of 73 Street. Price, \$9,000.

J. A. Dahlstrom to Jacob Wagner, Exchange Avenue, south of 90 Street. Price, \$2,400.

E. Lager to Swan Johnson, St. Lawrence Avenue, north of 75 Street. Price, \$4,500.



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 15, 1905.

Swan Johnson to E. Lager, St. Lawrence Avenue, north of 75 Street. Price, \$4,000.

L. P. Nelson to I. Stankiewicz, Park Street east of Lincoln Street. Price, \$2,400.

Sam Brown to Claus E. Peterson, North 49 Street, west of Oakley Avenue. Price, \$2,520.

R. F. Bickerdike to Frederick W. Peterson, Drake Avenue, south of Irving Park Boulevard. Price, \$3,500.

C. Kimbell to Josephine Lund, Kimbell Avenue, south of Dunning Street. Price, \$1,400.



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 15, 1905.

F. J. Schafer to Anton M. Larson, Sacramento Avenue, corner of Grace Street.
Price, \$2,050.

A. E. Anderson to Emily S. Eyears, Paulina Street, north of 36 Street.
Price, \$1,500.

A. E. Johnson to Antonio Palmitano, 21 Street, west of LaSalle Street. Price,
\$2,300.



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 8, 1905.

NEW BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Seven permits for the erection of new buildings in Chicago were issued last week to Scandinavians, as follows:

G. M. Williams, two-story brick house, 7113 Lexington Avenue. Estimated cost \$4,500.

Jones Edmondson, one one half-story brick house, 6010 Winchester Avenue. Estimated cost, \$1,500.

Mr. Lindstrom, two-story brick house, 916 Park Avenue. Estimated cost, \$5,000.

J. W. Lind, three-story frame house, 3604-08 Clark Street. Estimated cost, \$5,000.

W. Peterson, two-story brick house, 6609 Champlain Avenue. Estimated cost, \$4,000.

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 8, 1905.

George Johanson, two-story brick house, 504 Monticello Avenue. Estimated cost, \$4,000.

John F. Ring, two-story frame house, 2293 West Byron Street. Estimated cost \$1,400.

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 1, 1905.

NEW BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Twenty-one permits for the construction of new buildings in Chicago were granted to Scandinavians as follows:

S. Johnson, one-story cottage, 9340 Escanaba Avenue.

Swedish Lutheran Church, two-story brick house, 10141 Avenue L.

Oscar Westberg, two-story brick house, 6132 Bishop Street.

John Erickson, two-story brick house, 1024 West 54 Place.

Mr. Oman, two-story brick house, 11148 Indiana Avenue.



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 1, 1905.

Frank Ortengren, three-story brick house, 7553 Bond Avenue.

P. Nelson, two-story frame house, 2130 North Seeley Avenue.

Bostrom and Olson, two-story brick house, 2836 North Seeley Avenue.

John Sandblom, one-story cottage, 7631 Drexel Avenue. Estimated cost, \$1,800.

John Carlson, two-story brick house, 1407 North Monticello Avenue. Estimated cost, \$4,000.

Carrie Larson, one one half-story cottage, 1254 North 47 Avenue. Estimated cost, \$1,000.



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 1, 1905.

Valdemar T. Lund, two-story frame house, 603 Fletcher Street. Estimated cost, \$2,500.

Axel Peterson, one-story brick house, 217 North Albany Avenue. Estimated cost, \$1,800.

Swedish Evangelical-Lutheran Mission Church, one story brick house, 780 North Fairfield Avenue. Estimated cost, \$20,000.

C. E. Hegberg, two-story brick house, 234 Lakewood Avenue. Estimated cost, \$5,600.

A. F. Nelson, two-story brick house, 5732-34 Peoria Street. Estimated cost, \$10,000.



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 1, 1905.

Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church, one-story brick church, 7201 Ingleside Avenue. Estimated cost, \$4,500.

J. Nystedt, two-story brick house, 6136 Aberdeen Street. Estimated cost, \$4,500.

A. Sundine, one one half-story cottage, 734 West Wrightwood Avenue. Estimated cost, \$2,200.

John Erickson, two-story brick house, 1310-12 Armitage Avenue. Estimated cost, \$8,000.

Peterson and Benson, three-story brick house, 6331-33 Marshfield Avenue. Estimated cost, \$15,000.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 20, 1905.

SWEDES FORGING AHEAD

It has been a real pleasure for us to mention-from time to time- in the columns of our paper, those among our countrymen who have succeeded in forcing their way forward to social standing and economic independence. We shall continue to rejoice in their good fortune and to announce their deeds of peace time to all within reach of our paper.

Among those whom we have reason to be proud of are the brothers, Henry and John Ericsson, owners of Chicago's largest building contract firm. In



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Svenska Nyheter, June 20, 1905.

these days it is of no small significance to be the largest Swedish firm in the branch of industry mentioned, but to surpass even American firms is of far greater significance.

Before the younger brother entered the firm, Henry Ericsson was in company with Mr. Lindquist, and we Swedes could boast of the fact that the firm erected the first thirteen-story building (Monon) in Chicago, and, shortly afterwards, the first sixteen-story building (Manhattan). Eight years ago this firm was dissolved, and Henry took his brother in as partner. In three weeks the new firm will have finished the world's largest warehouse; it is being constructed on lots 462-506 Illinois Street, and it is six stories in height. For wages alone, in connection with the construction of this building, one thousand dollars is required per day.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 20, 1905.

Mr. Ericsson is also engaged in erecting a \$100,000 building at the corner of 20 Street and Indiana Avenue; it is being built for the Western Banknote and Engraving Company. Throughout the year, the Ericsson firm gives employment to between three hundred and four hundred men, most of these being bricklayers and helpers. The specialty of the firm is erecting factory buildings, warehouses, and other industrial buildings, and on the West Side one finds large districts exclusively occupied by factory buildings, constructed by the Ericsson firm.

In spite of the progress made by the Ericssons, they have not succumbed to the evil spirits of pride. The two brothers are the same splendid Swedish boys that we knew before they advanced so far. Born in Smaland, Sweden, on the Thorp estate, which belonged to his father at the time



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 20, 1905.

and is still owned by the family, Henry Ericsson came to America about twenty-five years ago. John came at a considerably later date. The boys did not come empty-handed, thanks to their father.

Mr. Ericsson had found a rich deposit of iron ore on his estate. Together with a brother and another relative he built the well-known Thorp Iron Works, which later were sold to a corporation in which the Ericsson family hold part of the stock. The Thorp Iron Works are said to be worth about one million crowns at the present time, and we would not be at all surprised to learn that Henry and John each own a similar amount.

It may be added that the Ericsson firm prefers to employ Swedes, for, as



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Svenska Nyheter, June 20, 1905.

the senior brother stated, Swedes are the best workers to be found, and it would be difficult to find even one large building under construction where the foreman is not a Swede.



Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 21, 1905.

SWEDISH INVENTION

Henry Ericsson, a builder with offices at 34 La Salle Street has received a patent for a very practical invention, a machine for the mixing and delivering of concrete, a type of work hitherto done by hand. The machine will be labor saving in a high degree, and will be of great value to builders and building contractors. A company has been organized for the exploitation of the new invention.

Mr. Ericsson, the inventor, came from Smaland, Sweden, and is a graduate of Stockholm Technological School in the Swedish capital.



Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 14, 1905.

[SWEDISH ENTERPRISES]

Twenty-four real estate transfers took place in Chicago last week, relative to which the buyer, the sellers, or both, were Scandinavians. List with description of properties transferred, the prices paid, and names of buyers and sellers recorded in the present issue of the Nyheter.



Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 14, 1905.

[NEW SWEDISH BANK]

A new Scandinavian bank is to be opened shortly at the corner of Randolph and LaSalle Streets. A number of prominent Scandinavian business-men are said to have bought stock in the new bank. It is to be a State bank and the name is to be "Union Bank of Chicago."

Fourteen licenses for erection of new buildings have been issued to Scandinavians during the past week. List of those to whom licenses have been issued, together with description and cost of the buildings, given in the present issue of the Nyheter.



Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 31, 1905.

[SWEDISH ENTERPRISES]

Licences for the erection of new buildings in the city were granted last week to five Scandinavians. List of the licencees, and type of building to be erected, is given in this paper.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 31, 1905.

Axel G. Johnson, one of the more prominent among our younger compatriots was elected president of the Scandinavian Technological Club recently. Mr. Johnson graduated from the Technological school at Boras, and arrived in America in 1890. During the past eight years, he has been connected with the Link Belt Machinery Company in Chicago.

Officers elected by the Scandinavian Technological Club were: secretary, S. Creutz; financial secretary, Fred Seaberg, treasurer, N. D. Levin.



Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 27, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY
Axel L. Ericson

To our gallery of Swedish-Americans who have achieved outstanding success in their chosen lifework, we have today the pleasure of adding a Vermland man.

We have previously commented on the fact that so many of the ablest and most successful Swedish building contractors came from Vermland, to be more exact, from Sunne Parish in Frykspalen. And we have given credit to the excellent People's High School in that district, founded by Anders Fryxell, and now under the direction of Professor Ortendahl, for turning out so many builders.

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The late Pastor Swensson of Lindsborg, Kansas, always stressed the happy Vermlander, but to us this seems somewhat onesided. We would say that his most apparent characteristics are good will, good humor, and a certain irresponsible carelessness, from which spring many of his good and some of his not so good qualities. His hospitality and readiness to help has become a

Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 27, 1904.

byword in Sweden.

Axel L. Ericson is a young man who was born in Norra Arneby on August 30, 1868. Like all other children of the common people, he went through the public school. Fortunately, the school which we have mentioned above was located in the vicinity, and he took advantage of this opportunity to complete a full course there. This gave him a solid foundation on which he has built further by studying in his spare time.

The Vermlander has a somewhat restless disposition and likes to go to faraway places in search for work and more excitement than he finds at home. This trait prompted Axel Ericson, at the age of nineteen, to set out for the promised land, America.

He started in as a building carpenter in Chicago, and worked as such with several firms for five years. During this time, he studied the building and contracting business, so that in 1892, when preparations for the World's Fair were well under way, he was ready to go into business for himself. The fact that his word can be absolutely depended upon won for him the confidence not

Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 27, 1904.

only of the building public but also of banks and dealers in building materials, so that his credit now may be said to be almost unlimited.

During the last twelve years, he has not only completed a great number of jobs, but most of them have been of the kind that requires the highest quality of workmanship. His activities have not been confined to Chicago. Last year, he built nine residences of the expensive type in Columbus, Ohio, and at present, he has under construction a \$150,000 hotel in that city.

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The many jobs he has done include the First Methodist Church at Ashland and Greenleaf Avenues in Rogers Park and the Swedenborgian Church on California Avenue. Considering some of the exceptionally fine buildings he has erected, Mr. Ericson truly ranks among those who have contributed much to the beauty of our city.

It would be a mistake to think that he is interested only in big contracts. Like most other building contractors, he will just as soon bid on a comparatively small job.

Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 27, 1904.

His office is in suite 214 at 145 La Salle Street, and he is, of course, a member of the Carpenters and Builders Association. Having been too busy to look for a life partner, he still enjoys the pleasures of single life.

Equipped with a robust physique, good health, a happy disposition, and plenty of ambition and energy, Axel Ericson should go far in this country, so rich in opportunity. He has made a fine beginning, and Svenska Nyheter wishes him continued success.



Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 13, 1904.

SWEDISH PORTRAIT GALLERY
Albert Rundblad

While specialization has been developed to a higher degree in America than in any other country, we do occasionally find individuals and firms that have the ability to spread out and become experts in a variety of fields. Even among our own countrymen, one may run across such an individual, and we shall forthwith narrate the life story of one of them.

When a man succeeds, in spite of such a business crisis as we experienced during President Cleveland's administration, in building up a considerable real-estate business and make a neat fortune in so doing, he possesses more than ordinary ability.

Albert Rundblad did just that, and earned not only money but--what is more important--the respect and confidence of the financial institutions and the public with which he was dealing. He is a combination real-estate owner, real-estate broker, building broker, and building contractor. He owns building lots in every section of Chicago. If the buyer of a lot also wishes to

Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 13, 1904.

build on it, but lacks capital, Rundblad arranges a loan for him and erects the kind of building he wants. In fact, he will lend him cash against any acceptable security. Another part of his business is the building and sale of apartment houses on his own account.

His business keeps him on the go. At the present time, he has so many buildings under construction that winter will be far advanced before they are completed. We do hope that, in his strenuous hunt for gold, he does not ruin his health, which is not very good.

Rundblad was born on September 17, 1865, near Sundsvall, Sweden. His father later moved to Skonvik, where the boy went to grade school. At the age of eighteen, he entered the well-known Vester Norrland People's High School, and thanks to the training he received there, he obtained employment as a loading boss in his native town. The work consisted in supervising the loading of lumber cargoes.

Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 13, 1904.

He had a woman relative living in Michigan, who assured him that he would find better opportunities in America than existed at home, and in 1886 he embarked for the promised land, bound for Diamond Lake, Michigan. He stopped there for only about four months, however, and then moved to Muskegon, where he went to work in a sawmill.

In 1888, he decided to go to Chicago, where he was employed by a sculptor. He stayed on that job until the big building boom struck the city, when he decided to enter the real-estate game. Lady Luck was with him. For the last ten years, his office has been on the seventh floor of 88 Washington Street, and space does not permit us to list the important business deals which have been consummated there on the buildings which he has erected.

Two years ago, he discovered that it is not well for a man to live alone. It so happened that he became acquainted with a splendid Stockholm girl, Miss Ella Wallin, who soon recognized the good qualities of this energetic young man from Norrland. The liking was mutual, and resulted in what we hope will

Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 13, 1904.

be a permanent union. The couple went on a honeymoon trip to Sweden.

Mr. Rundblad is an honest and straightforward person, who makes a favorable impression on everybody who meets him; at the same time, he possesses that renowned Yankee shrewdness.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the King Oscar Lodge, and the Mystic Shrine.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 30, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY
CHARLES F. OGREN

Years ago, Swedish-Americans used to complain because the thirst-quenching nonalcoholic beverages which they became accustomed to in the old country could not be obtained here. For regardless of what kind of upbringing he may have had, a Swede's stomach is so constituted that he cannot enjoy drinking ice water or coffee with his meals. Both these beverages have a harmful effect on the digestive process and should not be taken at mealtime.

[Charles Fredrik] Ogren noticed these complaints, and began to manufacture and sell Swedish soft drinks, but it soon became clear that neither teetotalers nor those that worship Bacchus cared much for them, and Ogren lost money on the undertaking. His first factory was located at Division and Wood Streets and was established in 1884.

However, he did not become too discouraged, but decided that if the customers

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did not like the soft drinks he would give them something stronger, but still nonalcoholic.

When Ogren decides to do something, action follows immediately. He bought a number of building lots on Shober Street, the name of which was later changed to North Irving Avenue, and built quite a large factory, which during the years, has expanded steadily until it now is the largest Swedish-owned establishment for the manufacture of soft drinks and nonalcoholic malt drinks in this country.

Needless to say, only the finest raw materials are good enough for Ogren; he uses no substitute ingredients, and his products are beneficial to health and well-being.

In that section of the plant called The Liquid Food and Tonic Department, "Ogren's Pepsinated Hopcream," "Malt Cream," "Dr. Agnew's Hop Tonic," "Honey Beer," "Ogren's Gothenburg Porter" and "Ogren's Stout and Beef Tonic" are made.



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SWEDISH

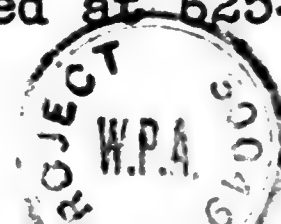
Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 30, 1904.

These products ought to be placed on the counter of every drugstore, so that the public might learn about their health-giving qualities. For ages, doctors have known that beverages prepared from pure malt and hops are excellent for building up the system.

.....

Mr. Ogren also manufactures a variety of ordinary soft drinks, also of fine quality. As to the popularity of his products, it is sufficient to mention that they are the only ones used at the Swedish National League's picnics and similar occasions.

Charles Fredrik Ogren was born in Dalsland, Sweden, on November 24, 1847; his parents were farmers. He came to America in 1881, and first went to Michigan, but soon moved to Chicago. Here he worked for some time as a carpenter foreman, and little by little began to take small building contracts on his own account. As already mentioned, he began manufacturing soft drinks in 1884. The firm's name is now Chas. F. Ogren and Company, and its plant is located at 625-629 North Irving Avenue.



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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 30, 1904.

He married Christina Nilson, his splendid wife, in 1872, before he left Sweden, and the union has been blessed with six children, of whom five are now living. The three boys are all employed in their father's business.

As an example of Ogren's remarkable energy and industry, it may be noted that last year he completed a full course as a brewing master at the American Brewing Academy and received his diploma. Such a course requires considerable study and application, for a brewing master must understand thoroughly the chemical processes involved in brewing and many other technical problems. But it was comparatively easy for Ogren, thanks to his previous practical experience, which dates back to his youth in Sweden.

Being a born hustler and almost always busy, Mr. Ogren has not had much time for the social side of life, but he does enjoy his membership in the Odd Fellow Order and the Swedish Glee Club. Best of all, he likes to have his friends come to his home, which is noted for its informal and genuine hospitality.



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 16, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY
Axel Edwin Swenson

Today we wish to present a man who is a direct descendant of the old Vikings. He hails from Bohuslan, a province richer in prehistoric finds, inscriptions, sagas, and other records from the Viking age, than any other part of Sweden.

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It is known that a nobleman from this district became the Earl of the Orkney Islands, and we mention the fact because these islands take on a special significance later in this narrative.

Axel Edwin Swenson was born in Hjertuh Parish, Bohuslan, September 6, 1865. His father was a well-to-do ship captain, who sailed on the Swedish lakes and to distant lands. In 1870 his ship went under in a storm, and he, as well as the entire crew, lost their lives. He left a widow, Karolina Elisabet, a



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daughter, Maria, and two boys, Charles and Axel. The two boys had planned to follow the sea like their father, but at their mother's insistence they gave up this idea.

Their uncle, Bernhard Swenson, sailed on the Great Lakes, and made his home in Chicago. This was probably the chief reason why the boys decided to go to America. Charles arrived in this city in 1879 and Axel in 1891. Their sister, Maria, arrived later and married a prominent South Side contractor. Finally, the mother, wishing to spend her declining years with her children, risked the long voyage and came over to make her home with her son, Axel.

Axel, like his brother, became a construction carpenter here, and when he was nineteen years old they went into partnership and established themselves as building contractors. They had inherited a substantial amount of money



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from their father which enabled them to finance such an undertaking. But even though they were born, so to speak, with a silver spoon in their mouths, it required sound judgment, and a thorough knowledge of the construction business to operate successfully. And the Swenson brothers had what it took. Good business sense was particularly necessary for them since they constructed buildings for themselves, and sold the buildings as soon as they were completed.

During our interview with Axel Swenson, we asked him how many apartment buildings they had erected, but he simply could not say offhand.

The partnership was dissolved in 1893 by friendly agreement, and they began to operate separately. Axel lived for some time in Evanston, where he built a large apartment building. He owns another building at Sheridan Road and Lafayette Place, and is at present building a residence for himself on Glengyle Place.



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In 1893 he married Miss Christina Stewart Nicholson from the Orkney Islands, Scotland. She came here with her parents, who are now prospering on a farm in Iowa. They have three children and worship in the North Shore Congregational Church.

Axel Swenson is a pleasant and intelligent person, with a variety of interests, and there is nothing boisterous about him. He is a faithful friend, and his business ability speaks for itself.

Even though he came here at a tender age, he has not forgotten his mother tongue, and is proud of being a Swede.

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 9, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY
Charles Bostrom

Boda parish in Vermland is situated about half way between Karlstad and Arvika; the railroad to the Norwegian border passes through it, and Boda is well known by Norwegians as well as by Swedes. It is the center of Vermland's furniture industry, and at least three-fourths of its population is engaged in manufacturing this commodity.

Charles Bostrom was born on Draga farm in Boda, December 27, 1872. He attended the public school until he was twelve years old, when he began to help his father on the farm. When he was fifteen his father died, and a year later young Bostrom went to work at Valberg's lumber mill and carpenter shop, where he became a full-fledged carpenter. He then returned to Boda and started a small furniture factory of his own, and when he sold his first winter's production at Karlstad he realized a net profit of one hundred sixty five kroner, which was the first real



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money he had ever earned.

He worked for some time in Karlstad, but in 1892 the craving for bigger things got the best of him, and he sailed for America. He went first to Ishpeming, Michigan, where he worked as a bricklayer's helper and as a carpenter. In 1893 the World's Fair fever struck him, as it did many other people, and he came to Chicago. After having worked here for some time as a construction carpenter, he and Erik Nordwall became partners and established a contracting business of their own. They were lucky from the start and their business prospered. In 1896 they discontinued the partnership by friendly agreement, and Bostrom took his brother, Bengt J. Bostrom, and the brothers Magnus and Nels Olson into the firm. The name of the firm then became Bostrom and Olson Brothers. They engaged both in the general contracting business and in buying and improving vacant property. The business was successful.

In 1900 Nels Bostrom withdrew from the firm, the name of which then



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became Bostrom and Olson with offices at 1988 N. Clark Street. The business has been growing steadily, and last year the firm erected sixty buildings. This is a considerable volume, and sufficient proof that Bostrom and Olson enjoyed a fine reputation.

Mr. Bostrom has also found time for study. He holds a diploma from the engineering and architectural departments of the Y.M.C.A. College. He has also taken correspondence courses in architectural drawing and mechanical engineering offered by the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

In 1901 he married Miss Emma Carlson from Orebro, and they have one daughter, Ruth, age three. Their home is at 1046 Addison Street.

Mr. Bostrom is a member of the Building Contractors' Council and the Carpenters' and Builders' Association. He also belongs to the Oconto Club,



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and, as a true Swede, to the Swedish National League.

He is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, with plenty of the will power and energy inborn in a man from Vermland, and he can point to achievements unusual for Swedish-Americans of his young age.



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SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY:
THE ERICKSON BROTHERS

In Sweden when the Ericsson brothers were mentioned one immediately thought of the world-famous John Ericsson, who built the "Monitor," and Nils Ericsson, the great railroad builder. As we all know, these two were brothers, born at Langbanshyttan, near Filipstad, in a mine supervisor's home.

The two Erickson brothers, whom we shall presently tell you about, are two Swedish-Americans who also hail from Langbanshyttan and their names are John Erickson and Charles Julius Erickson. Unknown to most Chicago Swedes, they have traveled the hard road to success and have not yet reached the goal of their ambition although they are well on their way to it.

It is natural that the Vermland boy born and reared in the mining district of that province should be mechanically inclined. From as far back as he

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can remember he had been watching the machinery and devices used in the operation of a mine; these awakened his interest and his desire to make similar and even more complicated mechanical contraptions.



Undoubtedly inheritance and early environment have greatly influenced the lives of these two brothers. Their father, Anders Erickson, was an exceptionally handy and resourceful miner and also a clever cabinet and instrument maker. He emigrated with his family in 1869 and came to Kansas, where he took a homestead near Lindsborg, in the Smoky Hill Valley. After some time, when the farm was all paid for, he let others run it and occupied himself with more congenial work, such as instrument making and the construction of electric batteries, and electrical devices used for medical purposes. In his workshop the two boys had an opportunity to study chemistry and electricity.

While they made and sold electric belts for a living, they experimented with

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telephones, for the purpose of developing an automatic central exchange board, which would reduce the number of operators required by the old system. They were successful, but soon discovered that Lindsborg did not offer any possibilities for marketing their product. They managed to obtain the financial backing of Anderson Brothers of Salina, Kansas, and moved to Chicago in 1893 in order to begin manufacturing on a large scale. However, established telephone interests here succeeded in discouraging them, and they decided to drop the plan--a decision which they probably now regret.

An American inventor, Alhon B. Strowger, had in the early nineties patented and automatic telephone exchange and had one such installed in La Porte, Indiana. But as compared to the Erickson brothers' invention, his apparatus was too complicated and expensive. An agreement was reached in 1894 whereby the brothers were taken in as partners in the La Porte Company, and continued to improve their invention. The reorganized company was given the name of the Automatic Electric Company, and capitalized at three

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million dollars. Its plant, an up-to-date six-story structure,

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is located at Van Buren and Morgan Streets. In its laboratory,

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the two brothers have the best facilities for experimentation

and for making improvements on their product. It is regrettable, and a loss to all Swedes that this new telephone system has not been named after its inventors; but it is probably too late now to do anything about it.

The lives of the Erickson brothers have been filled with quiet work and have been, therefore, rather uneventful. John was born at Langbanshyttan, January 25, 1866, and came to America at the age of three. He attended the public schools, and worked in his father's shop. In 1900 he married Miss Maria Lindskog, a native of Karlstad, Sweden, and they have had two children, but only one is now living. Charles Julius was born in Lindsborg, Kansas, July 23, 1870. He also went through the public schools, and then worked for his father. He came to Chicago with his brother in 1893 and married Miss Elizabeth Schöbeck in 1898; they have one child, a daughter.

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Their mother is still living in Lindsborg, and has every reason to be proud of her two able and successful sons.

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Svenska Nyheter, July 5, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY:

JOHN HENRIK ROSBERG

For one who so to speak has made it his lifework to write about prominent Swedish Americans, it is particularly pleasant to meet a Swede, who is outstanding, not only because of his fine, magnetic personality, but also because of his typically Swedish capacity for hard work, coupled with the American knack for speed and accomplishment, which qualities have placed him among the leading Chicago manufacturers in his line.

When, in addition, such a man has absorbed the best of what we will call the American spirit, and at the same time preserved the typically Swedish within himself, our pleasure is that much greater. Today we will introduce such a man.

If one visits the big cabinet-making shop of Jessen & Rosberg and asks one of the men in overalls where Mr. John Rosberg may be found, he is likely to



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answer: "I am Mr. Rosberg. What can I do for you?"

When the first surprise is over, one soon understands that this is the key to Mr. Rosberg's success. He personally supervises his plant from the engine room, construction and sandblasting departments to the finishing rooms, stock rooms and office. It is entirely unnecessary to call up in advance and ask for an appointment; he is somewhere in the plant, and wherever you find him, he is ready to talk to you.

The firm manufactures a great variety of products, but, according to its comprehensive and elegantly finished catalogue, it specializes in watchmakers' work benches and dentists' laboratory benches and cabinets. Mr. Rosberg is now taking out a patent on his latest design for a dentist's cabinet, which is considered the finest on the market, and appears to be the answer to a dentist's prayer. This product has found a ready market not only in the United States, but also in South American and European countries; orders have even come in from Australia. To all appearances Mr. Rosberg stands to make a fortune on this

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design alone. The wholesale price is \$125, which is considered reasonable, and orders are coming in faster than the firm can fill them.

This particular instance shows up clearly the difference between America and Sweden in regard to business opportunities. Back home one might spend one's entire life making such a cabinet, and one will earn a bare living, while here the whole world is one's market, and one is assured of a reasonable profit.

According to the catalogue, this firm has produced almost every watchmaker's bench now in use west of New York. This product, together with the dentist's bench is also of the firm's own design and patent protected. The superior qualities of the dentist's bench have been attested to by some of the most prominent dentists in the country.

John **Henrik** Rosberg was born in Malmöhus, Sweden, November 23, 1856. His father was a farmer, but the boy early showed a liking for working with tools and decided to become a cabinet-maker. He finished his apprenticeship in 1877, and since Copenhagen was known as a place where they made fine furniture

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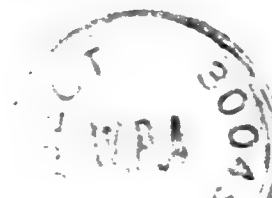
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he went to that city, where he worked for one year, and then left for Stockholm. He worked there until 1882, when he set out for America and came to Bridgeport, Connecticut where he obtained employment at Patterson's, a pipe organ manufacturing company. However, he did not stay there for long, but left for Chicago in July 1882. Here he worked for several firms until he and Mr. Jessen opened their own establishment on Jefferson Street. After some time they moved to 82 Fulton Street, and then moved again to Union Street. When that plant was destroyed by fire, they moved to their present location, 405 West Kinzie Street.

In 1882 Mr. Rosberg married Miss Kerstin Holmgren a native of Arof, near Malmo, Sweden, and the marriage has been blessed with six strapping sons.

Mr. Rosberg is a good mixer and a member of several lodges: King Oscar Lodge, Oriental Consistory and Mystic Shrine; in addition to these he also belongs to the Odd Fellow lodge, Atlas, and the Independent Order of Svithiod, No. 1.

His partner, Mr. Jessen, died two years ago and Mr. Rosberg is now the sole owner of the concern, employing about sixty workers.



Svenska Nyheter, June 21, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY FRANS OSCAR JOHNSON

If one were to say that one twentieth of all the buildings in Chicago have been constructed by Swedes, one would not be far wrong. Particularly within the last ten years, a great number of Swedish builders have established themselves here, and, with few exceptions, have been very successful. That our introductory statement is no exaggeration is readily seen when we tell you that the man whom we are forthwith going to introduce has constructed more than one thousand buildings of various kinds. And he is still a young man, who does not at all pretend to be the biggest Swedish contractor in Chicago.

Frans Oscar Johnson was born in Fuhr, about three Swedish miles from Carlskrona, August 26, 1862. His father was an innkeeper at Fuhr and was well known all over Blekinge and part of Smaland. He was also something of a trader.

At the age of eleven Frans, having already gone through the public school, was sent to a private institution, where he took up bookkeeping among other subjects,

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later on keeping books for his father. He worked as a bookkeeper in Carlskrona for a few years, and finally went to Stockholm, which in the mind of every country boy is the real El Dorado. However, he soon found that there were more bookkeepers than bookkeeping jobs in that city, and he was glad to take any employment that could be had. He found a job in Bolinder's machine shop, and being mechanically inclined he learned a lot there. He also worked in machine shops in Oskarshamn and Kalmar until he embarked for America, in 1883, with Chicago as his destination.

Strange to say, he did not seek employment in the machine trade, but started in as a bricklayer apprentice with the well-known Abraham Lund. Three years later, as a full-fledged bricklayer, he obtained employment on the State Capitol in Austin, Texas, which was then being erected. Upon his return to Chicago in 1887, he married Miss Jennie Fagerlund, of Memphis, Tennessee, and three boys have been born to them.

After the great fire in Seattle, Washington, he obtained a good position as a

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construction foreman in that city; but the climate did not agree with him, and after two years he again returned to Chicago. Here he established his own business as a building contractor in 1891, and he has been in that business ever since. We do not have the space here to list all the residential and commercial structures he has built, but we will mention a few of the most recent ones: Montgomery Ward's great building on the West Side; the apartment building, which covers a block at Cottage Grove Avenue and 45th Street; McKinlock's thirty-five-thousand-dollar residence in Lake Forest; the addition to the Edgewater Saddle and Cycle Club; a seventy-thousand-dollar structure at 31st and State Streets for the Schlitz Brewing Company; Harry Howard's hotel at State and Taylor Streets; and the Independent Brewing Company's building at Adams and Jefferson Streets.

Mr. Johnson is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias; he also belongs to the Royal Arcanum and the Canadian Foresters, as well as to the Chicago Masons and Builders Association.

He is very much engrossed in his business, which he knows to the smallest detail. He is a rather quiet and reserved man whose chief characteristics are kindness and friendliness.

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these days it is of no small significance to be the largest Swedish firm in the branch of industry mentioned, but to surpass even American firms is of far greater significance.

Before the younger brother entered the firm, Henry Ericsson was in company with Mr. Lindquist, and we Swedes could boast of the fact that the firm erected the first thirteen-story building (Monon) in Chicago, and, shortly afterwards, the first sixteen-story building (Manhattan). Eight years ago this firm was dissolved, and Henry took his brother in as partner. In three weeks the new firm will have finished the world's largest warehouse; it is being constructed on lots 462-506 Illinois Street, and it is six stories in height. For wages alone, in connection with the construction of this building, one thousand dollars is required per day.



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Mr. Ericsson is also engaged in erecting a \$100,000 building at the corner of 20 Street and Indiana Avenue; it is being built for the Western Banknote and Engraving Company. Throughout the year, the Ericsson firm gives employment to between three hundred and four hundred men, most of these being bricklayers and helpers. The specialty of the firm is erecting factory buildings, warehouses, and other industrial buildings, and on the West Side one finds large districts exclusively occupied by factory buildings, constructed by the Ericsson firm.

In spite of the progress made by the Ericssons, they have not succumbed to the evil spirits of pride. The two brothers are the same splendid Swedish boys that we knew before they advanced so far. Born in Smaland, Sweden, on the Thorp estate, which belonged to his father at the time



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and is still owned by the family, Henry Ericsson came to America about twenty-five years ago. John came at a considerably later date. The boys did not come empty-handed, thanks to their father.

Mr. Ericsson had found a rich deposit of iron ore on his estate. Together with a brother and another relative he built the well-known Thorp Iron Works, which later were sold to a corporation in which the Ericsson family hold part of the stock. The Thorp Iron Works are said to be worth about one million crowns at the present time, and we would not be at all surprised to learn that Henry and John each own a similar amount.

It may be added that the Ericsson firm prefers to employ Swedes, for, as



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the senior brother stated, Swedes are the best workers to be found, and it would be difficult to find even one large building under construction where the foreman is not a Swede.



Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 21, 1905.

SWEDISH INVENTION

Henry Ericsson, a builder with offices at 34 La Salle Street has received a patent for a very practical invention, a machine for the mixing and delivering of concrete, a type of work hitherto done by hand. The machine will be labor saving in a high degree, and will be of great value to builders and building contractors. A company has been organized for the exploitation of the new invention.

Mr. Ericsson, the inventor, came from Smaland, Sweden, and is a graduate of Stockholm Technological School in the Swedish capital.



Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 14, 1905.

[SWEDISH ENTERPRISES]

Twenty-four real estate transfers took place in Chicago last week, relative to which the buyer, the sellers, or both, were Scandinavians. List with description of properties transferred, the prices paid, and names of buyers and sellers recorded in the present issue of the Nyheter.



Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 14, 1905.

[NEW SWEDISH BANK]



A new Scandinavian bank is to be opened shortly at the corner of Randolph and LaSalle Streets. A number of prominent Scandinavian business-men are said to have bought stock in the new bank. It is to be a State bank and the name is to be "Union Bank of Chicago."

Fourteen licenses for erection of new buildings have been issued to Scandinavians during the past week. List of those to whom licenses have been issued, together with description and cost of the buildings, given in the present issue of the Nyheter.

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 31, 1905.

[SWEDISH ENTERPRISES]

Licences for the erection of new buildings in the city were granted last week to five Scandinavians. List of the licencees, and type of building to be erected, is given in this paper.



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Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 31, 1905.

Axel G. Johnson, one of the more prominent among our younger compatriots was elected president of the Scandinavian Technological Club recently. Mr. Johnson graduated from the Technological school at Boras, and arrived in America in 1890. During the past eight years, he has been connected with the Link Belt Machinery Company in Chicago.

Officers elected by the Scandinavian Technological Club were: secretary, S. Creutz; financial secretary, Fred Seaberg, treasurer, N. D. Levin.



Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 27, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY
Axel L. Ericson

To our gallery of Swedish-Americans who have achieved outstanding success in their chosen lifework, we have today the pleasure of adding a Vermland man.

We have previously commented on the fact that so many of the ablest and most successful Swedish building contractors came from Vermland, to be more exact, from Sunne Parish in Frykspalen. And we have given credit to the excellent People's High School in that district, founded by Anders Fryxell, and now under the direction of Professor Ortendahl, for turning out so many builders.

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The late Pastor Swensson of Lindsborg, Kansas, always stressed the happy Vermlander, but to us this seems somewhat onesided. We would say that his most apparent characteristics are good will, good humor, and a certain irresponsible carelessness, from which spring many of his good and some of his not so good qualities. His hospitality and readiness to help has become a

Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 27, 1904.

byword in Sweden.

Axel L. Ericson is a young man who was born in Norra Arneby on August 30, 1868. Like all other children of the common people, he went through the public school. Fortunately, the school which we have mentioned above was located in the vicinity, and he took advantage of this opportunity to complete a full course there. This gave him a solid foundation on which he has built further by studying in his spare time.

The Vermlander has a somewhat restless disposition and likes to go to faraway places in search for work and more excitement than he finds at home. This trait prompted Axel Ericson, at the age of nineteen, to set out for the promised land, America.

He started in as a building carpenter in Chicago, and worked as such with several firms for five years. During this time, he studied the building and contracting business, so that in 1892, when preparations for the World's Fair were well under way, he was ready to go into business for himself. The fact that his word can be absolutely depended upon won for him the confidence not

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only of the building public but also of banks and dealers in building materials, so that his credit now may be said to be almost unlimited.

During the last twelve years, he has not only completed a great number of jobs, but most of them have been of the kind that requires the highest quality of workmanship. His activities have not been confined to Chicago. Last year, he built nine residences of the expensive type in Columbus, Ohio, and at present, he has under construction a \$150,000 hotel in that city.

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The many jobs he has done include the First Methodist Church at Ashland and Greenleaf Avenues in Rogers Park and the Swedenborgian Church on California Avenue. Considering some of the exceptionally fine buildings he has erected, Mr. Ericson truly ranks among those who have contributed much to the beauty of our city.

It would be a mistake to think that he is interested only in big contracts. Like most other building contractors, he will just as soon bid on a comparatively small job.

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His office is in suite 214 at 145 La Salle Street, and he is, of course, a member of the Carpenters and Builders Association. Having been too busy to look for a life partner, he still enjoys the pleasures of single life.

Equipped with a robust physique, good health, a happy disposition, and plenty of ambition and energy, Axel Ericson should go far in this country, so rich in opportunity. He has made a fine beginning, and Svenska Nyheter wishes him continued success.



Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 13, 1904.

SWEDISH PORTRAIT GALLERY
Albert Rundblad

While specialization has been developed to a higher degree in America than in any other country, we do occasionally find individuals and firms that have the ability to spread out and become experts in a variety of fields. Even among our own countrymen, one may run across such an individual, and we shall forthwith narrate the life story of one of them.

When a man succeeds, in spite of such a business crisis as we experienced during President Cleveland's administration, in building up a considerable real-estate business and make a neat fortune in so doing, he possesses more than ordinary ability.

Albert Rundblad did just that, and earned not only money but--what is more important--the respect and confidence of the financial institutions and the public with which he was dealing. He is a combination real-estate owner, real-estate broker, building broker, and building contractor. He owns building lots in every section of Chicago. If the buyer of a lot also wishes to

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build on it, but lacks capital, Rundblad arranges a loan for him and erects the kind of building he wants. In fact, he will lend him cash against any acceptable security. Another part of his business is the building and sale of apartment houses on his own account.

His business keeps him on the go. At the present time, he has so many buildings under construction that winter will be far advanced before they are completed. We do hope that, in his strenuous hunt for gold, he does not ruin his health, which is not very good.

Rundblad was born on September 17, 1865, near Sundsvall, Sweden. His father later moved to Skonvik, where the boy went to grade school. At the age of eighteen, he entered the well-known Vester Norrland People's High School, and thanks to the training he received there, he obtained employment as a loading boss in his native town. The work consisted in supervising the loading of lumber cargoes.

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He had a woman relative living in Michigan, who assured him that he would find better opportunities in America than existed at home, and in 1886 he embarked for the promised land, bound for Diamond Lake, Michigan. He stopped there for only about four months, however, and then moved to Muskegon, where he went to work in a sawmill.

In 1888, he decided to go to Chicago, where he was employed by a sculptor. He stayed on that job until the big building boom struck the city, when he decided to enter the real-estate game. Lady Luck was with him. For the last ten years, his office has been on the seventh floor of 88 Washington Street, and space does not permit us to list the important business deals which have been consummated there on the buildings which he has erected.

Two years ago, he discovered that it is not well for a man to live alone. It so happened that he became acquainted with a splendid Stockholm girl, Miss Ella Wallin, who soon recognized the good qualities of this energetic young man from Norrland. The liking was mutual, and resulted in what we hope will

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be a permanent union. The couple went on a honeymoon trip to Sweden.

Mr. Rundblad is an honest and straightforward person, who makes a favorable impression on everybody who meets him; at the same time, he possesses that renowned Yankee shrewdness.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the King Oscar Lodge, and the Mystic Shrine.



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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 30, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY
CHARLES F. OGREN

Years ago, Swedish-Americans used to complain because the thirst-quenching nonalcoholic beverages which they became accustomed to in the old country could not be obtained here. For regardless of what kind of upbringing he may have had, a Swede's stomach is so constituted that he cannot enjoy drinking ice water or coffee with his meals. Both these beverages have a harmful effect on the digestive process and should not be taken at mealtime.

[Charles Fredrik] Ogren noticed these complaints, and began to manufacture and sell Swedish soft drinks, but it soon became clear that neither teetotalers nor those that worship Bacchus cared much for them, and Ogren lost money on the undertaking. His first factory was located at Division and Wood Streets and was established in 1884.

However, he did not become too discouraged, but decided that if the customers

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did not like the soft drinks he would give them something stronger, but still nonalcoholic.

When Ogren decides to do something, action follows immediately. He bought a number of building lots on Shober Street, the name of which was later changed to North Irving Avenue, and built quite a large factory, which during the years, has expanded steadily until it now is the largest Swedish-owned establishment for the manufacture of soft drinks and nonalcoholic malt drinks in this country.

Needless to say, only the finest raw materials are good enough for Ogren; he uses no substitute ingredients, and his products are beneficial to health and well-being.

In that section of the plant called The Liquid Food and Tonic Department, "Ogren's Pepsinated Hopcream," "Malt Cream," "Dr. Agnew's Hop Tonic," "Honey Beer," "Ogren's Gothenburg Porter" and "Ogren's Stout and Beef Tonic" are made.



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These products ought to be placed on the counter of every drugstore, so that the public might learn about their health-giving qualities. For ages, doctors have known that beverages prepared from pure malt and hops are excellent for building up the system.

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Mr. Ogren also manufactures a variety of ordinary soft drinks, also of fine quality. As to the popularity of his products, it is sufficient to mention that they are the only ones used at the Swedish National League's picnics and similar occasions.

Charles Fredrik Ogren was born in Dalsland, Sweden, on November 24, 1847; his parents were farmers. He came to America in 1881, and first went to Michigan, but soon moved to Chicago. Here he worked for some time as a carpenter foreman, and little by little began to take small building contracts on his own account. As already mentioned, he began manufacturing soft drinks in 1884. The firm's name is now Chas. F. Ogren and Company, and its plant is located at 625-629 North Irving Avenue.



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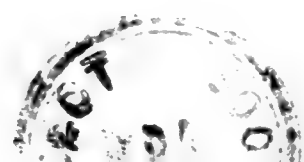
SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 30, 1904.

He married Christina Nilson, his splendid wife, in 1872, before he left Sweden, and the union has been blessed with six children, of whom five are now living. The three boys are all employed in their father's business.

As an example of Ogren's remarkable energy and industry, it may be noted that last year he completed a full course as a brewing master at the American Brewing Academy and received his diploma. Such a course requires considerable study and application, for a brewing master must understand thoroughly the chemical processes involved in brewing and many other technical problems. But it was comparatively easy for Ogren, thanks to his previous practical experience, which dates back to his youth in Sweden.

Being a born hustler and almost always busy, Mr. Ogren has not had much time for the social side of life, but he does enjoy his membership in the Odd Fellow Order and the Swedish Glee Club. Best of all, he likes to have his friends come to his home, which is noted for its informal and genuine hospitality.



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 16, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY
Axel Edwin Swenson

Today we wish to present a man who is a direct descendant of the old Vikings. He hails from Bohuslan, a province richer in prehistoric finds, inscriptions, sagas, and other records from the Viking age, than any other part of Sweden.

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It is known that a nobleman from this district became the Earl of the Orkney Islands, and we mention the fact because these islands take on a special significance later in this narrative.

Axel Edwin Swenson was born in Hjertuh Parish, Bohuslan, September 6, 1865. His father was a well-to-do ship captain, who sailed on the Swedish lakes and to distant lands. In 1870 his ship went under in a storm, and he, as well as the entire crew, lost their lives. He left a widow, Karolina Elisabet, a



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 16, 1904.

daughter, Maria, and two boys, Charles and Axel. The two boys had planned to follow the sea like their father, but at their mother's insistence they gave up this idea.

Their uncle, Bernhard Swenson, sailed on the Great Lakes, and made his home in Chicago. This was probably the chief reason why the boys decided to go to America. Charles arrived in this city in 1879 and Axel in 1891. Their sister, Maria, arrived later and married a prominent South Side contractor. Finally, the mother, wishing to spend her declining years with her children, risked the long voyage and came over to make her home with her son, Axel.

Axel, like his brother, became a construction carpenter here, and when he was nineteen years old they went into partnership and established themselves as building contractors. They had inherited a substantial amount of money



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 16, 1904.

from their father which enabled them to finance such an undertaking. But even though they were born, so to speak, with a silver spoon in their mouths, it required sound judgment, and a thorough knowledge of the construction business to operate successfully. And the Swenson brothers had what it took. Good business sense was particularly necessary for them since they constructed buildings for themselves, and sold the buildings as soon as they were completed.

During our interview with Axel Swenson, we asked him how many apartment buildings they had erected, but he simply could not say offhand.

The partnership was dissolved in 1893 by friendly agreement, and they began to operate separately. Axel lived for some time in Evanston, where he built a large apartment building. He owns another building at Sheridan Road and Lafayette Place, and is at present building a residence for himself on Glengyle Place.



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 16, 1904.

In 1893 he married Miss Christina Stewart Nicholson from the Orkney Islands, Scotland. She came here with her parents, who are now prospering on a farm in Iowa. They have three children and worship in the North Shore Congregational Church.

Axel Swenson is a pleasant and intelligent person, with a variety of interests, and there is nothing boisterous about him. He is a faithful friend, and his business ability speaks for itself.

Even though he came here at a tender age, he has not forgotten his mother tongue, and is proud of being a Swede.

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 9, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY
Charles Bostrom

Boda parish in Vermland is situated about half way between Karlstad and Arvika; the railroad to the Norwegian border passes through it, and Boda is well known by Norwegians as well as by Swedes. It is the center of Vermland's furniture industry, and at least three-fourths of its population is engaged in manufacturing this commodity.

Charles Bostrom was born on Draga farm in Boda, December 27, 1872. He attended the public school until he was twelve years old, when he began to help his father on the farm. When he was fifteen his father died, and a year later young Bostrom went to work at Valberg's lumber mill and carpenter shop, where he became a full-fledged carpenter. He then returned to Boda and started a small furniture factory of his own, and when he sold his first winter's production at Karlstad he realized a net profit of one hundred sixty five kroner, which was the first real

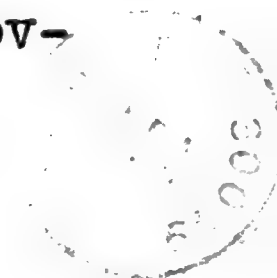


Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 9, 1904.

money he had ever earned.

He worked for some time in Karlstad, but in 1892 the craving for bigger things got the best of him, and he sailed for America. He went first to Ishpeming, Michigan, where he worked as a bricklayer's helper and as a carpenter. In 1893 the World's Fair fever struck him, as it did many other people, and he came to Chicago. After having worked here for some time as a construction carpenter, he and Erik Nordwall became partners and established a contracting business of their own. They were lucky from the start and their business prospered. In 1896 they discontinued the partnership by friendly agreement, and Bostrom took his brother, Bengt J. Bostrom, and the brothers Magnus and Nels Olson into the firm. The name of the firm then became Bostrom and Olson Brothers. They engaged both in the general contracting business and in buying and improving vacant property. The business was successful.

In 1900 Nels Bostrom withdrew from the firm, the name of which then



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 9, 1904.

became Bostrom and Olson with offices at 1988 N. Clark Street. The business has been growing steadily, and last year the firm erected sixty buildings. This is a considerable volume, and sufficient proof that Bostrom and Olson enjoyed a fine reputation.

Mr. Bostrom has also found time for study. He holds a diploma from the engineering and architectural departments of the Y.M.C.A. College. He has also taken correspondence courses in architectural drawing and mechanical engineering offered by the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

In 1901 he married Miss Emma Carlson from Orebro, and they have one daughter, Ruth, age three. Their home is at 1046 Addison Street.

Mr. Bostrom is a member of the Building Contractors' Council and the Carpenters' and Builders' Association. He also belongs to the Oconto Club,



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and, as a true Swede, to the Swedish National League.

He is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, with plenty of the will power and energy inborn in a man from Vermland, and he can point to achievements unusual for Swedish-Americans of his young age.



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Svenska Nyheter, July 19, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY:
THE ERICKSON BROTHERS

In Sweden when the Ericsson brothers were mentioned one immediately thought of the world-famous John Ericsson, who built the "Monitor," and Nils Ericsson, the great railroad builder. As we all know, these two were brothers, born at Langbanshyttan, near Filipstad, in a mine supervisor's home.

The two Erickson brothers, whom we shall presently tell you about, are two Swedish-Americans who also hail from Langbanshyttan and their names are John Erickson and Charles Julius Erickson. Unknown to most Chicago Swedes, they have traveled the hard road to success and have not yet reached the goal of their ambition although they are well on their way to it.

It is natural that the Vermland boy born and reared in the mining district of that province should be mechanically inclined. From as far back as he

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can remember he had been watching the machinery and devices used in the operation of a mine; these awakened his interest and his desire to make similar and even more complicated mechanical contraptions.

Undoubtedly inheritance and early environment have greatly influenced the lives of these two brothers. Their father, Anders Erickson, was an exceptionally handy and resourceful miner and also a clever cabinet and instrument maker. He emigrated with his family in 1869 and came to Kansas, where he took a homestead near Lindsborg, in the Smoky Hill Valley. After some time, when the farm was all paid for, he let others run it and occupied himself with more congenial work, such as instrument making and the construction of electric batteries, and electrical devices used for medical purposes. In his workshop the two boys had an opportunity to study chemistry and electricity.

While they made and sold electric belts for a living, they experimented with

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telephones, for the purpose of developing an automatic central exchange board, which would reduce the number of operators required by the old system. They were successful, but soon discovered that Lindsborg did not offer any possibilities for marketing their product. They managed to obtain the financial backing of Anderson Brothers of Salina, Kansas, and moved to Chicago in 1893 in order to begin manufacturing on a large scale. However, established telephone interests here succeeded in discouraging them, and they decided to drop the plan--a decision which they probably now regret.

An American inventor, Alhon B. Strowger, had in the early nineties patented and automatic telephone exchange and had one such installed in La Porte, Indiana. But as compared to the Erickson brothers' invention, his apparatus was too complicated and expensive. An agreement was reached in 1894 whereby the brothers were taken in as partners in the La Porte Company, and continued to improve their invention. The reorganized company was given the name of the Automatic Electric Company, and capitalized at three

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million dollars. Its plant, an up-to-date six-story structure, is located at Van Buren and Morgan Streets. In its laboratory, the two brothers have the best facilities for experimentation and for making improvements on their product. It is regrettable, and a loss to all Swedes that this new telephone system has not been named after its inventors; but it is probably too late now to do anything about it.

The lives of the Erickson brothers have been filled with quiet work and have been, therefore, rather uneventful. John was born at Langbanshyttan, January 25, 1866, and came to America at the age of three. He attended the public schools, and worked in his father's shop. In 1900 he married Miss Maria Lindskog, a native of Karlstad, Sweden, and they have had two children, but only one is now living. Charles Julius was born in Lindsborg, Kansas, July 23, 1870. He also went through the public schools, and then worked for his father. He came to Chicago with his brother in 1893 and married Miss Elizabeth Schöbeck in 1898; they have one child, a daughter.

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Svenska Nyheter, July 19, 1904.

Their mother is still living in Lindsborg, and has every reason to be proud of her two able and successful sons.

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Svenska Nyheter, July 5, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY:
JOHN HENRIK ROSBERG

For one who so to speak has made it his lifework to write about prominent Swedish Americans, it is particularly pleasant to meet a Swede, who is outstanding, not only because of his fine, magnetic personality, but also because of his typically Swedish capacity for hard work, coupled with the American knack for speed and accomplishment, which qualities have placed him among the leading Chicago manufacturers in his line.

When, in addition, such a man has absorbed the best of what we will call the American spirit, and at the same time preserved the typically Swedish within himself, our pleasure is that much greater. Today we will introduce such a man.

If one visits the big cabinet-making shop of Jessen & Rosberg and asks one of the men in overalls where Mr. John Rosberg may be found, he is likely to

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Svenska Nyheter, July 5, 1904.

answer: "I am Mr. Rosberg. What can I do for you?"

When the first surprise is over, one soon understands that this is the key to Mr. Rosberg's success. He personally supervises his plant from the engine room, construction and sandblasting departments to the finishing rooms, stock rooms and office. It is entirely unnecessary to call up in advance and ask for an appointment; he is somewhere in the plant, and wherever you find him, he is ready to talk to you.

The firm manufactures a great variety of products, but, according to its comprehensive and elegantly finished catalogue, it specializes in watchmakers' work benches and dentists' laboratory benches and cabinets. Mr. Rosberg is now taking out a patent on his latest design for a dentist's cabinet, which is considered the finest on the market, and appears to be the answer to a dentist's prayer. This product has found a ready market not only in the United States, but also in South American and European countries; orders have even come in from Australia. To all appearances Mr. Rosberg stands to make a fortune on this

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Svenska Nyheter, July 5, 1904.

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design alone. The wholesale price is \$125, which is considered reasonable, and orders are coming in faster than the firm can fill them.

This particular instance shows up clearly the difference between America and Sweden in regard to business opportunities. Back home one might spend one's entire life making such a cabinet, and one will earn a bare living, while here the whole world is one's market, and one is assured of a reasonable profit.

According to the catalogue, this firm has produced almost every watchmaker's bench now in use west of New York. This product, together with the dentist's bench is also of the firm's own design and patent protected. The superior qualities of the dentist's bench have been attested to by some of the most prominent dentists in the country.

John **Henrik** Rosberg was born in Malmöhus, Sweden, November 23, 1856. His father was a farmer, but the boy early showed a liking for working with tools and decided to become a cabinet-maker. He finished his apprenticeship in 1877, and since Copenhagen was known as a place where they made fine furniture

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he went to that city, where he worked for one year, and then left for Stockholm. He worked there until 1882, when he set out for America and came to Bridgeport, Connecticut where he obtained employment at Patterson's, a pipe organ manufacturing company. However, he did not stay there for long, but left for Chicago in July 1882. Here he worked for several firms until he and Mr. Jessen opened their own establishment on Jefferson Street. After some time they moved to 82 Fulton Street, and then moved again to Union Street. When that plant was destroyed by fire, they moved to their present location, 405 West Kinzie Street.

In 1882 Mr. Rosberg married Miss Kerstin Holmgren a native of Arof, near Malmo, Sweden, and the marriage has been blessed with six strapping sons.

Mr. Rosberg is a good mixer and a member of several lodges: King Oscar Lodge, Oriental Consistory and Mystic Shrine; in addition to these he also belongs to the Odd Fellow lodge, Atlas, and the Independent Order of Svithiod, No. 1.

His partner, Mr. Jessen, died two years ago and Mr. Rosberg is now the sole owner of the concern, employing about sixty workers.

Svenska Nyheter, June 21, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY FRANS OSCAR JOHNSON

If one were to say that one twentieth of all the buildings in Chicago have been constructed by Swedes, one would not be far wrong. Particularly within the last ten years, a great number of Swedish builders have established themselves here, and, with few exceptions, have been very successful. That our introductory statement is no exaggeration is readily seen when we tell you that the man whom we are forthwith going to introduce has constructed more than one thousand buildings of various kinds. And he is still a young man, who does not at all pretend to be the biggest Swedish contractor in Chicago.

Frans Oscar Johnson was born in Fuhr, about three Swedish miles from Carlskrona, August 26, 1862. His father was an innkeeper at Fuhr and was well known all over Blekinge and part of Smaland. He was also something of a trader.

At the age of eleven Frans, having already gone through the public school, was sent to a private institution, where he took up bookkeeping among other subjects,

Svenska Nyheter, June 21, 1904.

later on keeping books for his father. He worked as a bookkeeper in Carlskrona for a few years, and finally went to Stockholm, which in the mind of every country boy is the real El Dorado. However, he soon found that there were more bookkeepers than bookkeeping jobs in that city, and he was glad to take any employment that could be had. He found a job in Bolinder's machine shop, and being mechanically inclined he learned a lot there. He also worked in machine shops in Oskarshamn and Kalmar until he embarked for America, in 1883, with Chicago as his destination.

Strange to say, he did not seek employment in the machine trade, but started in as a bricklayer apprentice with the well-known Abraham Lund. Three years later, as a full-fledged bricklayer, he obtained employment on the State Capitol in Austin, Texas, which was then being erected. Upon his return to Chicago in 1887, he married Miss Jennie Fagerlund, of Memphis, Tennessee, and three boys have been born to them.

After the great fire in Seattle, Washington, he obtained a good position as a

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Svenska Nyheter, June 21, 1904.

construction foreman in that city; but the climate did not agree with him, and after two years he again returned to Chicago. Here he established his own business as a building contractor in 1891, and he has been in that business ever since. We do not have the space here to list all the residential and commercial structures he has built, but we will mention a few of the most recent ones: Montgomery Ward's great building on the West Side; the apartment building, which covers a block at Cottage Grove Avenue and 45th Street; McKinlock's thirty-five-thousand-dollar residence in Lake Forest; the addition to the Edgewater Saddle and Cycle Club; a seventy-thousand-dollar structure at 31st and State Streets for the Schlitz Brewing Company; Harry Howard's hotel at State and Taylor Streets; and the Independent Brewing Company's building at Adams and Jefferson Streets.

Mr. Johnson is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias; he also belongs to the Royal Arcanum and the Canadian Foresters, as well as to the Chicago Masons and Builders Association.

He is very much engrossed in his business, which he knows to the smallest detail. He is a rather quiet and reserved man whose chief characteristics are kindness and friendliness.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, May 24, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY

Anders Edward Anderson

When a Swedish-American attains extraordinary success here in this land of tough competition, nobody is more glad to hear about it than your editor and publisher. We are glad for the individual's sake, and also because we feel that his achievement reflects credit on the Swedish race.

The young man we are going to present today cannot be said to have been born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but he belongs to the class of men who possess the magic touch of Midas, everything they lay their hands on being transformed into gold without, however, suffering the unpleasant consequences which overtook that mythical Phrygian king.

When a man makes an outstanding success of himself in his chosen work, the common run of people is apt to cry, "Luck!" Maybe so. But certainly luck directed by concentrated energy and will power, good judgment and a thorough understanding of the factors which affect one's business.

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Svenska Nyheter, May 24, 1904.

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IV The name Anders Edward Anderson is as Swedish as can be, and the man himself takes pride in his nationality, unlike some upstarts who become Americanized to such an extent that they even forget their mother tongue, or at least pretend to have forgotten it. Yes, Anders Anderson is a Swede, and proud of it, and this in spite of the fact that 95 per cent of the people with whom he does business are of nationalities other than Swedish.

Some twenty years ago, there were few people in the southern part of Sweden who did not know or had not heard about the building contractor Anderson. This widely known and popular person was the father of the man we have been talking about, and on his farm, in Skane Tranas, Anders Edward Anderson was born, January 11, 1866. Skane Tranas is located not far from Ystad, and in that city the photograph which is reproduced on this page was taken when Mr. Anderson, a couple of years ago, visited the old home.

The contractor, Anderson's father, did most of the construction work on the Piper estate and other large estates belonging to the nobles of Skane; both he and his sons thus had the opportunity to observe the aristocracy at close

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Svenska Nyheter, May 24, 1904.

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IV range, and acquired a sincere disdain for the same. His utter contempt for the aristocratic bureaucracy, which at that time was prevalent in Skane, probably made Anderson what he is today, a democrat, a democrat in the Swedish meaning of the word.

In 1889 Anderson decided to try his wings and set out for America. He worked first on a farm in McHenry County, Illinois, but soon tired of that, and went to Chicago. Here he went to work in the building trade, and after some time he managed to put over a couple of real estate deals, which netted him a few hundred dollars. This was the turning point in Anderson's life. He decided to make real estate his field, and with a persistence typical of the sons of Skane, he has stuck to this business, which has brought him success and proved so profitable that he is today the biggest Swedish property owner in Chicago. He has discontinued the commission end of the business, and is now buying and selling exclusively for his own account.

To start this business with two empty hands and build it up to its present status requires personal qualities of high order, not merely luck. A great Swede once said that "the people of the North possess inborn possibilities,

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, May 24, 1904.

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IV greater and of a wider range than those of most other races, but the inner warmth necessary to ripen the latent seed to complete fruition is lacking." However, this deficiency in the Northerner is often remedied when he is transplanted to this country, and comes under the influence of the restless activity which prevails here, and particularly if he has within him that priceless Swedish heritage, the genuine steel of the soul, which emerges from misfortune and suffering ever sharp and untarnished.

That is how Anders Anderson arrived where he is today. America provided the necessary stimulus for his latent business talent, and we congratulate him on his accomplishment.

His roomy, well-appointed offices in suites 208, 209, and 210 of the Unity Building are dignified and quiet; business is being transacted without loud talking, and almost the only noise one hears is the busy clicking of typewriters.

Mr. Anderson claims that he has not had time to get married. He is a member of King Oscar Lodge and Mystic Shrine Medinah Lodge, and is also a 32nd de-

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, May 24, 1904.

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IV gree Mason. As befits a financially independent, unattached bachelor, he makes his home at the comfortable Lexington Hotel, 22nd Street and Michigan Avenue.

When you leave Mr. Anderson, you carry away with you the memory of a man possessed of an electrifying personality, good humor and plenty of energy.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY: ANDERS EDUARD NORMAN

by

Algot E. Strand

[Half-tone, 2 by 3 inches, portrait of Norman]



Out in the healthful and speedily growing suburb of Summerdale, situated directly north of the older suburb, Ravenswood, a number of our diligent and prudent compatriots have settled. As to church membership, the great majority of them probably are Lutherans, although a few Methodists and Mission Friends are scattered in between. Until recently, the Lutheran congregation in the neighborhood had led a some what stifled existence in a small, insignificant frame church as a meeting hall. Last year, however, a young, energetic minister by the name of Johnston came, and infused such life into the "dead bones" that it became quite the fashion to belong to his church. The church is now crowded at every service, and the Sunday school is frequented by nearly two hundred children, although one hardly heard the Sunday school mentioned a couple of years ago.



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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1904.

IV In consequence of the speedy growth in church membership during a brief period of time, the necessity arose of taking steps for a new church building. The new church is to be erected this coming summer, and is to cost \$25,000. The undertaking has stirred up so much interest that \$4,000 was subscribed at a single meeting. The members carry subscription lists with them, and we know of Americans who have subscribed \$500 each. It appears, therefore, that the church may be built, ready for use, with out a very slight burden of debt.

An invitation was given to architects to compete for plans to the church, and several of them sent in sketches. Thus, the large firm of H. C. Hallberg submitted two, and one was tendered by the official architect of the Augustana Synod, at Rock Island. This latter architect was specially recommended, being a friend of the minister of the church. But neither high reputation nor friendship won the competition. One of the members of the church submitted a sketch, which was found so far superior to those of the other competitors, both as to



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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1904.

II B 3

IV the plan and the decorative features of the exterior that the first two architects simply did not "have any show," as the saying goes. The man who presented this superior plan, and who will be given a chance to execute drawings in detail for the church and supervise its construction is pictured below.

His name is Anders Edward Norman. He was born on March 12, 1860, in the beautiful town of Holbacken, Vermland, Sweden, where his father, Jonas Norman, was a forester. Already at an early age Anders Edward gave evidence of aptitude for mechanical work, and when sixteen years of age, he entered as an apprentice the Finshyttan's Mechanical Shop to train for pattern maker.

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In the year 1880, the young pattern maker immigrated to America....and decided to make a name for himself here. He had met Miss Wrika Olson from Dalsland, whom he married on June 10, 1882. He obtained a position as foreman in a

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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1904.

IV cabinetmaker's shop in Ishpeming, Michigan, where he remained for three years. During three successive years, 1884-1887, he won the first prize at the annual industrial exposition for Marquette County. The last of his prize exhibition pieces, which was a wood carving, "Adam and Eve", evoked general admiration for the excellency of its execution.

During the same period, he was Michigan's champion skater. There were plans to match him with the Norwegian skater, Paulson, but the artist in him won over the sportsman, and after having received first prize for distance skating, a 14 inch high silver bowl, he closed his sports career.

In 1887, Norman moved to Chicago, starting his own business as architect and builder. Success crowned his efforts from the start; frequently did he do business for over \$100,000 per year. A badly chosen place for a large wood-work plant, which he had built, ruined him financially, however. Known to be honest and able, he soon obtained credit for needed material, enabling him to



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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1904.

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IV start anew.

Last year Mr. Norman sold his house in Summerdale and moved to....Rogers Park. He became an architect for the large real estate firm, Weber & CrauteAnnually, this firm builds hundreds of houses to sell, making it practical to employ an architect to do work exclusively for the firm.....

Mr. Norman is not simply an architect and builder; he is also of artistic and mechanical talent. His artistic nature finds expression in wood carving. The carvings, which he has made, are so exquisitely done that a description cannot do justice to their beauty. The first piece he designated "Adam and Eve", and those who have seen it cannot find words to express their admiration for the ability of Mr. Norman to represent in wood the lines and muscles of the human body true to life as in this piece.

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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1904.

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IV The second piece is a spider's web, also in wood. Only by seeing this piece is it possible to realize its excellency. The web is as fine as if it were made of hair, and the spider, as well as the imprisoned fly, look so natural that they seem to be alive.....For this work, Mr. Norman was awarded a medal at the exposition in California.

The third carving by Mr. Norman was called by a newspaper "The Eighth Wonder of the World".....It was carved for the exhibition at the World Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and it represents the landing of Columbus in America. In a solid piece of wood, twelve inches high and fourteen inches wide, the artist has made a bowl shaped cut, and in it is seen Columbus, with flag in hand, ready to set foot upon American soil. His companions and a boat are seen in the background.....The carving was exhibited in the Swedish pavilion at the World's Fair.....

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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1904.

IV The "Landing of Columbus"....was also viewed during the World's Fair by the Spanish princess, Eulalia, and was greatly admired by her.....

Mr. Norman has decided to leave art to itself and concentrate on architectureHardly was it known that his proposals for a plan for the Ebenezer church in Summerdale had been accepted before he received orders for plans and drawings for a new Swedish Lutheran Church in Cairo, Illinois. We predict that after the first of these churches has been made to stand forth in its full glory this Fall, orders for drawings for churches and elegant residences will be showered upon Mr. Norman. We heartily congratulate him for the gains that will be his.

In his home life, Mr. Norman is a pleasant and courteous man, only too modest, we think. Frequently, however, the bragging and noisy people are not the ones who contribute most, but rather the quiet, modest ones.

Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 19, 1904.

OLD-TIME SWEDISH-AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN DEAD

The Swedish-American undertaker, Gustaf Segersten, died last Tuesday at his home, 1710 Clark Street after a protracted illness, at the age of 62 years.

Mr. Segersten was of the old tribe of Swedes in Chicago. In 1868, he came to America, and in 1874 he came to Chicago. In 1876, he started his own taxi and undertaking business at 121 East Chicago Avenue, at that time called the "street of the Swedes."

Mr. Segersten was born March 21, 1842, in Vermland, Sweden. In 1872, he married Anna Larson of Hoganas. The funeral took place Sunday from the Messiah Church. The burial was at Graceland cemetery.



Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 29, 1904.

PATENTS TO SCANDINAVIANS

Two Scandinavians living in Chicago received patents last week for new inventions: Mr. John Bystrom received two patents for an extension hanger for lamps; J. Ringstrom received a patent for an automatic blocking, releasing and dumping system for tram cars.

Svenska Upphater, Apr. 1, 1904.

[PATENTED IN THE U. S.]

The Patent Office, Washington, D. C., has recently issued patents to the following Scandinavians residing in Chicago: Frank E. Anderson: a lock; Victor Erickson: rotation steam engine; Peter C. Svensen: baton for police officers; Andrew D. Maltquist: book fastener, also loose-leaf binder; John H. Norstrom: automatic telephone system; Swan Nelson: piano mechanism; Andrew J. Sorenson: piano pedal guard; Alfred Stromberg: switch board.

Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 23, 1904.

CHICAGO CEMETERY ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

The Chicago Cemetery Association, owners of Oak Hill cemetery, held its annual meeting on February 13 at the office of the Association, 159 La Salle Street. The reports of the officers were received with great satisfaction by all, and greatly added to the interest of the members in the undertaking. The following were elected directors: Charles J. Dahlgren, Olof Nelson, August Landeen, C. R. Hillstrom.

The president's report showed that more than one hundred lots had been sold during the year for a total of \$5,946.89, and that a total of one hundred and eight burials have taken place, or one hundred fifty from the time of the opening of the cemetery. Of late, the number of burials have increased, reaching as high as nine per week. Plans for a railroad station have been completed, and contract given for the erection of the same. Street car communications have been offered the Association for \$5,000.

During the year 1,333 shares have been sold at a premium of \$3,198.50.



Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 23, 1904.

The total number of shares sold to date is 7,730, leaving only 2,270 shares yet to be sold, the price being fourteen dollars per share. From a financial point of view, there can be no doubt but the shares constitute number one type of investment, the capital of the Association being \$130,000; the debt only \$50,000, and the reserve fund being \$3,388.72. Considering the brief time of existence of the Association, there is hardly any need of further recommendations.

The affairs of the Association have been taken care of in the most economical manner. It has not been considered necessary to pay any very large amounts for improvements this year.

From the secretary's report, it appears that the income during the year was \$26,048.83; the expenses \$23,161.70. Net income \$2,887.13.

Assets and Debts February 1, 1904

Resources:

Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 23, 1904.

Cash on hand, February 1, 1904	\$	2,887.13
Cemetery land-Cost..... \$94,000.....	\$	112,000.00
Improvements \$18,000		
Accounts receivable.....	\$	2,391.10
Bills receivable.....		8,035.25
Buildings and improvements.....		4,059.84
Horses, wagons, etc.....		551.50
Monument account.....		150.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....		59.00
Implements.....		55.00
	\$	<u>130,188.72</u>
Liabilities:		
Cemetery stock sold.....	\$	76,800.00
Bills payable.....\$5,000.....		50,000.00
\$45,000		
Reserve fund.....		3,388.72
	\$	<u>130,188.72</u>



Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 23, 1904.

The auditing committee reported that the accounts of the Association had been carefully examined, and found to be in complete accord with the report of the secretary.

The members of the board of directors of the Association met on February 15, and elected for president, E. P. Strandberg; vice-president, N. A. Nelson; secretary, John T. Dale, and attorney, O. C. Peterson.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1904.

ALASKA--THE LAND OF GOLD

(Advertisement)

Alaska, the Land of Gold, is undoubtedly richer in gold than any other country in the world. Many people have won riches there, and as everybody knows, many Swedes have become millionaires. Still others, have laid the foundation for great wealth by investing money in gold mines in Alaska. Although millions in gold have been taken out of Alaska's mines, mining engineers insist that hardly a real beginning has as yet been made; that billions and still more billions lie hidden in the soil. The chance of earning a fortune in Alaska is better today than at any time before. Means of communication are better than ever; wages, the cost of living, and other costs are lower, etc.

The Swedish-owned gold mining corporation, the Scandia Mining Syndicate is

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1904.

the owner of sixty-eight claims covering a total of 1,660 acres of rich gold fields in Alaska. These claims border on the richest mines, out of which millions have been dug. Railroads which are now being built everywhere in Alaska are running close to this Company's claims; this makes the transport of machinery and necessities a simple matter. Tests made upon the claims of the company reveal that the gold yield per cubic yard has a value ranging from three dollars to two hundred dollars.

Compare this with the yield from the gold mines in California, which amounts to merely three cents per cubic yard; yet these mines are still being worked today at great profit....It is then possible to make an estimate of the profits in store for Swedes who put their savings into this mining undertaking. For the purpose of raising capital for the construction of a canal from Casa de Vega River to twelve of the Company's claims which, when the canal is finished, are to be worked on a larger scale by means of hydraulic machinery, the company now offers to Swedes a limited amount of stock at the low price of

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1904.

fifteen cents per share, the minimum to be sold to any one person being one hundred shares.

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The capital of the Scandia Mining Syndicate is \$2,500,000; par value of the stock is one dollar per share. The officers and directors of the company are---prominent Swedish businessmen. Do not neglect this opportunity; write at once to

Scandia Mining Syndicate, 608 Stock Exchange Building
Chicago, Illinois

WPA (111) 1-21-30

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 24, 1903.

[ENERGETIC SWEDE]

Magnus Swanson, one of our energetic Swedish-Americans in Chicago, has opened a first-class hotel, with restaurant and bar at 71-73 East Kinzie Street. The elegant hotel, steam heated, and supplied with all other modern conveniences, has a capacity of fifty guests. The service is of the very best, and prices are moderate. Everything has been done to make his guests as comfortable as possible.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 17, 1903.

BRAZILIAN DIAMOND, GOLD, AND DEVELOPING COMPANY

(Advertisement)

Capital \$6,000,000--6,000,000 shares at one dollar per share, paid in full and non-assessable.

Officials:

President:	Nicoloy A. Grevstad
Vice-president:	Peter H. Anderson
Treasurer:	Nils F. Olson
Secretary:	Olaf E. Ray

Board of Directors:

Nicoloy A. Grevstad, Peter H. Anderson, Nils F. Olson, Olaf E. Ray, Alfred Stromberg, Hans Finstad - all of these are Chicagoans - O. C. Berg, Redfield, S. D.; John Anderson, Canton, S. D.; E. R. Berg, Redfield, S. D.

The company controls more than seventy miles of the renowned Jequitinbonha River, and several thousand acres of land, rich in gold, diamonds, and coal.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 17, 1903.

These properties are located in Diamantina District, the state of Minas Geraes, Brazil.

The Government guarantees the title, and it is, therefore, fully assured. The Brazilian government ... has especially assured the present company of protection and aid, if necessary.

Write for illustrated prospectus and other information. Shares may be brought in blocks of fifty and up. The price per share is now sixty cents. Send orders with indorsed check or money order directly to: Brazilian Diamond, Gold, and Developing Company of the United States, Suite 409-10, 160 Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 27, 1903.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY

III. Gustaf Lindell

by

Algot E. Strand

[Half--tone, 1½"x 2"]

.....

Gustaf Lindell was born in beautiful Vermland, Sweden, November 9, 1864.
His parents, Lars and Maria Larson, were farmers.

.....

While in grammar school, the boy showed considerable promise, and after having finished, he was permitted by his father to attend the continuation school in the district. There he also won high praise from his teachers.

.....

In April, 1887, Mr. Lindell caught the American fever. . . . and in May of the same year he arrived in Chicago, where he obtained a job as carpenter. In February, 1890, he obtained a contract to build a house. and since



Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 27, 1903.

then he has erected hundreds of buildings, some of them dwellings, some of them buildings for other purposes.

The following are a few of the buildings which Mr. Lindell has erected: For the University of Chicago Settlement at Gross and Ashland Avenues, a gymnasium; a gymnasium for the Morgan Park Academy; a club house for Edgewater Saddle & Cycle Club; club house for Exmore Golf Club, Highland Park. Mr. Lindell, as a builder, has won the confidence of the trustees of the Lehman's estate. At present, he is busy erecting Hotel Granada for this estate, at Ohio and Rush Streets.

In 1897, Mr. Lindell married Miss Maria Olson. . . . They have a daughter, three years old.

Mr. Lindell has been recording secretary for the society Iduna, and is a member of the Carpenter Builders' Association.



Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 27, 1903.

Upon meeting Mr. Lindell, one realizes that he is in possession of a considerable amount of concentrated force, mental and physical. But he is no boaster. He has won friends everywhere by his jovial ways and his honesty of character.



Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 20, 1903.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY: ANTON WILHELM JOHANSON

by

Algot E. Strand

[Half-tone, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches, profile of Johanson]

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Anton Wilhelm Johanson was born in....Stockholm County, Sweden, on March 5, 1861. When he completed the course of study of the grammar school in the district in which he was born, he was apprenticed to the noted watchmaker, Mr. F. J. Tornberg, Stockholm. In the latter's shop watches were actually made, so that the boy Johanson had an excellent opportunity to learn the trade. During his period of apprenticeship, Johanson also attended the vocational school. This served him in good stead in his future work.

After having finished his apprenticeship, Johanson, who at this time had become of age, immigrated to America in May, 1882. He obtained a position



Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 20, 1903.

with a Swedish watchmaker in Jersey City, New Jersey. A few months later, he left for Chicago and obtained a position with the firm of C. D. Peacock, where he remained for a year and a half. He was then offered a position as foreman at a watch factory in Baraboo, Wisconsin.....In 1891 he became a partner in the wholesale jewelry firm of M. S. Fleishman and Company.

When Mr. Johanson started a jewelry business at 270 [No.] Wells Street in the year 1895, several of his friends thought that the location was not very suitable for that kind of business. But in addition to being a man of virtually inexhaustible energy, Mr. Johanson also possesses....great perseverance and singleness of purpose. He has always dealt with his customers in an honest and friendly manner, convinced that conducting his business in this way, it would not matter so much where his business was located. Anyone who visits his elegant place of business will admit that he was right.

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Although Mr. Johanson is widely known among the public and especially among

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 20, 1903.

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the Swedes in Chicago, he is, perhaps, even better known among watchmakers in all parts of the United States and in Europe. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that Mr. Johanson has invented and marketed a considerable variety of watchmakers' tools. A list of these tools would fill a small catalogue.

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In his store is still to be seen the model constructed by Mr. Johanson for a tower which he suggested for the World's Fair in Chicago, and which was to have exceeded all other buildings in height. It would have cost three million dollars. The tower was not erected, however, but Mr. Johanson received much praise from the directors of the exhibition, both for the great idea and for the beautiful model.

In 1892 Mr. Johanson was elected judge of the Horological Society, a position which he still holds. He is the only Swede who has ever held a post of this

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 20, 1903.

nature. The task of the judge is to render a decision regarding [the merit of] watchmakers' work which has been submitted and to grant diplomas [certificates of merit].

In his social life as well as in his business life Mr. Johanson is a cheerful and pleasant person, whose acquaintance one is happy to make.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 13, 1903.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY: ANDERS L. LOFSTROM

by

Algot E. Strand

[Half-tone, 2 by 3 inches, portrait of Lofstrom]

. . . .Thousands upon thousands of Swedes all over the United States. . . .
have done business with Anders L. Lofstrom whose picture appears in to-
day's issue of the Svenska Nyheter. . . .Anders Lofstrom was born in Malmo,
Sweden on October 30, 1864. . . .At the age of ten he was given a job as
cabin boy on a ship sailing the Baltic. . . .and thereafter for many years
he sailed the seas. He came to America, and in Salem, Massachusetts he
passed the shipmaster's examination before the Navigation Board. He soon
received an appointment as the captain of a ship and for a number of years
continued in this role. . . .In 1880 Mr. Lofstrom came to Chicago, where
he was given successive command of several ships.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 13, 1903.

In the fall of 1895, Captain Lofstrom found that he had had enough of the sea air--at least for the time being. . . . He settled in Chicago, where he started a cigar factory. His cigars were given the Swedish name Dalkullan. With his tireless energy and his business ability it did not take him long to win his way. After only one year he had gained economic security to such an extent that he resolved to marry. To his home, he brought Miss Mathilda Maria Larson, of Ulricehamn, [Sweden], to become his wife.

To his factory he added a cigar store, a news agency, a bookstore, and a lending library. All of these business undertakings are progressing splendidly, situated as they are in the midst of the Swedish colony on the North Side. The address is 113 Oak Street.

Since Lofstrom was only ten years old when he first went to sea, it is clear that his school training was not very extensive. For this reason,



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- 3 -

SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 13, 1903.

it is all the more remarkable that he has an easy command of the Swedish language, both in prose and in poetry. He has written innumerable ditties and interesting stories about life at sea. He has even appeared in the role of dramatist, having written a monologue, "The Kitchen Boy", which has been reprinted in most of the Swedish papers and has been read to hundreds of audiences.

In 1899 Mr. Lofstrom began the publication of his almanac and calendar, Dalkullan, which has found many thousands of readers every year. The almanac contains a large number of short stories and ditties.

Closely connected with literary activity is the art of printing. In 1901 Mr. Lofstrom set up a press for the printing of books and business necessities. In this undertaking, his efforts were also crowned by success; from the very start he has been unable to keep abreast of the printing he has



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 13, 1903.

been called upon to do.....

Captain Lofstrom is of a jovial temperament and has been much sought after in social life. He is a member of the Order of Masons....., the Order of Swedish Odd Fellows, the Order of Vikings, and, in addition, of several American clubs.....

Last year he visited Sweden and there made business connections with publishers, dealers in antiques, etc., so as to be able to fill any order from his many customers.



Svenska Nyheter, June 2, 1903.

AT THE SWEDISH CEMETERY

A Swedish cemetery has been added to the long list of cemeteries in Chicago. Last week's newspapers carried announcements to that effect. Some keen and energetic Swedes have formed a corporation carrying the name, "Chicago Cemetery Association," and under this name have acquired a stretch of land of 160 acres, and there developed a cemetery which, in regard to beauty, compares favorably with any of the others in the city. The president of the company is the prominent contractor and builder, Mr. E. P. Strandberg, and the secretary is Mr. N. A. Nelson, the able secretary of the building and loan association of the Svea. The directors of the Cemetery Association invited us to visit the new burial place on Memorial day, and we went. The tour took us in southwesterly direction, past St. Maria, Greenwood, Mt. Olivet,



Svenska Nyheter, June 2, 1903.

and Mt. Hope graveyards. Scarcely more than a stone's throw from the latter, Oak Hill cemetery is located, the cemetery of the Swedes. The attractive entrance gate is located at the corner of 111 Street and Kedzie Avenue.

In spite of the cold and rainy weather, a large number of Swedes came to inspect the burial place, and many of them came to select a little green spot on which to rest in peace when death, some day, shall have pressed his icy hand upon their brow. A more beautiful place for the last rest can hardly be imagined. It is not one of those level ground cemeteries where both eye and mind become weary, where nature itself seems to be longing for rest. At Oak Hill, the ground consists of little hills and valleys, a variety in the landscape which lends life to this resting place dedicated to the dead. Sheltered they lie there, the little hills, beneath the spreading branches

Svenska Nyheter, June 2, 1903.

of big trees, and they were richly decorated with flowers last Saturday. Attractive grave places appear, final resting places for some one's relatives; and high above all of them rises the monument designating the tomb of Mr. E. P. Strandberg's family..... The remains of some hundred Swedes have already been placed under the green turfs of the cemetery, and several thousand Swedes have secured their burial places there.

In the near future, a crematory is to be erected at Oak Hill cemetery so that those who desire it may have remains cremated.

Svenska Nyheter wishes success to those who have started this new undertaking.

Svenska Nyheter, May 12, 1903.

[THE LARGEST SWEDISH MEN'S STORE]

The largest Swedish store handling ready made suits and other articles of clothing for men is operated by Mr. John M. Erickson, whose spacious and well supplied store occupies 130 feet frontage at the corner of Division Street and Clybourn Avenue.

Mr. Erickson started his career as a businessman more than twenty years ago. For many years his store was located on Chicago Avenue, where he won a steadily increasing circle of customers. The reason for this was his principle of honesty in business, combined with a spirit of friendliness and accommodation, such as few businessmen can boast of.



Svenska Nyheter, May 12, 1903.

Three years ago, Mr. Erickson moved his business to the place it occupies at present. Already the store was considered one of the largest on the North Side, and the space was needed for the customers from Chicago Avenue and adjoining streets who sought out their compatriot in his new location. To these were added the Swedish speaking inhabitants in the new district into which the business had been moved. Both groups co-operated in purchasing articles of men's clothing as they needed them. Soon the new store became too small. Mr. Erickson is not exactly a "bird of passage," and he had no desire to move once more. Instead he used the plan of the large businessmen downtown when needing larger space; he **bought** the neighboring store and united this store with his own. The new addition is not quite finished yet, but on Saturday, May 16, it will be opened for business. On that day, a so-called "Grand Opening" will take place in the large store, and the thirty salesmen in Mr. Erickson's employ will display all the rich stock of ready-to-wear clothes and other articles of clothing for men. A practical and attractive souvenir will be presented to any one visiting the store on the day of the Grand Opening.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 18, 1903.

SAMUEL ANDERSON MANUFACTURER OF "BUTTERINE"

Samuel Anderson was born in Halland, Sweden, August 14, 1848. In Sweden, he was apprenticed to a carpenter and learned the carpenter's trade. At the age of thirty years, he arrived in America, coming to Chicago, the year before the great fire, in 1870.

He worked for a time at this trade. Mr. Anderson had become interested in chemistry, and practiced his hobby whenever he could. He found that leaf lard, mixed with butter and cream in proper proportions, was as nourishing to the body as pure butter, and started to manufacture it. A Mr. Brown became interested in the venture, and together they started the manufacture of this product on a large scale. The farmers would then sell butterfat to the creameries, and buy "butterine" for their own consumption. This "butterine" was, as has been stated, made from the oleo-oil which was extracted from the leaf lard.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 18, 1903.

At the height of the popularity of "butterine," the firm of Braun and Fitts, by whom Anderson was then employed, manufactured as much as two million pounds of "butterine" a month. Only the very best ingredients were permitted to be used. The butter trusts fought the popularity of this product, "tooth and nail," as the "butterine" could be sold much cheaper than genuine butter.

At the present time, most stringent regulations have been passed by Congress against the profitable manufacture of "butterine" at a cost, so it is said, of more than one million dollars on the part of the butter trusts. Such, as for example, the yellow coloring of "butterine" has been prohibited, also a ten cent tax added to each pound manufactured.

Mr. Anderson has been married twice. His first wife died in 1879, leaving four children. In his second marriage, he had seven children. One daughter is married to Edward Linn, our well-known countryman. Another daughter is



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 18, 1903.

married to Anton E. Peterson, agent for Erie Railroad Company. Mr. Anderson lives with his family at 694 North Park Avenue, Chicago.

Mr. Anderson has been a deacon in the Swedish Immanuel Church for the past twenty-eight years, also a director of the Augustana College, and the Theological Seminary.



Svenska Tribunen, Sept. 10, 1903.

[PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS]

The directors for the new Swedish Chicago Cemetery Association invited several prominent countrymen from the South Side and representatives for the Swedish newspapers to visit the new Swedish cemetery, Oak Hill, outside the city limits at 119th Street and Kedzie Avenue. Over twenty persons accepted the invitation and took the train last Friday afternoon under the guidance of Mr. H. A. Nelson. The railroads and streetcar pass the place. The new cemetery is beautiful, some parts are grown with trees, and it is well located. Two small lakes will be made from a brook, which is running through the grounds. It embraces 160 acres, and was bought for \$97,000. Improvements will be made. The new cemetery will be opened this fall, and it will be dedicated for its purpose.

When the visitors returned to the city, they were invited by the directors to supper at Hinsley's. Several speeches were made. The Association is selling shares for \$10 each, and nearly 5,000 shares are said to have been sold thus far. The directors are well-known persons in Chicago.



Svenska Tribunen, Aug. 27, 1902.

[NEW SWEDISH ENTERPRISE]

The Chicago Uniform and Tailoring Company, was incorporated last Saturday with a capital of \$2,500. Peter Peterson, H. W. Peterson, and. L. L. Wilson, all of Chicago, were the incorporators.

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 1, 1902.

[NEW SWEDISH ENTERPRISE]

The Chicago Swedish Cemetery Association was incorporated recently with a capital of \$100, 00. The incorporators are: Eric Rosen, N. A. Nelson, and K. M. Olson.



Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 4, 1901.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN BUSINESS CLUB

The Record Herald, in a late issue spoke most complimentary about the Swedish-American Men's Business Club, which was recently formed in Chicago by representative businessmen of Swedish birth or extraction. In the Club's Restaurant, 126 Washington Street, Swedish dinners are being served, and the patrons attempt to break themselves of the habit of swallowing their food in the shortest possible time. At midnight, a grand supe (dinner) is served, at which time one can enjoy the good foods, and be entertained by one's friends.



Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 9, 1901.

BUSINESS CLUB

The **Swedish** Business Men's Club is the name given an organization formed last Sept. 26 by a large group of Swedish businessmen.

The purpose of the Club is to bring men in business closer so that they may exchange ideas of benefit to all. A committee of three has been appointed to formulate plans for the future activities of the Club.



Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 2, 1901.

CHICAGO SWEDES IN OLYMPIA

The Olympia Mining Company, in Wyoming, whose shares all owned predominately by Chicago Swedes, has now several productive claims.

Mr. Lundgren, superintendent of the mines, believes that he will soon be able to make a report that will gladden the hearts of the shareholders.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 2, 1901.

ARTIST

Gustaf Osberg, from Malmo, has now settled in Chicago, and has opened a studio at 887 No. Clark Street. Mr. Osberg specializes in miniatures.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen (Swedish Tribune), June 19, 1901.

P. S. PETERSON

Mr. P. S. Peterson, our countryman, of Rose Hill, owns the largest gardens and hothouses in Chicago. His property comprises 500 acres. A portion of this is used for flower cultivation. A number of acres are in peonies, some of which are five years old, and at present are at their most sumptuous beauty.

The Klio Club, composed of society women, visited the Peterson residence, during the past week. The visitors were fascinated by the luxuriant peonies.

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Svenska Tribunen, June 12, 1901.

SWEDISH

MR. JUSTINUS LYSSELL

Mr. Justinus Lysell, well-known travel agent for Svenska Tribunen, has just been granted the general agency for Chicago and the West by the Conserve Manufactory of Sweden.

The company is to be congratulated on its selection, because a better representative than Mr. Lysell would undoubtedly be hard to find. Persons who wish to procure the company's choice conserves, may send their orders to Mr. Lysell in care of Svenska Tribunen.

Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1901.

SVEA BUILDING AND LOAN.

p.11.....The yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Svea Building and Loan Association, 145 La Salle St., was held last Tuesday evening. About one thousand shares were represented and the great enthusiasm which was displayed during the meeting showed plainly that the members know that they belong to one of the best financial institutions for the placing of their savings. The secretary read his annual report and received much praise for the accurate and conscientious work he had done in the society's interest. The officers were all re-elected which would indicate the confidence they enjoy among the members. During the last fiscal year the membership has noticeably increased. The success of this society shows clearly what can result from a small beginning, when the enterprise is managed by men with experience in the world of affairs and in the money world.

The periods of service for three of the directing members had ended, and in their place to serve one term were elected Messrs. Frank A. Swanson, Gustaf V. Vallentin, and Carl Oscar Carlson.

The success of a building and loan society depends upon the carefulness which

SWEDISH



Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1901.

is observed at the time of the loan's issue. Svea Building and Loan Association has an appraisal committee which knows the value of Chicago real estate on their five fingers and this explains why the society has never lost money, and constitutes at the same time a guarantee for continued success and security.

The following figures are an extract from the financial report, which the secretary, N.A.Nelson, made at the meeting:

Total income for the year, \$95,359.72. Resources, May 15, 1901, \$130,824.61.
Increases in resources during the year, \$15,000.00 Increase in membership almost one hundred.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1901.

274 (111/PRO) 30774

PATENTS

p.7.....Patents have been granted to the following Chicagoans, according to Ernst Lundgren in Nordstjernan:

Lars Anderson, on a gearing.

Alfred C. Edsen, on a mint-control apparatus.

Charles J. and John Erickson, on a telephone system.

Aron Nordvall, given a design-patent.

II A 2

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

IRA J. MIX DAIRY INCORPORATES

p.12.....Ira J. Mix Dairy Company of Chicago was incorporated last Saturday with a basic capital of \$12,000. Among the incorporators we notice Oscar F. Rydell.

Svenska Tribunen, May 8, 1901. WFF 111, 120, 30, 71

PATENTS

p.6.....According to Mr. Ernst Lundgren's report to Nordstjernan, patents have been granted, during the past two weeks to the following Chicagoans:

William E. Anderson, sash-fastener.

Frank A. Lindquist, current changer for telephone.

Magnus Svenson, a seed de-linting machine.

SWEDISH

II A 2

Svenska Tribunen, Apr.24,1901.

PATENTS ISSUED TO CHICAGOANS

p.7... John B. Benson and A. Benson, Chicago, a differential exchanger. Adolph G.Carlson, "brake-shoe."

Jesse W.Sunderland, a rotating steam-engine.

SWEDISH

II A 2

Svenska Tribunen, Apr, 17, 1901.

AN ADVERTISEMENT OF NELSON AND CRANE

p.11.... Nelson and Crane, deal in Pianos and Organs, as well as musical instruments of all kinds.

Lindeman and Sons, - Boardman and Gray Pianos, Nelson and Crane Pianos.
Tuning and Repairing of instruments done by experts. Telephone: Harrison
3061., 268 Wabash Ave., Chicago

II A 2

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, March 20, 1901.

NEW FIRM

p.12.....The Princess Manufacturing Company of Chicago
was incorporated last Saturday with a capital stock of \$15,000.
Among the incorporators we note Mr. Carl F. Julin.

II A 2

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Mar. 6, 1901.

A PATENT IN SWEDEN

Mr. J. E. Olson of Chicago was granted a Swedish patent for a double working broom-sock.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 2
IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 27, 1901.

CARLSON FIRM INCORPORATES

p.11.....A. B. Carlson Construction Company of Chicago, last week sent in their articles of incorporation to the Secretary of State. The capital of the company is \$10,000. Among the incorporators we find Oscar F. Rydell.

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 27, 1901.

INVENTION

Our countryman, the machinist Ernst. R. Malmberg of 217 West Congress Street, has invented a letter-stamping machine, which last week was approved by the local post office and reports very fine results. Mr. Malmberg has been working on his invention for almost six years.

Among other things his machine has an automatic mechanism, which changes ciphers every minute during the stamping operation. In this way the time of stamping is secured on every letter. Two persons have quite enough to do to feed the machine because 800 letters a minute or 48,000 per hour is its rate of speed.

II A 2

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 13, 1901.

WPA (LL) 2001-0271

PATENTS ISSUED TO CHICAGO INVENTORS

p.7.....According to Nordsjernan, the following resident Swedes have been granted patents: Enos Johnson, on a heat conducting apparatus; Henning F. Wallman, on an international combustion engine.

II A 2
I D 1 b

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Feb.13, 1901.

REF ID: A6630275

A NEW COMPANY

p.11.....Elizabeth Street Foundry Company is the name of a new foundry which was incorporated last week with a capital of \$15,000. The incorporators are Gustaf Anderson, Gustaf L. Johnson, and H. C. Anderson.

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 30, 1901.

PP 111,580/ 2 278

PATENTS ON INVENTIONS

p.7..... According to Mr. Ernst Lundgren in the Nordstjernan, January 24th, the following Chicago Scandinavians were granted patents: Robert L. Benson, on an atomizer; Olaf Hetlesæter, on an excavator bucket, a crane, and a swinging mechanism for cranes; Alex Nelson, on a cone-bearing. Olaf C.S.Olsen, on a writing machine disc; and to Anna C. Sohlander, a sewing-machine attachment.

Svenske Tribunen, October 26, 1892

NEW SWEDISH UNDERTAKINGS.

Two new Swedish enterprises came into existence in Chicago during the past week, and both were incorporated under the laws of our State. One of them is the Excelsior Hardened Copper Company, which is capitalized for \$500,000., and the officers of which are Peter Johnson, John Seaburg and Seth F. Collins. The other one is the Carlstedt Piano Company, the officers of which are A.B. Carlstedt, G.H. Carlstedt and K.L. Carlstedt.

Svenska Tribunen, Sept. 28, 1892.

SWEDISH ENTERPRISING

The Alpine Eskilstuna Cutlery Company of Chicago was incorporated last week under the laws of the State of Illinois. The officers of the new company, which is capitalized for \$20,000. are Christopher Anderson, Eric Svensson, W. W. Watson, John Seaburg and Dr. Sven Windrow. The purpose of the new corporation is to manufacture surgical instruments and cutlery of the finest Swedish steel.

Svenska Tribunen, August 24, 1892

SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF AMUSEMENT.

The Oriental Labyrinth Company is the name of a new undertaking incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. Officers of the new company are: H.J. Reiling, president; Oscar J. Nelson, vice-president; Wm. F. Olson, secretary; T. E. Pierson, treasurer.

The purpose of the company is to purchase and ship from Stockholm, Sweden, to Chicago a Swedish invention called a "mirror labyrinth" intended for amusement. This labyrinth consists of a multitude of mirrored corridors, through which the visitor is supposed to find his way out. The special arrangements of the mirrors create false perspectives, however, and the visitor becomes utterly confused - and amused. Pillars, statues and palms, placed variously throughout, add to the confusion. A special pavilion will be built on a site already selected, on Wabash Avenue near the Auditorium.

The designer of the labyrinth, Architect Sundell, will accompany the shipment from Stockholm for the purpose of supervising its assemblage here.

Svenska Tribunen, July 13, 1892.

SWEDISH

[NEW SWEDISH UNDERTAKING]

The Swedish Cerolic Manufacturing Company is the name of a new enterprise organized under the laws of the State of Illinois. It is capitalized for \$25,000. and the officers are John Lindvall, G.E. Dahlquist and John Gustafson. Its place of business is Chicago.

II A 2
II A 1
IV

SWEDISH



Svenska Tribunen, April 27, 1892.

INVENTION BY CHICAGO SWEDE

"The Double Acting Filter" is the name given an invention by our countryman J. W. Malberg. It is a small device to be attached or screwed onto a water faucet; its construction is very simple, yet it is a surprisingly effective apparatus. The filter is made in such a way that either end may be attached to the faucet and the cleansing is done by merely reversing the end to be used. The water is forced through an egg-shaped strainer, which is filled with crushed quartz. This filter so simple and yet the most effective on the market today, is already widely in use and the demand for it is increasing day by day. In addition to this small filter for home use, Malmberg has also invented a large filtering apparatus for industrial purposes. In the large apparatus the water filtering is done by a chemical process.

Svenska Tribunen, April 6, 1892

PRACTICAL INVENTION BY CHICAGO SWEDE.

Our countryman A.G. Anderson, who is an instrument maker in the employ of Lyon & Healy, has made an invention that has attracted well-merited attention. The invention consists of automatic, self-operating booms or gates to be used in connection with turn-bridges, such as are in use in great numbers in Chicago. When the bridge turns, the gates close, and vice versa. The working model has been demonstrated by Anderson before authorities and traffic experts, who have expressed their approval of the great practicability of the invention as a guard against such accidents as are prevalent. The drawings of the invention have been sent by Anderson to the U.S. Bureau of Patents at Washington, D.C.

Svenska Tribunen, January 7, 1892.

FINE EXAMPLE OF SWEDISH ENTERPRISE

A good example of what can be accomplished with very little money but an abundance of determination and love for work is set by our countryman C. O. Hillstrom.

Hillstrom arrived in this country from Sweden in 1872 and lived for the first few years in Chicago. He was an organ builder by trade. After a few years he moved to Chesterton, Indiana, a small town which was almost a suburb of Chicago. Here he began a factory of his own. During these years he has been very successful. He now employs about seventy men. His factory occupies a space of thirteen town lots and several new additions have been made. An invention by him, the Hillstrom Organ Tester, has been patented and received prize awards at various expositions. His factory now turns out about 2,500 piano stools per month.

Men like Hillstrom are an honor to the Swedish culture in more respects than one.

Svenska Tribunen, Sept. 17, 1891

SWEDISH THRIFTINESS.

The First Swedish Building and Loan Association reports that the loans made by them during the past four months amount to \$68,300. secured by first mortgages. During the same period the Association has earned a net profit of \$17,318,, which sum has been distributed among the members.

A table prepared by the First Building and Loan Association shows that it operates on a much smaller overhead expense by volume of business than any other Scandinavian organization of similar type, also that it applies more modern business methods than most other loan associations. Practically all prominent Swedish business men in Chicago are members of the Association.

Svenska Tribunen, July 9, 1891

NEW CHICAGO BANK.

A new bank in Chicago, the Royal Trust Company, has been granted franchise by the State Banking Commission at Springfield, and incorporated under our State laws. One of the largest stockholders of the new bank is our well-known countryman, Robert Lindblom, who is also one of the directors of the bank.

SWEDISH .

Svenska Tribunen. April 23, 1891

TWO NEW SWEDISH UNDERTAKINGS

The Western Steel Protecting Glove Company, and the United States Watch Company, were incorporated last week under the laws of the State of Illinois. Both of them are Chicago concerns, the former being capitalized for \$10,000, the latter for \$50,000. The officers of the former organization are Emanuel Burkross, August W. Julin and Anders G. Hoggren. The incorporation documents of the latter concern were signed by A.E.W. Peterson, Arthur Lawrence and Wm. W. Anderson.

Svenska Tribunen, April 16, 1891

NEW SWEDISH UNDERSTANDING.

The Greenville Manufacturing Company of Chicago was organized last week under the laws of the State of Illinois. Its capitalization is \$20,000, and its officers A.E.W. Peterson, Wm. W. Anderson and W. Thompson.

The new company will manufacture ply-wood and allied products.

Svenska Tribunen, March 12, 1891

NEW SWEDISH UNDERTAKING

Chicago Tile Stove Company has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. The officers of the new organization are S. Linderoth, Oscar E. Anderson and James G. Elsdon, and its capitalization is \$25,000.

As its name implies, the purpose of the new company is to manufacture, sell and install tile stoves according to the Swedish method, called Kakelugnar. These tile stoves will be usable for three types of fuel: namely, coal, oil and natural gas. There is a possibility that the company will branch out and begin the manufacture of the allied product known as terra-cotta.

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, March 12, 1891

INVENTION BY FELLOW COUNTRYMAN.

John B. Holmer, our energetic and widely popular countryman, has invented a saw-blade of a new design. It is of the hick-saw type for metal and is a decided improvement over and above all other known makes. Patent is applied for.

II A 2
II A 3 b

SWEDISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 6, 1890.

THE SWEDISH MUSIC HALL

The Swedish Music Hall opened Saturday at 456 Thirty-first Street. There are one thousand seats. It is run on the European style, with tables and chairs where refreshment are served.

The cost of the place is \$60,000.

Översta Tribunen, June 19, 1890

1890 JUN 19 12 17

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION

has been made by our countryman, William Noren, who resides at 3211 Portland Ave. The invention consists of a small contraption, which receives and registers the amounts of money put in the till. In a sense it is a regular cash register, but is superior to that because it is easier to manipulate and costs less. To illustrate the latter point, whereas the usual price of a cash register is from \$100 to \$150, Mr. Noren's device will sell at \$50. He is securing a patent on the invention.

Svenska Tribunen, May 1, 1890

A NEW NATIONAL BANK

Messrs. Haugan and Lindgren of this city have petitioned the Comptroller of Currency at Washington, D.C., to be granted the rights to organize a National bank in Chicago, to be known as the Northern National Bank of Chicago.

II A 2
II A 1
IV

Svenska Tribunen, October 25, 1882.

A PARADISE CLOSE TO CHICAGO.

EDITORIAL. The Swedish Tribune, Chicago, reprints an editorial from the Chicago Evening Journal concerning Mr. P.S. Peterson's Nursery at Rosehill.

The author of this article took recently a trip north and came to a real paradise in the heart of Jefferson Township - Mr. P.S. Peterson's Nursery at Rosehill, which grand place is located not fully eight miles from the city. Lincoln Avenue goes through this glorious nursery and is a short distance from Mr. Peterson's magnificent home.

The nursery consists of 365 acres and **its** owner has with care and intelligence taken care of **its** expansion during a quarter of a century.

Svenska Tribunen, October 25, 1882.

The property, surrounded by tall trees and beautified with grass lawns, flower-beds and bushes, is an ideal of comfort, as well as a charming country home.

Many of the large shade trees have been moved from other places to Rosehill by Mr. Peterson himself, and he is as attached to each one of them as if they were his own children.

The oldest and tallest of all the trees is a stately elm. "This" - said Mr. Peterson, pointing with pride at the tree - "is George Washington, and this," pointing at another large elm, "is Abraham Lincoln, and this is General Sherman and there is General Grant."

Mr. Peterson has millions of trees on his farm and he knows each type by sight. Most of these trees of all dimensions and types are planted in long rows and assume the appearance of large armies, regiments, brigades, and divisions. There are elms, maples, birches, ash, lark, chesnut, mulberry, and wild cherry.



Svenska Tribunen, October 25, 1882.

In other words, every conceivable type of tree that can be grown in this latitude is ready to be re-planted. Many of them are imported from Europe and other parts of the world. Flowers, many of rare and exotic beauty, are found in abundance.

Mr. Peterson has one of the largest and finest collections of trees, bushes, and flowers in the entire West, as well as a pleasant home.

Mr. Peterson keeps more than twenty-five horses, and has one of the finest stables in the State of Illinois.

II A 2II A 1

IV

Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1878.

ROSE HILL, A SWEDISH CREATION.

Rose Hill, one of Chicago's most beautiful suburbs is located a few miles north of Lincoln Park and not far from Lake Michigan. It is interesting for Swedish people to know that one of our countrymen, P.S. Peterson, has planted and is now the owner of a prominent nursery, well known, not only in Chicago, but also all over the United States for its trees which are planted along the streets and boulevards and in public, as well as in private gardens.

Hundreds of thousands of trees from this prominent nursery have been shipped to various cities and their public parks. The gigantic elms along the beautiful boulevards on the south side of Chicago are from Rose Hill. The price for these trees varies from \$25.00 up to \$100.00 each.

The owner of the Rose Hill Nursery, Mr. Peterson, a man of middle age, is

Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1878.

typical of the strong sons from Sweden. He was born of poor parents at Oveds Kloster, Sweden, where he began to learn the work of gardening.

After some study in Germany he settled in the United States and was for many years foreman at a prominent tree school in New York state. With the money he saved he came to Chicago twelve years ago and started his large business at Rose Hill, where he purchased some land at \$200.00 per acre. From time to time he has expanded his business and property, until he now has planted and growing over three million young trees: elm, alder, ash, maple, and pine. Mr. Peterson has imported many trees from Europe and Scotland, 800,000 at one time. There are many trees we have in Sweden growing at Rose Hill. Many American trees have been shipped from there to Sweden and to other European countries.

In good times the value of trees and plants shipped from Rose Hill was about fifty to sixty thousand dollars a year. The maintenance of the

II A 2

Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1878.

nurse is costly. Sometimes as many as forty people are employed and many of them must be very skilled.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

a. Arts and Handicrafts

II A 3 a

III H

IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 17, 1929.

A MILLES FOUNTAIN DONATED TO CHICAGO

A Gift From Prominent Swedes

[Half-tone, three-column, quarter-page picture of the Triton Fountain by Carl Milles and one-column picture of Professor Carl Milles, one fifth of a page.]

Twelve prominent citizens of Swedish nationality have just made a magnificent donation to the city of Chicago. As a token of the gratitude which these men feel toward Chicago they have decided to present to the city one of the most noted works of the world-famous Swedish sculptor Carl Milles, namely, his Triton Fountain.

In the opinion of many experts the Triton Fountain ranks among the outstanding works of sculpture created in modern times, and this gift will undoubtedly

II A 3 a

- 2 -

SWEDISH

III H

IV

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 17, 1929.

attract much attention in Chicago. It is also safe to say that Swedish-Americans throughout the country will accord their admiration and their gratitude to these twelve countrymen of ours for the manner in which they have honored the Swedish name.

It has not yet been decided where the fountain is to be placed. It is rumored that its creator, Professor Milles, will arrive in Chicago in the fall, and he will then, in all probability, be present at the dedication ceremony.

The men who in this manner are expressing their love for the city in which they have made good are the following: Albert I. Appleton, Vincent Bendix, J. P. Seeburg, C. E. Carson, Nels Shoan, Roy W. Wilson, E. G. Grundstrom, Adolph Lindstrom, Charles S. Peterson, Herbert Hedman, F. A. Thulin, and E. P. Strindberg, Sr.

II A 3 a

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 4, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) FND 30275

SWEDISH EXHIBITION IN CHICAGO ART INDUSTRY

p.1.....The promised Swedish Art Industry Exhibition will be open to the public from August 9, to October 14 inclusive.

Tuesday August 9, the long talked of Swedish Art Industry Exhibition will be opened at Chicago Art Institute. This exhibition has been shown at the Metropolitan Museum in New York, and at Arts and Crafts Society in Detroit, and has in both places been praised by the public and the press.

Chicago will be the third and last city in America, where the celebration will be exhibited, before it is returned to Sweden, and all signs point towards an event of the first class. The Swedish Art Industry, has during the last years, reached the pinnacle in international ranks, and certain of its products such as the cut and engraved "Orrefors-glass" is unsurpassed.

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 4, 1927.

The exhibition, which will be shown in three rooms on the Art Museum's upper gallery, will include books, furniture, textiles, ceramics, glass, silver, tin and iron. An idea of the collection's magnitude is understood when we say it arrived here in eighty-six large chests.

Among the Swedish firms represented we find: Gustafsbergs, Karls Krona and Galve Porcelain Factories; Bobergs Fajance (Delft) Factory; Nordiska Kompaniet and Swedish Furniture Factories; Kosta and Orrefors Glassworks; Bergmans Art Foundry; Nafvekvarns Works; Firma Swedish Tinn; Gold-Smith Stock Company of Stockholm, and Hallbergs Gold-Smith Company; Friends of Handi-Work Society and Home Industries Societies National League, etc. Isolated objects have also been borrowed from Stockholm's National Museum and from Stockholm's State House. The American exhibitions are under the protection of H.R.H. Crown-Prince Gustaf Adolf, and have been organized by a committee; Prince Eugene is Honorary President; among the members of the committee we find Sweden's leading artists and industrialists. Sweden's Manual Training Society and the Swedish Art Industries Central Organization

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 4, 1927.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

have chosen the objects for exhibition, and its director, Dr. Gregor Paulsen, is acting as General Commissioner for the American exhibition. As Commissioner for Chicago, as he was for Detroit, Tage Palm will serve, assisted by John Sjunneson.

The credit for having the exhibition moved to Chicago, in spite of the many obstacles, financial and otherwise, is in first place due to our Counsel Carl O. de Dardel and a number of generous countrymen; also to the warm interest for Swedish Art shown by the Art Institute.

The exhibition will continue through October 14, and will be open to the public every day without any extra charge.



Svenska Kuriren, March 31, 1927

FAME FOR SWEDISH SCULPTOR

Carl Hallsthammar, famous carver in wood, has gained a new honor. One of his latest creations, "The Horse Trader", has been purchased by the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

Only a few weeks ago another of Mr. Hallsthammar's carvings, "The Singing Brothers" was acquired by the Chicago Art Institute.

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 12, 1926

ART IN PHOTOGRAPHY

G. Herman Nelson, photographer and artist, has moved his studios to the Hagelin Block, Clark Street and Foster Avenue.

Mr. Nelson enjoys a reputation for artistic photography second to none. His eye for beauty in photography was discovered while living in Rochester, N.Y., the "Kodak City".

He plied the photographic trade there from 1904 to 1912, and then went to continental Europe, studying photography and art. For a while he was engaged in business in Stockholm, Sweden, but somehow he could not resist the call of the West. Since coming to Chicago a few years ago, Mr. Nelson has achieved great success. His specialties are interior and panoramic photography, and among his clients he lists such names as Vice-President Charles G. Dawes; the Edgewater Beach Hotel; and Benjamin H. Marshall, architect.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 29, 1922.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN ARTIST EXHIBITS

A collection of paintings by Alfred Jansson, who is especially noted for his winter scenes, is now on exhibition at J. W. Young's art gallery in the Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Avenue. It opened yesterday, and a reception for specially invited art patrons was held last night.

Jansson himself is visiting in Sweden at present, and the show was arranged by his wife and the owner of the art gallery. The exhibit includes fifteen canvases, and will close December 9th.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 11, 1922.

THE ART EXHIBIT AT FIELD'S

Several Swedish artists are represented at the so-called "No Jury Exhibit" which is currently being held on the second floor of Marshall Field & Company's building. Particularly noteworthy are two canvases by the marine painter, Charles E. Hallberg, "An Afternoon on the North Sea" and "Sunrise on the North Sea." Among the other Swedish exhibitors and their works are the following: Hugo Brunquist: "Sketch" and "Portrait"; Gustaf Dahlstrom: "Portrait" and "The Newsboy"; Thomas Hall: "September Evening" and "The Fading Sky"; Webster C. Kullberg: "Sea and Sky" and "Sketch"; G. N. Malm: "The Hills"; Ruth Norlander: "Nudes" and "Ploughing".

The exhibit opened October 2, and will close next Monday.

II A 3 a
IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 14, 1911.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PICTURE EXHIBITION

The Swedish-American Picture Exhibition is opened at the Chicago Art Institute by the Swedish-American artist, Carl Lindin. His motives are from Sweden exclusively. The exhibition is very attractive.



II A 3 a

IV

I A 1 a

III H

SWEDISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 13, 1890.

SWEDISH SLOYD TO BE INTRODUCED AT THE CHICAGO SCHOOLS

Dr. Alice Stockman, who just has returned from Sweden, where she has specialized in a thorough study of Swedish Sloyd, and the methods of instructions used over there, delivered a lecture the other day on the subject in question before the Industrial Art Association. Meeting in the Women's Hall of the Art Institute, Dr. Stockman spoke in high terms of the advantages and benefits of a child's education. It broadens the visions, and lays foundations for practical development, she said as she strongly advocated the introduction of the system in the Chicago public schools. A special Sloyd work-table, which she brought with her from Sweden was exhibited and demonstrated. A general discussion ensued and resulted in the adoption of a resolution recommending the introduction of the Sloyd System in two of the public schools, the Normal Park and the Armour. More than 150 men and women attended the lecture and several newcomers were enrolled as members of the Association.

AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

b. Music

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 25, 1929.

EBBA SUNDSTROM BECOMES ORCHESTRA LEADER

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of
Mrs. Ebba Sundstrom-Nylander]

The noted violinist and music teacher, Mrs. Ebba Sundstrom-Nylander, has just been made director of the Women's Symphony Orchestra of Chicago, a unique organization, which probably has no counterpart in this or any other country.

She has previously served as assistant director of the orchestra, and now succeeds Ethel Leginska, who has retired. Seventy women musicians make up the orchestra, and their first concert of the season will be given next October 12, in the Eighth Street Theatre, 741 South Wabash Avenue.

To the public the new director is best known as Ebba Sundstrom; for many years she has been much in demand as a violinist at concerts and festivals arranged by Swedish organizations. She is also on the teaching staff of the Bush Conservatory of Music.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 24, 1929.

BRUNO ESBJORN'S CONCERT

The violinist Bruno Esbjorn, assisted by the pianist Harry T. Carlson, gave a solo concert some time ago in the auditorium of the Bush Conservatory of Music. It was attended by an understanding and interested audience. The musical periodical Music News reviews this concert in its last issue, and we quote in part:

"Bruno Esbjorn, violinist at the Bush Conservatory, delighted not only the summer school students with the program he gave last week, but also all those who traveled considerable distances for the express purpose of hearing his concert. He is a rare artist who indulges in no persiflage, no stunts, no poses or antics. He is so natural and at home and "chummy" with his audience that there is an inexpressible charm about his whole performance.

"The first group consisted of five pieces: Tor Aulin's "Masurek," Gordon

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 24, 1929.

Campbell's "Sei Mir Gegrust," the eighteenth century "French Song," "The Matthesin Air on G String" and Ries' "Perpetuum Mobile"--five perfectly delectable songs, deliciously played.

"Then came the feature, Arthur Miller's "Et Ergo In Italia," a composition in three parts, written by our own Mr. Miller, and dedicated to Esbjorn, who is a personal friend of the composer. It was performed with the utmost suavity and interest. The number is excellent and was given the most intense reading by both Mr. Esbjorn and Harry T. Carlson, who accompanied the entire program most delightfully.

"The final was Mr. Esbjorn's arrangement of Paganini's "Witches' Dance," and was a brilliant climax."



Svenska Kuriren, June 27, 1929

JULIS CLAUSSEN AT RAVINIA

Mlle. Julia Claussen, the Swedish opera diva from the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, appeared last Monday in "Marouf" at Ravinia Park Open-Air Opera, which began its season last Saturday. Mlle. Claussen will remain with this opera company during the entire summer season and will sing in "Samson and Delilah", "Aida", and other operas.

II A 3 b
IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 2, 1928.

[NELSON TO SUCCEED WILD]

The Apollo Musical Club of Chicago has chosen as its new conductor, to succeed the veteran Harrison M. Wild, who is retiring, our countryman Edgar A. Nelson.

Mr. Nelson, who professionally is the president of the Bush Conservatory of Music, is already conducting three of the best known most talented choruses in Chicago and the Middle-West, namely: The Swedish Choral Club, the Chicago Sunday Evening Club Chorus and the Marshall Field & Co. Chorus.

Svenska Kuriren, February 9, 1928

SWEDISH

"MME. SIGRID ONEGIN, THE WORLD FAMOUS OPERA DIVA"

gained new laurels at a concert given by her last week at the Orchestra Hall.
The daily press acclaimed her one of the greatest living song artists.

Svenska, June 30
July 7 1927.

SWEDISH



[LINCOLN PARK CONCERTS]

The Open-Air Concerts in Lincoln Park for next Sunday and the following Sunday will be furnished by the Franklin Lundquist Orchestra and the Order of Viking Band, respectfully, the latter being conducted by Mr. G. A. Carlson.

Mr. Lundquist has chosen a varied concert program; whereas the Viking Band will play chiefly selections by Scandinavian composers.

Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 31, 1927.

SWEDISH

II A 3 b

II A 3 d (1)

[CONCERT]

p.12. The most magnificent concert, **which** for **many** years has been given by Swedish Song-Stars, will be held in Orchestra Hall, Sunday P.M., April 10. The two artists who will give this sensational concert are the opera-star, Marie Sundelius and the world renowned tenor, Aroldo Lindi (Harold Lindou). The affair has been called "**sensational**," as the program is of such construction, that no one can leave the concert hall without admitting, that they had just heard what they had always wished and longed for. And a concert which enrapt the most particular song-critics and song-lovers must truly be named sensational.

Marie Sundelius we have heard before in Orchestra Hall on many occasions, and with the greatest of pleasure and enthusiasm. She is always welcome among us, and this time more than ever, as she herself together with Aroldo Lindi, is arranging this concert. Her reputation is this time twofold at stake. The concert must of necessity, rank way above anything **ever** before presented. On this occasion both artists besides their individual single presentations also will sing several "grand" duets, making this affair an opera performance as well. A large number of Swedish songs will be presented together with numerous extra numbers.

II A 3 b

II A 3 d (1)

- 2 -

SWEDISH

Svenska Luriren, March 31, 1927.

In this connection it should be mentioned, that Marie Sundelius is indirectly responsible for Aroldo Lindi's wonderful progress. She it was, who arranged it so, that Lindi was given the opportunity to sing before the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company. And what then followed is song history. The late Director Aspergren of New York assumed the responsibilities for Lindi's musical education in Italy, and there it was, in the world's foremost opera house, "La Scala" in Milan that Lindi's star ascended on the operatic firmament, and spread all over the world in its scintillating glory. In Caruso's native land they know what a tenor is and should be. In order to "go over" in Italy, a voice is required and ability to sing. Since his debut at La Scala, the "Smalandske tenor-heroe" has been praised and feted for his wonderful singing, be it in Rome, Portugal, Spain, France, England - Covent Garden, where he and Mme. Jeritza on the "Royal Evening" sang and played the leading roles in La Tosca - or latest with the Chicago Grand Opera, where he also sang, Lindi is the new Caruso, and Caruso is the acme and climax of everything that is and has been called tenor as long as the world has existed. You cannot possibly deny yourselves the pleasure of hearing these two great artists at their first joint concert in Orchestra Hall.

II A 3 b

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- 3 -

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, March 31, 1927.

The next evening - April 11, - the program will be repeated at Rockford, Illinois, where the Shrine Temple has been engaged for the occasion. Also here a packed house is expected, and here as well as in Orchestra Hall, Harry Carlson will accompany the artist at the piano.

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Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 11, 1926

THE SWEDISH MUSIC SCHOOL

The Uptown Conservatory of Music is the name of a new school of music, which will be formally dedicated and opened for public instruction, next Friday.

The organizer and managing director of the new enterprise is our countryman, Mr. Paul Hultman, the well-known pianist, and the staff of teachers includes such famous names as Miss. Frances Ingram, the contralto from the Metropolitan Opera Co., Ted Fiorito, Dan Russo and others.



Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 22, 1925

SIGRID ONEGIN TO SING HERE

Mme. Sigrid Onegin, Swedish primadonna from the Metropolitan Opera Co., will appear at a concert Oct. 27th, at the Drake Hotel.

The Swedish consul in Chicago, Carl O. de Dardel, will introduce the eminent songstress to the Chicago public at this concert.



Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 8, 1925

FELLOW COUNTRYMAN NOW HEADS BUSH CONSERVATORY

Edgar A. Nelson, our eminent conductor and musician, has been elected President of the Bush Conservatory of Music, to succeed K.M. Bradley, who has accepted an offer to become Director at The Juillard Musical Foundation of New York.

Svenska Kuriren, April 30, 1925

ALL VIRTUOSI ON THIS QUARTET

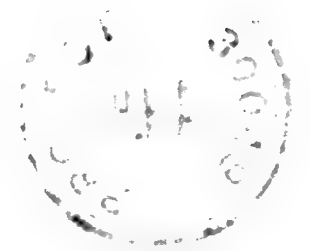
The "Chicago Scandinavian String Quartet" which is composed of the following well-known virtuosi: Frederik Frederikson, 1st violin; Lorentz Hansen, 2nd violin; Ebba Sundstrom, viola, and Ninian Waerner, cello, has been engaged to play at the concert to be given Sunday, Humboldt Park Commanding Temple. The quartet has also been engaged to play at a concert Friday of next week, at Kimball Hall.



Svenska Kuriren, March 12, 1925

CONCERT BY MME. JULIA CLAUSSEN

With great rejoicing we have received the news that our famous operatic mezzo-soprano, Mme. Julia Claussen, will re-appear in Chicago at a concert to be given March 12th, at the Studebaker Theatre, under the auspices of the well-known concert impresario, F. Wight Neumann. As usual, her repertorie will include a group of Swedish songs, in addition to compositions by Brahms, Rachmaninoff, Stradella, and others.



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 26, 1925

WILLIAM NORDIN, SINGER, CHOIRLEADER, AND TEACHER

Our versatile Countryman, William Nordin, who in addition to being on the teaching staff of the Bush Conservatory, is conductor of the "Swedish Glee Club" and a singer of repute, has been chosen soloist at the First Presbyterian Church of Oak Park, Ill., to fill a vacancy caused by the departure of Arthur Middleton.

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 19, 1925

VIRTUOSI ON UNIQUE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
THE SWEDISH BELL RINGERS

Adv.

give performances as follows:

- Feb. 20 - Auburn Park Swedish Methodist Church,
Cor. 78th & Bishop Sts.
- Feb. 21 - Emanuel Lutheran Church
Cor. Greenview & Elmdale Aves.
- Feb. 24 - The New American M.E. Temple, Cor.
Clark & Washington Sts., Downtown.

Note: Buy your tickets well in advance!

A New Program for 1925!

Come and listen to this peculiar and beautiful music, produced by the playing of 125 bells weighing from a few ounces up to 15 pounds apiece.



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 22, 1925

CONCERT BY MME. MARIE SUNDELIUS

The first appearance in Chicago over a long period of our own celebrated opera singer, Mme. Marie Sundelius, will take place Sunday, Feb. 1st, at the Studebaker Theatre. In addition to a group of songs by well-known Swedish composers, the program will include such world-famous names as Haendel, Puccini, Benati, Debussy, Stravinsky, and others.

Madame Sundelius, upon concluding her 1923-24 engagement at the Royal Opera in Stockholm, was awarded the Literis et Artibus medal by King Gustavus IV. Immediately upon her return to New York she was engaged by the Metropolitan Opera Company.



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 22, 1925

RECITAL BY ERIC ESBJORN

A recital will be given by this eminent violinist at the Tuck Conservatory, Wednesday at 3 P.M. Compositions by Bach, Beethoven, Corelli, Haydn, Paganini, Ries, will be played by Mr. Esbjorn, who is now on the faculty of the Conservatory.

Scandia, Apr. 28, 1923.

SWEDISH CONCERT



A Swedish concert was held in the Norwegian Club last Sunday. This concert should be mentioned as the outstanding Swedish concert of the year. The following program speaks for itself:

1. a) "Nar Manen Sitt Siler Stror" from "Generalkupp"
b) "Min Kruslockiga Baby" (My Curly Babe) Chitsam
c) "Tiggarpriessan" (The Beggar Princess) Nelson
Sigurd Borgstrom-Petersen, Soprano
Majke Stenbeck, Accompanist
2. a) "Snofrid," a Ballad Rydberg
b) "The Song of the Shirt" Hood
c) "Der Gott und die Bajadere" (God and the Clown) Goethe
Siri Hard (from Segerstad)

Scandia, Apr. 28, 1923.



3. a) "Mit Hjerte os min Lyre" (My Heart and My Lyre) Kjerulf
b) "Mot Kveld" (Toward Sunset) Grondahl
c) "Jeg Elsker Dig" (I Love Thee) Grieg

Theonora Clepp

Bertha Tapper, Accompanist

4. a) "Basrumman" from "Lilla Helgonet"
b) "Mit Svarmeri" (My Flirtation) Scotto
c) "Flickan i Gronna Skogan" (The Girl in the Forest)

Sigrid Borgstrom-Peterson

5. "Berliot" Bjornson-Grieg

Siri Hard

Bertha Topper, Accompanist

II A 3 b
IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Posten, Sept. 7, 1921.

A SWEDISH-AMERICAN MUSIC FAIR

Our countryman, C. S. Peterson, has donated a considerable sum to the Rush Conservatory of Music of this city for the establishment of a special department, which will open this fall, and which will be known as the Master School of Music.

Many promising young musicians from various parts of the country have registered in this new department. Students are to be admitted on a selective basis, and auditions will be held during the week of September 12-24.

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1920.

FORMER SWEDISH-AMERICAN WITH OPERA AT STOCKHOLM FOR FIFTEEN YEARS

When the Opera, after a time, once more takes up "Fidelio," it is also to celebrate one of its most esteemed stalwarts, its truly necessary artist, Ernst Svedelius. This year makes a full fifteen years during which he has let his mighty bass from the nether-world ring on the operatic stage, and the role in which he made his definite entree was as "Rocco" in "Fidelio," his most loved part.

What Ernst Svedelius has meant to the Opera during all these years is evident by a passing glance at his role interpretations, which include no less than fifty-three greater and lesser parts. Besides "Rocco," he is marked the "Cardinal" in "The Jewess," the "Governor" in "Don Juan," and all the great bass parts in the Wagner cycle, among which "Parsifal" is his greatest role. As a Wagnerian singer he has the record of being the only one capable of handling all the great bass



Svenska Kyriren, Jan. 3, 1920.

roles, among them Hagen's demanding role.

Svedelius began early his singing course in America, where he studied under Artero Marescalci. He was a resident of Chicago for a number of years, where he still has many friends, and here he won a great amount of adulation and attention for himself, finally going home to Stockholm in the year of the exposition, 1897, with the large Swedish-American Chorus, which was then under the direction of John Ortengren. He was a co-worker in a number of other concerts, with such a success that the Opera decided to save his talent for the homeland. He, therefore, was permitted to sing on trial, and was engaged in 1898 at the Opera under a contract, making his debut as the "Governor" in "Don Juan," in 1900.

After his debut, he went directly to Ranft and remained with him four years. Under Ranft, he sang in operettas such as "Stokadetten" (The



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1920.

Naval Cadet), "Cornevilles Klockor" (The Bells of Corneville), "Villar's Dragoons," and others, and also in the opera "Louise," which then was given at the Swedish Theatre. When the four years were over, Sveledius, was "attacked" anew by the directors of the Opera and was "captured" in 1904 definitely to make his real entree on its stage in "Fidelio."

Some years ago, in 1911, the Opera came near losing him, when he was called to the Opera in Berlin. He sang on trial there, and even had a five-year contract offered, when the Opera at Stockholm, in the eleventh hour, succeeded in obtaining his stay, and again rolls his bass in the wide expanse of the Swedish Opera.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1920.

HELMER ORTENGREN, BARITONE

Helmer Ortengren, baritone, appears to be pursued by continued ill luck in regard to his appearances before the Chicago public. His concert at the Swedish Club, on December 7, had to be postponed because he had a severe cold. Last Sunday, when the concert actually took place, Mr. Ortengren's throat was far from recovered. For this reason he, unfortunately, could not make his usual good impression. The doctor had ordered him not to force his voice in the least, and if he did not follow this order his voice might have been shattered forever. Therefore, he was obliged to restrict himself to singing his numbers in the most artistic manner possible, without at the same time daring to let loose the power which lives in his voice. From what he presented one could still judge that he owns a rare and beautiful voice, which is sympathetic and sweeping. His articulation of text was surpassing, and his delivery for the most



II A 3 b

II B 1 a

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1920.

part facile. Mr. Ortengren gave renditions of compositions by Wagner, Sjoberg, Svedbom, Arlberg, Nordquist, Bedinger, and Andreas Hallen. His interpretation of Bedinger's "Vuggesang" (Cradle Song) was perhaps best of all, for here his voice came fully into its own. We hope to be able to hear Mr. Ortengren again at a concert when he will be able to do justice to his wonderful voice. He is really a man of music, and worthwhile knowing. We believe the public will be grateful to again have the pleasure of hearing him. Mr. Ortengren is, from what we understand, always open for engagements. His address, until further notice is 5724 Kenmore Avenue. Mr. Ortengren was brilliantly assisted by the worthy singer, Mrs. Edna Swanson Ver Haar who is to be one of the stars of the Swedish Choral Club during the excursion to Sweden this summer. Her singing is as remarkable as is her beauty and charm, and we think it unnecessary to say more. All of her numbers were received with stormy applause, which reached its culmination after she had sung a roguish encore. The concert ended with several duets by



II A 3 b
II B 1 a

- 3 -

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1920.

Mr. Ortengren, and Mrs. Ver Haar. After the first portion of the program, the Swedish Glee Club took the stage and sang "Vart Land" (Our Land) and "Hoross Svea" (Hear Us Svea). Under the direction of Einar F. Soderwall, both of these numbers were sung with spirit and were well received by the public. This was the first public appearance of the Glee Club after its resurrection from the world of the dead. The rest seems to have given its members new powers and an enthusiasm which was lacking in the past, and therefore this lack of enthusiasm made it dull. We wish the chorus success and prosperity in the future.



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IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 26, 1918.

A SWEDISH-AMERICAN TENOR

A lyric tenor will sing in the final selection of participants for the charity concert to be held for the benefit of Swedish Old People's Home in Orchestra Hall, Sunday October 6 at 3 P.M. His name is Tor von Pyk, and he has never before appeared in Chicago.

Mr. Von Pyk was born in Gothenburg, and studied first under the opera singer, Fritz Arlberg. He has since trained his lovely voice under the instruction of famous masters in Vienna, Dresden, and Berlin, and he also became a teacher of great reputation.

Among his students, we find such eminent singers as William Weeden, the tenor, Fanny Ferguson von Turner, the soprano, and the tenors, Clarence Cannon, and Arthur Middle, and others. The widely read



Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 26, 1918.

Musical Courier has the following to say regarding Mr. Von Pyk as a singer:

"Tor von Pyk, the Scandinavian tenor, gave a recital at the Waldorf-Astoria, composed of an unusually attractive list of songs. Mr. Von Pyk has one of the rarest of all voices, a true, pure tenor, and his singing is free from the defects that often mar a voice of these qualities. In songs of romantic sentiment, and in the characteristic songs by Scandinavian composers, Mr. Von Pyk afforded his hearers an hour of real delight."

Thus, it shall be interesting to make the acquaintance of this singer, even at a distance.

We can say that the concert on October 6 will be four concerts combined

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 26, 1918.

into one. First, we have Alice Sjoselius' debut, the main event of the evening. Next, on the program will be Mr. Von Pyk's songs. The songs from the great Swedish Veterans' Choir will surely prove a great attraction. The Choir has postponed its own annual concert in order to assist on this occasion. It will **perhaps** be the only chance the public will have to hear these veterans, who are still young in soul and voice.

It is hoped that the Swedish-American violinist, Ebba Hjertstedt, will be on hand to defend her position as the ranking concert player.

Mr. Edgar Nelson, the director, will open the concert with an organ prelude, and will also accompany the various soloists at the piano.

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 26, 1918.

The arrangements committee is negotiating with several persons of high rank in this country regarding a very pleasant surprise for the Swedes in Chicago, which will be revealed during the concert.

Tickets should be secured early, and can be had after September 24 at Orchestra Hall Ticket Office. The ministers in the city who receive complimentary tickets may have these exchanged for valid tickets at the ticket office also.

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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Svenska Kuriren (Swedish Courier), May 2, 1918.

[CONCERT COMPANY ORGANIZED]

The Stockholm Concert Company, is a newly organized music quartet which has already made its debut before the American public, but has not as yet appeared before our Swedish population. This quartet will give a concert Sunday evening May 12, in the Grand Salon of the Swedish Club. For other details of this concert will be announced. We wish, however, to point out, that this quartet is composed of ladies, and if their music is as attractive as the representatives, who on Tuesday honored the editor with a visit - we predict the Swedish Club's quarters will prove entirely inadequate to accomodate the throng, which will be present at this "music premiere" among the Swedish population of Chicago.

Svenska Kuriren, Aug.3,1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Editorial)

p.10.....Swithiod Military Band has been engaged by Lincoln Park for two concerts, Aug. 6, and 13, respectively. This is the first time a Swedish band has been given the opportunity to play in the park, and it should be of particular interest to our countrymen. We are indebted to our Mr. John F. Friedlund, member of the park board, for this engagement. The program for both concerts is as follows: Aug. 6th from 3 to 5 P.M. :

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Guard March - | Lovender |
| 2. Selections from "Mephistofeles" | Boito |
| 3. Valse Suite "Sunnyland" | Rossner |
| 4. Ballet Music From "Wilhelm Tell" | Rossini |
| Song - Premier Male Quartette. | |
| 5. Songs from tne Far North | Hedberg. |
| 6. Vocal Selections by Mr. Asher B. Samuelo | |
| (a) There is a Long, Long Trail. | |
| (b) Good Bye, Good Luck, God Bless You. | |
| 7. Album Leaf | Wagner. |
| 8. Southern Memories | Heckler |
| 9. (a) Shades of Night | Gilbert |

II A 3 b

Svenska Kuriren, Aug.3,1916.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

9. cont'd. (b) March "Our Country, Columbia" (new)Huffer

10. Songs of the Day

Lampe

Synopsis: You'll Always Be The Same Sweet Baby - Sooner or Later - You'll Find a Little Bit of Ireland Everywhere - Come Back to Arizona - That Midnight Frolic of Mine - Memories - Chin Chin Open Your Heart - My Dreamy China Lady - They Didn't Believe Me - Underneath the Stars - Loading Up Mandy Lee -- "Star Spangled Banner."

Aug. 13 (from 3 to 5 P.M.)

1. March "New York Hippodrome"

Sousa

2. Selections from "Amorita"

Czibulka

Song - Premier Male Quartette

3. Valse "Un Bal a la Cour"

Farbach

4. Introduction to Act III "Lohengrin"

Wagner

Song - Premier Male Quartette

5. Moder Svea

Swanson

II A 3 b

APR 11 1961 PROJ 30274

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 3, 1916.

6. Vocal Selections by Lochman & Prideaux.

- (a) Down Honolulu Way.
- (b) My Dreamy China Lady.

7. "Zip Coon" A. Trovesty

8. Prelude from "Manfred"

9. Popular Melange

10. Songs of Our Nation

"Star Spangled Banner."

Huffer

Reinecke

Witmark

Lampe

II A 3 b

SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 11, 1915.

[HOLMQUIST SINGS]

The popular singer Gustaf Holmquist sang to a crowded house at his concert at the Central Music Hall, Wednesday evening. The audience enjoyed in full measure the noble presentation. Mr. Holmquist seemed to surpass even himself in his renderings, and the public responded by enthusiastic applause.

II A 3 b

SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 4, 1915.

A FORTUNATE DISCOVERY

The director for the opera here is thanking his lucky star for helping him finding a new opera star.

The lucky find is - a Swede. Her name is Lydia Lindgren, daughter of a manufacturer in Pitea. For two years she has been in New York, singing at concerts there, and it was at one of them that Mr. Campanini, the director of Chicago Opera, heard her, and he at once engaged her. He is very proud of his find, and feels certain that the public will share his enthusiasm.

Miss Lindgren has made several concert tours in the European countries. It is said that she **knows**, besides the Swedish language, also Russian, Italian, Spanish, French, German, and English. In spite of all her qualifications she is very modest and has not tried to use all the well known reclame tricks



Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 4, 1915.

which usually are being employed for the purpose of gaining renown. This fact explains why she has remained comparatively unknown in spite of her voice.

"I am very happy to come to Chicago and to have the opportunity to sing together with such artists as those engaged for the Chicago season", said Miss Lindgren. When interviewed by the Kuriren, "you ask whether I have temperament! Not except in my singing. I do not get into artistic rage. I do not scold the director, and I have been too busy with my studies during the past eight years to permit myself any personal peculiarities."

We rely on the authority of the great Campanini for the quality of Miss Lindgren's voice, and we feel sure that all those bound to the new star by ties of nationality will have reason to be proud at the appearance of another great Swede.

II A 3 b
IV

SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 28, 1915.

[A MUSICAL TRIUMPH]

The Scandinavian American Orchestra, recently organized here under the leadership of Frederik Frederiksen had its debut last Sunday at Orchestra Hall before a public, completely filling the hall. The debut was a success in every way, and not least from the point of view of music as an art. The orchestra might be described as a high grade musical instrument in the hand of the artist leader.

The public responded with enthusiastic applause. The special soloists Mme. Sundelius, Marie Bergersen and Oscar Bergstrom in every way met the high expectations which their reputations had awakened, and the public response was proportionally enthusiastic.

All in all the concert was a triumph for the new musical organization and for Scandinavian music. It is to be hoped that the orchestra may be able to wake also the American public families with this music.

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 14, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

THE FIRST SWEDISH CONCERT OF THE YEAR

The Swedish concert season for the year will open on the 24th of this month at Orchestra Hall with a musical event which will overshadow similar events of all preceding years. For several months intense activity has been going on to make this concert a success and the public may expect great surprises. Already early last spring did the violinist F. Frederikson conceive the idea of gathering in one organization the most outstanding musical talent of Scandinavian blood to be found anywhere in this country. The purpose of this organization would be to form an orchestra to bring in a worthy manner the musical art of the Scandinavian people before the American public.

Mr. Frederikson is a man who understands how to realize a good idea. "The Scandinavian American Orchestra" is a reality. About forty people, all masters on their specific instruments, are members of the orchestra the name of which is "The Scandinavian American Orchestra". Mr. Frederikson is acting as the leader, and we are running no risk in predicting the orchestra a bright future.

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 14, 1915.

The program for the concert at Orchestra Hall on October 24, will include compositions by the great masters, Grieg, Alvin, Palmgren, and others. Grieg will be represented in world-known composition "Sigurd Jorsalfarer", and Alvin in his great work "Midsummer Wake", perhaps the most beautiful of any Swedish musical creations. The Danish composition, Fini Henrique's overture from the orchestra suite "Volund" will without a doubt win the admiration of the public. In addition, a piano-concerto, "The River", by Palmgren is to be played by the pianist Miss Marie Bergesen who, before the world war won fame in Paris as a pianist of rank. But - and here we are to announce probably the greatest attraction of the concert - we have saved the best to the end. As singers for the concert Mme. Marie Sundelius and the famous Swedish opera barytone Oscar Bergstrom have been engaged.

Much has been written in the newspapers about Mme. Sundelius, and all of it in praise. A summary of all the statements in the press might be condensed into two words "The Divine". Her wonderful voice caught hold of the great American public all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and now she is going to awaken this public to the appeal of the most beautiful of our Northern music.

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 14, 1915.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 38275

Oscar Bergstrom is new to the Chicago Public, but we are ready to guarantee his acceptance when heard. Mr. Bergstrom holds the love of the public in Stockholm, and everywhere his singing takes hold of his public.

So much for the splendid program. In conclusion a word about the leader of the whole. Mr. Frederiksen is born in Frederikshold Norway, was one of the most noted students at the conservatory at Leipzig, and lately studied with the world famous master Sauret in Berlin and in London. He has been connected with the famous concert orchestra in Europe, thus he was first violinist of Lamoreux orchestra in Paris. He is considered one of the foremost masters of the violin in America.

II A 3 b
IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Luriren, Nov. 26, 1914.

JOHN C CHELLMAN'S CONCERT

The well-known tenor, John Chellman, will give a concert Sunday, November 29 at Belmont Hall, assisted by Miss Minnie Cedargreen, violinist; Frank Earnest, pianist; Joel Mossberg, baritone; and the Swedish Glee Club. We earnestly hope that the house will be sold out, because Mr. Chellman is very popular, and the program is very good, both deserving the patronage of Chicago music lovers.

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 29, 1914.

WILLIAM DAHLEN PASSES

(Obituary)

Mr. William Dahlen died last Friday at the Augustana Hospital. He is survived by his wife and daughter, three brothers, and other relatives.

He was born in Sweden in 1862, and emigrated to Chicago in 1880. Dahlen was a member of many societies, among them: the King Oscar Lodge of the Masons, Royal Arcanum, Svithiod, and Viking. He was a singer, and a singing director, which he regarded above anything else. He had organized the Lyran Singing Club and the Orion quartette, and was a leader for the Swedish Glee Club and Norden Singing Society until his illness two weeks ago made it impossible to direct the singers.

The Rev. Herman Lindskog conducted the funeral service last Monday. The Glee Club, the Chicago Sextet, and the Swedish National Chorus, sang at the services..

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 8, 1914.

NORWED SWEDISH SCOTTISH LINES ACCOMPLISH

Mme. Marie Sundelius, a prominent Swedish soloist, will appear at the Auditorium theater as soloist Sunday, October 18, in a joint recital with the Apollo Musical Club, numbering three hundred members.

Edward Elgar's beautiful choral work, "Caractacus," will be presented. This young Swedish soprano has already won acknowledgment from prominent musicians all over the United States as one of the most favored singers before the public at present.

Gustaf Holmquist has also been engaged to participate at the presentation of this musical concert, and everybody, particularly the Swedes, ought, therefore, to grasp the opportunity to hear these two excellent artists.

II A 3 b
IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 8, 1914.

TALANTED SWEDISH PIANIST GIVES PIANO RECITAL

The very well-known music teacher, Miss Ellen O. Nelson, will give a piano recital, at Murlitzer's concert hall October 15 at 8 P.M. Miss Nelson, who won her Bachelor of Music degree in 1906, is now sufficiently known among music lovers for her talent as pianist, and her success as a teacher on this instrument. She has studied with many prominent and internationally known teachers, and through her numerous recitals by her pupils, her teaching method is valued very much among music lovers.

II A 3 b

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 4, 1914.

72 (11) 1914

MENDELSSOHN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

The Mendelssohn Conservatory of Music recently held its final musical feast with a concert at the Globe theatre. Eight female students of Swedish descent presented a concert program, consisting of compositions by Rubinstein, Mendelssohn, Massenet, Bizet, Schumann, Tschaikowsky, Verdi, and Liszt.

The degree of Master of Music was conferred upon three piano students, and the degree of Bachelor of Music upon five piano students.

II A 3 b

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 4, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

CONCERT

The Grand National Concert at the Auditorium last Sunday night, gave the public a real value. The large place was almost filled in spite of the bad weather.

Madame Clausen, who was supposed to be the most prominent attraction on the program, could not make her appearance. She was replaced with the soprano Rosa Raisa and the baritone Arman Crabbe, both prominent artists.

The concert was opened with an organ solo, Soderman's "Maid of Orleans," by Emil Larson, former professor at the Augustana College. Professor Larson enjoys the reputation of being a master at the organ and the piano, and on this occasion he played his selections with his usual skill on the Auditorium's organ, one of the best in this country, much to the people's delight. The audience rewarded him with warm applause.

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 4, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 302

Then came the National Chorus with "Sweden," by Sten Hammar, and "Nature and The Heart," by Otto Lindblad. This chorus is the most prominent one among the Swedish choruses in Chicago.

Armand Crabbe has a powerful high baritone voice. He sang three songs and was forced to several encores by the public's enthusiasm.

Miss Nicoline Zedeler, violinist, reaped great applause in her "Midsummer Dance," by Tor Aulin, and played several extra numbers. The National Chorus sang "In The Storm," by Durner, and "The Peasant Girl," with William Dahlen as the soloist, who also sang "Du Gamla, Du Fria," The Swedish anthem. Mr. Larson played on the organ several Swedish folk songs arranged by himself. Mr. Mossberg sang "Baldersbalet," with words from Frihiof's Saga.

II A 3 b

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 4, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30216

Then came the Russian opera singer Rosa Raisa, who got the public spell-bound with her high and clear soprano voice. She received a beautiful bouquet of red roses, bound together with a ribbon in the Swedish national colors. The program concluded with "Northland," by Sten Hammar, and "Den Store Hvide Flok," by Grieg. The concert was very successful and the best one so far given in Chicago at this season.

II A 3 b

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SWEDISH

SVENSKA KURIREN, Mar. 13, 1913.

SWEDISH NATIONAL FEAST

The united festival program of the Swedish National Association and the National Chorus was presented last Sunday before a large audience in Orchestra Hall. Speeches were made by F. A. Lindstrand and Edwin A. Olson, Mrs. Zendt, solo singer, Minnie Cedergren, Violinist, and Joel Mossberg, baritone, also appeared on the program. The chorus presented many Swedish folksongs. Mr. Olson spoke about John Ericsson who saved the Northern States during the Civil War. The Olympics held in Stockholm in 1913 were shown in a movie picture.

II A 3 b

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 13, 1913.

THE SWEDISH GLEE CLUB'S CONCERT

Last Sunday, this concert was presented before a large audience. The well-arranged program consisted of songs by the club, solos by Mme. Marie Sidenius-Zendt, a violin solo by Mr. Johannes, and a duet by Messrs. Lonnerblad and Anthony, who both are members of the club. The public was pleased and rewarded the chorus and the artists with generous applause.

II A 3 b

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 16, 1913.

THE GREAT SCANDINAVIAN CONCERT

This concert held at the Auditorium last Sunday afternoon, turned out to be a successful event. The program was well arranged. Mme. Claussen, as the star reaped tremendous applause at every one of her appearances.

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 9, 1913.

A SWEDISH STAR AT THE CHICAGO OPERA

Madame Julie Claussen from the Opera in Stockholm, Sweden, has been engaged by the director of the opera Andreas Dippel for this season. Mr. Dippel is the general manager of the Chicago Grand Opera Company.

Madame Claussen appeared for the first time on New Year's Day as "Ortrud" in "Lohengrin" and a few days later as "Brynhilda" in "Valkyrian". Both public and critics agree that Mrs. Claussen is a first-class artist compared with Madame Schuman-Heink. The opera director stated that Madame Claussen is the most valuable opera star he has ever had during the past ten years. The newspapers are praising her song, her appearance, and her personality.

II A 3 b

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 9, 1913.

SCANDINAVIAN CONCERT

A Scandinavian concert will be held by the Chicago Grand Opera Company at the Auditorium Theatre, Sunday afternoon, January 12, when the following will appear on the program: Julia Claussen, Rudolph Ganz, Joel Mossberg, N. B. Emanuel director, the opera orchestra and a male chorus of one hundred voices from Svithiod, Nordstjernan, Harmoni, and Zephyr Singing Clubs.

Svenska Amerikanaren, June 24, 1909.

SWEDES GRADUATE WITH HONOR IN MUSIC

At the close of the semester of Chicago Musical College, the following Swedes graduated with exceptional honors: Miss Elizabeth Freeman received a diamond medal for her master performance with the violin; Miss Charlotte Johnson of Glen Ellyn, daughter of the publisher of Swedish Kuriren, received a diamond medal for being the best student, and a gold medal for her performance on the piano; Mr. Warner R. Nelson received a gold medal as the best student in the harmony class; Miss Hilda E. G. Erickson, Chicago, received a silver medal as an expert piano player; Miss Edna Victoria Swanson received a diamond medal for singing; and Ethel A. Lund received a silver medal for excellence in harmony..

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 8, 1909.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Swedish-American Singer Wins Medal

Every so often we receive reports from various parts of the country of young Swedish-American ladies who possess unusually promising voices, but comparatively few have the opportunity to get the required training, and many natural talents, therefore, remain undeveloped.

Song-loving Swedish-Americans will be glad to hear that a countrywoman has just won first prize, a diamond medal, in competition with the entire graduating class of the renowned Chicago Musical College. She is Edna Victoria Swanson, born August 6, 1890, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Swanson of 11015 South Michigan Avenue. She is also an accomplished pianist, having taken a complete course under Professor Knupper. For five years she has studied singing under Professor John Ortengren, who discovered her beautiful and rich contralto voice, and holds great hopes for her future as a singer. The young woman is a lovable, unaffected

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 8, 1909.

person, endowed with a very attractive appearance.

Esther Grimm, a Norwegian girl, was awarded a gold medal.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 7, 1909.

SCANDINAVIAN CONCERT

Mr. and Mrs. Frederiksen to Give a Concert of Scandinavian
Music, at Auditorium Recital Hall

The artistic couple, Mr. and Mrs. Frederik Frederiksen, have given two concerts at the Auditorium Recital Hall which have proved of greater success than most concerts, even at that Hall. The third, and last, concert of the season will be held at the Recital Hall on Thursday at 8:15 P. M. This concert will be of special interest to Scandinavians in Chicago, because the program will consist exclusively of Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish numbers, as follows:

- (1) Sonata in E Major, Opus 27 (for piano and violin).....Sinding
Mr. and Mrs. Frederiksen
- (2) "Kung Heimer och Aslog".....Soderman
Mr. Gustaf Holmquist

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 7, 1909.

- (3) Sonata for piano and violin (first time in Chicago).....Peterson - Berger
Mr. and Mr. Frederiksen
- (4) a. "Nar stjernebaren blankar"Hallstrom
b. "Jag ar ung".....Hallstrom
Mr. Holmquist
- (5) Trio for piano, violin, and violincello, op. 53.....Lange - Muller
Mrs. Frederiksen, Mr. Franz Wagner, Mr. Frederiksen

As lovers of music will notice, this is a most select program of works from the greatest Scandinavian composers. Sinding's sonata represents Norwegian music; Mr. Frederiksen is a personal friend of the composer. The two studied together in Berlin, and Mr. Sinding was a frequent guest at Mr. Frederiksen's home in London, England. Often, the two played together the compositions of Mr. Sinding. The Peterson-Berger sonata is representative of Swedish music. As a curiosity, we may mention that the music sheets to be used at the concert

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 7, 1909.

are a gift from the composer to Mr. Frederiksen. The sonata met with great success when it was played in London by Mr. Frederiksen some years ago. The Lange-Muller trio represents Danish music. As music lovers know, Lange-Muller has given the world many beautiful melodies. Mr. and Mrs. Frederiksen were accorded great acclaim when they played the Lange-Muller trio in London a few years ago.

Messrs. Gustaf Holmquist and Franz Wagner are well-known musicians, and their appearance on the program will add to the interest of the concert.

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Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 18, 1908.

MRS. MALLY HOGBERG, OPERA SINGER

At the next appearance of the music corps of Royal Kronoberg's Regiment in Chicago, the public will have the pleasure of listening to a Swedish Opera singer, Mr. Mally Hogberg, wife of the director of the music corps, Eric Hogberg. Her repertoire for her appearance with the corps includes compositions by Petersen-Berger, Grieg, Hallstrom, Alfén, and Lindblad, and the aria from "Tannhauser," by Wagner. She made her debut at the Royal Swedish Opera in Stockholm in May, 1904, as "Santuzza" in "Pa Sicilien," the second appearance in September as "Micaela" in "Carmen," and the third appearance in October as "Agatha" in "Friskytten." Two days before she started for America, she assisted at the concert by the Music Society, and sang the soprano part in Cherubini's great Mass, which was given for the first time in Stockholm under the direction of Prof. Franz Neruda.

II A 3 b

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 29, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 200

MRS. IDA GAWELL BLUMENTHAL

Mrs. Ida Gawell Blumenthal, also called "Delsbostintan, the famous ballad singer from "Skansen," Stockholm, Sweden, amused an appreciative audience last Sunday with several Swedish ballad songs. The Grand Opera House was filled to capacity.

Svenska Amerikanaren, Feb. 11, 1908.

HPA (ILL.) PRO 1307

HEDWIG BRUSELL-MELINDER

During the past four years Hedwig Brusell-Melinder has been with the Swedish Theatrical Company, being during all that time their leading representative in the younger roles; in fact, she is an outstanding favorite among the Swedes.

Hedwig Brusell-Melinder will soon leave Chicago to take up her residence in Stockholm, and her last performance here will be in the role of "Agnes Brand," in Johan Jolin's Masterpiece, "Lojen and Torar," to be given next Sunday, Feb. 16. It is possible that she will avail herself of this occasion to say good-bye to the theater-going Swedes of Chicago.

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III B 2

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 28, 1908.

THE ROYAL SWEDISH KRONOBERG'S MUSIC CORPS WILL
VISIT THE UNITED STATES

The Royal Swedish Kronoberg's Music Corp is coming to the United States and is to give a concert at Orchestra Hall, Sunday, April 12, under the auspices of The Swedish National Society. The corps is affiliated with the Royal Kronoberg's Regiment, and its director is Erik Hogberg. The corps consists of thirty-five musicians. It made its first public appearance on the concert stage in 1888 in Stockholm, Sweden. Then it visited thirty cities in Germany, the homeland of the music, where the people and the music critics were charmed by the fine musical presentations. Director Hogberg is one of Sweden's most prominent military musicians. When he was appointed director for the Kronoberg corps in 1898, he was musical director at the Royal Opera, and at the Royal Orchestra in Stockholm. He has concluded his musical education in European culture countries.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 28, 1908.

The program, which he will present here in Chicago, will consist of compositions by Rossini, Grieg, Lindblad, Peterson-Berger, Sjoberg, and by himself. The Kronoberg parade march and the Retreat of the Swedish Army will conclude the program.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 7, 1907.

MISS EBBA HJERTSTEDT

Miss Ebba Hjertstedt, prominent Swedish-American of Chicago, has made a great success in London as violinist, and also in Germany. Times, Morning Post, and Standard tell their readers that she is "the most satisfying exponent of America's growing musical intelligence."

II A 3 b

SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Aug.20,1907.

WPA (IL:) PROJ. 302

BE SWEDISH

Do not forget the occasion of Wennerberg's Concert August 31. You are invited to this national song festival. Let us gather there as Swedes to honor Swedish song and reveal the memories of our youth's fosterland. The program will be found elsewhere in this paper, and to say the least, it will be a large affair, and if we all go there to make it a gala occasion, it will be a social occasion as enjoyable as we have ever had the pleasure of attending.

II A 3 b

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 20, 1907.

[CONCERT A SUCCESS]

Harmony's concert at Handel Hall last Sunday was a success, but the attendance was poor. Joel Mossberg sang several solo numbers and a duet with the soprano singer, Miss Helen M. Ford.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 25, 1906.

A PROMINENT NAME AMONG CHICAGO'S SWEDISH SINGERS

A great many of Chicago's numerous Swedes occupy prominent places not only in commerce and industry but also in the world of culture and artistic accomplishment. Song and music, for instance, are well represented among our countrymen and women in this great city.

Miss Ellyn Marie Swanson, contralto, was born in Chicago, Jan. 1, 1884, and started on her musical career early. At the age of 17 she received a scholarship at the Chicago Musical College, where she studied for three consecutive years under the famous baritone Herman De Vries.

She won great acclaim for various concert performances, and no less than three diamond medals in intra-school competitions. On several occasions she has performed on the Auditorium stage in such operas as "Samson and Delilah," "Faust," and others. At present she is engaged as a soloist at the Oak Park Congregational Church and also as a singing instructor at Balatka Musical College of Chicago, and at Central College of Music of Austin, Illinois.



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 25, 1906.

Miss Swanson's voice is a well-schooled, full-toned, and clear contralto, and her diction is superb. These qualities, together with her natural loveliness and youthful appearance, have made her one of the most popular concert singers in Chicago.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 10, 1906.

404 (11) PROJ. 30275

THE SWEDISH NATIONAL CHORUS

The farewell concert of the Swedish National Chorus, given at the Auditorium, is considered the grandest and most thoroughly enjoyed by the multitude of music lovers in our Chicago Swedish colony. Assisting during this program were some of our prominent Chicago Swedes: Prof. Holmes, organist; Mr. Frosolono, violin soloist; and Annette Wahlstrom.

The main numbers on the program were: Noreus' "Inga-Lill" (Little Igna); "Pa Fjellet I Sol" (On the Mountain in Sunshine); and Bjorne Borgarnes Larch. The last song mentioned was presented with such perfect execution that we were held in suspense from beginning to end. It was admitted by all who understood music to have been the most masterly rendition we have ever heard. Director Lindquist was unexpectedly unusual in his generosity with encores. The grandest of the encore numbers was "Den Stora Vita Flok" (The Great White Throng) with our well-known baritone Jusberg singing the solo part so well that few can equal him.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 10, 1906.

At the end of the concert, our Dr. Ewald spoke shortly and warmly on behalf of our Chicago colony and asked the departing singers to bear greetings from us to our mother country. This touched the hearts of chorus and leader; they sang an extra number: "Hör Os Svea" (Hear Us Sweden).

Svenska Tribunen, June 26, 1906.

GRADUATION AT THE CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE

The Chicago Musical College held its graduation exercises at the Auditorium last Tuesday. Among specially honored and prize-winning graduates were a number of Chicago Swedish Americans.

The most highly honored among these was Nellie Ruby Nelson, of whom we wrote in our last week's issue. Nellie had no equals or superiors in the art of playing piano.

The students awarded the highest honor in their respective groups appeared as soloists during the combined graduation and farewell concert.

After the concert, medals were awarded to the following Chicagoans: Medeline Williamson, Anna C. Jenson, H. K. Berthelson, Dognau Christensen, Ellen Hermina Hallberg, and Ellen Cecilia Nelson.

Congratulations and best wishes to the above-mentioned.

Svenska Tribunen, June 19, 1906.

[YOUNG SWEDISH ARTIST WINS AWARD]

Yesterday evening, Miss Nellie Ruby Nelson was awarded a diamond medal in recognition of her unusually talented rendition of the most difficult piano music known.

Nellie is a daughter of Peter H. Hanson, 1665 Fletcher Street. She was born on the Nelson homestead, near Buxton, North Dakota, on August 10, 1886, and came to Chicago with her parents when she was six-weeks old. At the age of eleven, she began taking piano lessons and in 1902 entered the Chicago Musical College. In 1903, the college awarded her with the silver medal; in 1904, the gold medal was awarded to her, and now she has the diamond medal, the highest honor awarded by the college.

We congratulate Nellie and trust that soon her Chicago countrymen will often have the opportunity to enjoy her wonderful talent.

Svenska Tribunen, June 12, 1906.

[A NEW VOCAL ARTIST AMONGST US]

Another Swedish Chicago song bird, who has been studying under Europe's most famous teachers, made her American debut on Monday, June 5, 1906. Her appearance was sponsored by the Men's Club of the First Congregational Church of Oak Park. At Minnie Bergman's initial appearance she won her audience, holding them spellbound from beginning to end with her beautiful voice, perfect rendition, and pleasing personality. Minnie does not intend leaving Chicago to roam all over the country nor does she intend to return to Europe; a decision with which our Swedish Chicagoans are wholeheartedly pleased.

We congratulate her for her talent and the friends she has won, and wish her a thoroughly happy future.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 24, 1906.

[TALENTED MUSICIAN TO STUDY ABROAD]

Miss Ebba Hjertstedt, our most popular Swedish-American violin soloist, left Chicago to-day for a prolonged concert tour and further study in Berlin, Germany.

The concerts in which she will take part will be given by the Berliner Musik Freunde (Berlin Musical Friends). We will miss her talent for some time.



Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 10, 1906.

MUSIC COMPOSED BY CHICAGO SWEDES

The John Ericsson March, with words by E. W. Olson, and music by Emil Larson, has been published by the Swedish Music Publishing house. The Engberg and Holmberg Publishing Company of Chicago.

This composition is typically Swedish and very catchy. It will no doubt be heartily received at our Swedish festivals, especially in our greatest gathering, the John Ericsson Annual.

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 22, 1905.

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ANOTHER HELLSTROM CONCERT

Mrs. Anna Hellstrom, at present the greatest Swedish singer, who enthused her public during the song festival, again will give us a chance to enjoy her wonderful voice, and at the same time admire her great dramatic talents in the popular play, "Vermlandingarne," to be presented at the Auditorium on Saturday August 26 sponsored by the Swedish Theatrical Society.

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The foremost talents of the Society will assist in the play

Chicago Chronicle, July 24, 1905.

7/24 (ILL.) PROJ 302-1

SONG FESTIVAL AT AN END

The quadrennial reunion of the American Union of Swedish Singers closed yesterday with a festival in honor of Sweden's famed poet, Carl Mitchell Bellman, at River-view Park.

The program was entirely musical. The great chorus of six-hundred voices, under the direction of Gust Carlson, rendered selections from the works of Bellman and also sang "Hur Skönt", by Reissiger, and "Bart Land", the great Swedish anthem, by Josephson.

"We consider this the greatest and most successful singing festival that was ever held by any nationality", said President O. F. Kelson. "The cultivation of music among the Swedish people in this country is upheld largely by the American Union of Swedish Singers, which is composed of fifty-four different societies in all sections of the country and in the principle cities. The children of the Swedish people in this country are taught the folk songs of the fatherland, which date

Chicago Chronicle, July 24, 1905.

back in their origin for centuries, and the object of this association is to so perpetuate these songs that they may be heard in the homes of people of Swedish parentage long after their ancestors who came here from Sweden have passed away".

This general reunion of the Swedish song societies of the United States is held every four years and is always eagerly anticipated and very largely attended by the Swedish-Americans.

Mme. Anna Hellstrom, the noted Swedish singer and member of the Royal Opera of Stockholm, Sweden, was a guest at the festival, and will now make a concert tour, stopping at Rockford and Moline, Illinois; Redwing, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, Minnesota, and then east through Pittsburg, Worcester and New York City.

She will then return to Chicago, and, on August 26, will take part in the production of the Swedish opera "Wermlanningarne", by Dahlgren, at the Auditorium.

Chicago Chronicle, July 24, 1905.

Mme. Hellstrom will take the part of Anna, the principal feminine role, and John R. Ortengren, formerly a member of the Royal Opera, Stockholm, will take the part of Eric, the principal male role.

When asked through an interpreter concerning her impressions of America, Mme. Hellstrom said: "I have only one thing to say to everything you ask me, and that is that I am delighted with my reception here. I have received nothing but courtesy both from the Americans and the American-Swedish people. In regard to the chorus, I will say that I have never listened to a chorus composed of so large a number of people which sang better. I am charmed with America"

This is Mme. Hellstrom's second visit to this country, the first being two years ago, when she was engaged by the western division of the Society of Swedish Singers of the United States as soloist during their celebration in Minneapolis.

Mme. Hellstrom will return to Stockholm, immediately after her appearance at the Auditorium.

Chronicle, July 23, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 8121

SWEDISH SINGERS BANQUET

Beneath the swaying folds of the American and Swedish flags a male chorus of six hundred voices from the American Union of Swedish Singers sent forth thunderous volumes of melody in the North Side Turner Hall last night. The occasion was the farewell banquet given by the local Swedish singing societies to the delegates to the convention of singers from all parts of the country.

Only men were present at the function and seven-hundred with the blood of ancient vikings in their veins sat down to the banquet tables. They wore white yachting caps and presented quite the appearance of seafaring men. The tables were decorated with lilies, roses and carnations.

When the cigars were reached O. F. Nelson of Chicago, president of the American Union of Swedish Singers mounted the stage and announced that the program would begin with "America", the national air of their adopted country. Professor

Chronicle, July 23, 1905.

WPA (111, 100, 100)

John R. Ortengren of Chicago acted as conductor. The air was sung with the spirit and melody that bespoke patriotism for this country. The next song was an old national air of Sweden that has come down from the time of the vikings and entitled "Hor Oss, Svea", or "Hear us, Svea".

President Nelson delivered the address of welcome, in which he pointed to the fact that they had not only assembled to cultivate themselves in music, but to teach their children to sing and speak the Swedish language.

He declared that the Swedes would not be good American citizens if they forgot their fatherland. He asserted that the Swedish male choruses stand at the head of all male choruses in this country and that credit for this is due to the American Union of Swedish Singers. Mr. Nelson spoke in Swedish.

Dr. Victor Nilsson of Minneapolis responded eloquently and complimented Chicago on the way the visitors had been entertained. Speeches were made by Attorney C. R.

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SWEDISH

Chronicle, July 8, 1905.

WPA 111 1000 11

WILL SING FOR SWEDES

Mme. Anna Hellstrom, the soprano of the Royal Opera at Stockholm, Sweden, will be one of the principal soloists at the festival of the American Union of Swedish singers to take place in this city July 20 to 23. It was announced that the coming of Mme. Hellstrom and other Swedish singers to participate will make the reunion one of the most notable in the history of the Swedish singers of America.

The programme which is being arranged will not only include some of the most classical renditions, but will be replete with melodies and songs dear to the heart of every Swedish-American.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 17, 1905.

CHARITY CONCERT OF THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN WOMEN'S
CLUB

The charity concert of the Swedish-American Women's Club was given last Thursday evening at the First M. E. Church. . . . The audience was large, and the program was enjoyable. Mr. Astenius opened with an appealing organ solo. The "Mozart Quartet" sang "Du gamla du friska," arranged for mixed choirs. The Rev. G. A. Hagstrom spoke on the subject of mercy and also explained the purpose of the concert. A quartet, brought together for the occasion, presented "Bruddefarden i Hardanger." The Hauch trio, three gifted women musicians, presented some pleasing compositions for two violins and flute, with piano accompaniment; the well-known Miss Margaret Dahlstrom sang Vande Water's "Night Time," appealingly. Following this, Dr. Jacob Bonggren read a fine poem written for the occasion. The feature of the evening was a lecture by Dr. Phil Carl Svanberg from Gothenburgh. . . .

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 13, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN SINGERS AND MUSICIANS

The picture which adorns the top of this column is that of Gustaf Alfred Carlson, a Vermlander who during the last sixteen years has been living in Chicago. He has been very active in promoting Swedish song and music, but he is of the type that does not like the limelight. However, you cannot stop free men from talking, and it has been common knowledge for a long time that the bearer of this name is an exceptionally talented musician. As we present today the singer, director, and musician, Gus. A. Carlson, we are sure that both the name and the features are familiar to our readers. In spite of his somewhat reserved nature, he has not been able to avoid being mentioned in the daily press from time to time, and today we will reveal the high points of his career.

He was born in Locknevid parish, Kalmar, Sweden, February 22, 1871, and what makes him particularly interesting is the fact that he is what



Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 13, 1904.

might be called a "selfmade" musician, having received formal training only for a rather short time under the orchestra director, Adolf Edgren.

As a youngster he moved about quite a bit in Sweden and finally decided, in 1888, to go to America. Chicago was his goal, and, being a piano maker by trade, he obtained employment with the Newman Bros. Company, piano manufacturers, and he is still with this firm.

At about this time, his interest in, and talent for, music began to make itself felt, and he began first to practice on the violin; later on he devoted much time to brass instruments, particularly the cornet with which he became very proficient. Gradually a group of young men desirous of becoming real musicians gathered about him, and he decided to do something about it. Thus the I.C.V. Military Band and Orchestra became organized and soon made a name for itself. Carlson was its leader



Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 13, 1904.

from the beginning and continued as such for many years. Later he had to give up the job due to other more important engagements.

Another well-known organization owes its existence to Mr. Carlson's initiative. In 1896 he formed the singing club Orpheus, and was its director for six years, during which time it won a secure place in the hearts of song lovers, and became recognized as one of the finest Swedish-American singing clubs.

For some time Mr. Carlson has directed the Norwegian Singing Society. This is the oldest Scandinavian society of its kind in Chicago. Thirty years ago it had a membership of more than one hundred. He also directs the North Star, another singing society, and has recently organized The Scandinavian Quartette Club which is said to have among its members some extraordinary voices, and we are likely to hear much about it in the future.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 13, 1904.

A gentleman all through, Mr. Carlson is endowed by nature with many fine qualities, but as we have already said he prefers to hide his light under a basket, but this does not in the least detract from the high esteem in which he is held by those who know him.

Since 1900 he has been happily married to the former Tillie Selander, and they live with their one child at 1527 Belmont Avenue.



Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 29, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN SINGERS AND MUSICIANS

The man from the North is deservedly known for his knightly courtesy and consideration toward the weaker sex, and we felt deeply the seriousness of the situation when we for the first time interviewed a lady singer for this column.

Many Chicago Swedes know the artist in question, for she makes her home in Chicago and the name Margareta Dahlstrom appears frequently on concert programs here. For more than a decade the bearer of this name has worked here, won recognition as a singer, and become popular both with the public and with her professional colleagues.

Margareta Dahlstrom was born to Swedish parents in Port Henry, New York, March 9, 1873. She lived in that city until she was twenty years old, when she moved to Chicago. Here she began to study singing under Professor John R. Ortengren at the Chicago Musical College, which is



Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 29, 1904.

recognized as one of the world's finest music schools. At the same time she studied harmony and composition under Dr. Louis Falk, and also the Italian language, proficiency in which is so necessary for singers, under Signör Enrico Alfiero.

After five years of study she received a diploma as a teacher, and graduated a year later, in 1899, from Chicago Musical College. That finished her formal schooling, and she established herself as a singing teacher. As she became better and better known, she began to receive engagements for public appearances, and performed at numerous American as well as Swedish-American concerts; in addition she became more permanently attached to a number of organizations. Among those were the North Chicago Hebrew Congregation Temple where she now has been a soloist for seven years. For a period of time she also sang in the Union Park Church and in the Sixth Presbyterian Church.

Besides having a large number of private pupils, she also holds a position

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 29, 1904.

as a teacher at Baldtka Musical College.

Miss Dahlstrom may well be counted among those who have already made their mark. Her beautiful contralto voice and her fine personal qualities have won her numerous admirers and friends among her public, pupils, and colleagues.

We congratulate her and wish her continued success!



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 15, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN SINGERS AND MUSICIANS

So far in this series we have been dealing exclusively with singers and choir leaders, and it is therefore high time that we now introduce to our readers an instrumental artist. We do so today and tell you something about the well-known Chicago pianist, orchestra leader, and composer, Johan Sigurd Meck.

Most of us know of the beautiful city on the shores of Malaren over there in our beloved fatherland. We also know the chief characteristics of the inhabitants of that city, their vitality and love of life, and their keen interest in the fine arts, particularly music. A visit to one of their fine outdoor restaurants on a cool summer evening, or to some place of entertainment on a blustering cold winter night will convince one that they actually worship music.

In this city, Stockholm, whose goddess is Thalia, a boy was born in the home of H. M. Meck, jeweler, September 6, 1876, who was given the name of Johan Sigurd. When he was four years old the boy with the rest of the family



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 15, 1904.

left Sweden to join the father who some time earlier had gone to Chicago and obtained a good position.

At an early age the boy showed an unusual talent for music and at ten he began to take lessons with a teacher named Grau. Later on he studied the theory of music at the American Conservatory, and then entered the Chicago Musical College, where he is now among the most promising students.

During the last few years Mr. Meck has been very active in Swedish musical circles. His desire to work among his own nationals here is appreciated by the latter, for it is clear that the wider American field can offer him greater opportunities, and the fact that he passed only the first four years of his life in Sweden, and received all his schooling as well as his musical training here should tend to make him consider himself an American rather than a Swede.

At the better Swedish concerts lately Sigurd Meck has participated either as a



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SWEDISH



Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 15, 1904.

soloist or by rendering the accompaniment, and his orchestra has furnished the music at the Swedish National League's theatre performances and festivals. We particularly want to compliment him on his orchestra, which is made up of excellent musicians and has won an enviable reputation since he became its director three years ago.

For some time now Mr. Meck has been engaged as a composer by three Chicago music firms.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and president and director of the Lincoln Glee Club which he organized and which has its home in the Lincoln Club Hall.

We take this opportunity to congratulate our young countryman on the progress he has made so far. His talent, technique, and thorough training, combined with energy and good judgment, assure him of a successful future.

II A 3 b

IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 1, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN SINGERS AND MUSICIANS



Our readers should not get the mistaken idea that this column is dealing only with prominent soloists and artists of extraordinary ability. On the contrary, it is our plan to dedicate it to such Swedish-Americans who have contributed to the promotion of song and music to such an extent that we feel they deserve this public tribute.

We admit that so far we have presented only outstanding singers, and not a single musician, and even today we give you a well-known man, who has made a name for himself, not as a singer but as a choir director. But from now on we shall try to offer more variation. At the same time we ask our readers not to attach any importance to the order in which these men are introduced. We did seek and find the individual who quite naturally came to our mind as number one of this series, but from then on the order in which they come is absolutely no indication of our evaluation of their merits. There are several reasons why we could not and would not pretend to act as judges in such a

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matter; for one thing, we are not qualified.

We bring you today a man who for almost forty years has earned and received the affection and esteem of every Swede in Chicago: Professor John L. Svenson.

He was born January 1, 1850, in Jonkoping, Sweden, where he spent his childhood, during which he became familiar with the printing trade. At the age of fifteen he left with his parents for America, and came to Chicago.

Soon after his arrival here he joined the singing society Svea, and became its director in 1867. A short time later he became the director of Freja Singing Society and of The Scandinavian quartette. The latter about that time, according to a contemporary writer, "made a memorable troubadour pilgrimage through the entire North West."

Within a few years professor Svenson had made such a reputation for himself that when Kristina Nilsonn made her first visit to Chicago, and a choir organized to sing in her honor, he was selected as its director, and it is reported that he made an excellent job of it.





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Svenson is a former director of the Swedish Glee Club and of Lyran in Rockford. At the present time he directs the Svithiod Singing Club and Bjorgvin; for the last thirteen years he has been choir leader at the Congregational Church.

It would be difficult to exaggerate Mr. Svenson's merit as a choir director, and he is at his very best in his tonal interpretations of hymns, serenades, and similar compositions expressive of romance and strong feeling.

In 1855 he married Miss Sofia Anderson, and they have three children, one of whom, the oldest daughter, is already an accomplished pianist. Their home is at 1712 Deming Place.

Professor Svenson has done much for Swedish song art in America, and we know our readers are with us when we wish him forty more active and happy years of swinging his baton here in our great city on the shores of Lake Michigan.

II A 3 b
IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 25, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN SINGERS AND MUSICIANS

So far we have given you only baritone singers in this series, but today you will meet a tenor. It used to be that a man had to be a tenor in order to rate as a real singer, and honor and acclaim were showered upon him, while a mere baritone or bass received no such attention. In fact, it was hardly considered worth-while to make any special effort to develop this kind of voice. However, that was a long time ago, and in this day and age, we realize that each type of voice has its place, its value depending upon purity of tone and proper training, as well as on its owner's artistic talent, such as his ability to interpret and present various compositions. Yet, even today the tenors seem to be the favorites; this is partly due to the fact that we have comparatively few first-rate singers of this classification. Also within Chicago's Swedish-American singing circles has this scarcity of fine tenors been felt; but we have had a few, and one of them is William Dahlen. He ranks high among singers in Chicago, and we shall here briefly review his life and work.



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He was born in Timmelhed parish, Vestertotland, Sweden, February 14, 1862, and left home at the age of eighteen, bound for Chicago.

Here he began the study of music and singing in 1882 and kept at it for several years. Among his teachers were Signor Caroto, Harding, Baker, and Towne, all well-known names in Chicago's musical world. He also studied at The Chicago Musical College. He has been an active singer since 1882, when he organized one of the oldest Swedish choirs here, the Lyran Song Club, and a little later, the well-known Orion Quartet. At present, he is a member of The Svithiod Singing Club, The Swedish Glee Club, and an honorary member of The Sons of Svea, of Rockford, Illinois.

For many years, Mr. Dahlen has been a soloist in several of the city's "American" churches, and at present is solo singer and choir leader in the Swedish Immanuel church. He also directs the Lyran and Norden song Clubs of Pullman, Illinois.

Mr. Dahlen is a much traveled man, having visited his beloved fatherland three times since he first came here. He has traveled extensively in England, Scotland,

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and Germany, as well as in this country. In 1887, he participated in the Swedish-American singers' tour of Sweden, and was one of the tenors who sang before King Oscar.

Dahlen is undoubtedly the outstanding Swedish-American tenor of today. His voice has great volume and characteristic tone color; it is particularly well suited for lyrical compositions.

At the end of our interview, he said about himself: "I cannot judge whether or not I have done anything of lasting value for my countrymen in America, but what little I may have accomplished is the result of sincere effort and a deep felt veneration for the traditions in song and music which we have inherited from the land of the midnight sun."



Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 18, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN SINGERS AND MUSICIANS

Professor Gustaf Holmquist

It is with more than ordinary pleasure that we today introduce to our readers a singer who is, perhaps, less well known in Swedish than in American musical circles--a man renowned and celebrated for both his intelligent interpretation and faultless rendering of song compositions and for his sympathetic and altogether admirable personality.

It is refreshing to meet a musician who is an artist through and through, a man who does not merely consider his art as a means of earning his daily bread, but who is imbued with a genuine love for song and music and a strong desire to preserve, and win recognition for the musical traditions of the land of his fathers. Such an artist is Gustaf Holmquist, and one may well ask if we Chicago Swedes fully realize how privileged we are in having him among us.

Gustaf Holmquist was born in Nora Vestmanland on February 14, 1872, and lived



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there until he was thirteen years old, when he emigrated with his parents to America.

They made their home in Minneapolis, and soon after his arrival there, the boy began to sing in a mixed choir. It was soon discovered that he had a voice of extraordinary quality and a natural inclination toward singing. But it was not until he was twenty-one years old that he actually began his song studies under A. W. Porter in Minneapolis, under whom he studied for four years, until 1897. In that year, he broke off his studies to take a job as superintendent of a road project in Alaska. The people he had to deal with there were of the rough kind, quick to reach for their guns, but he was made of the right stuff and soon won their respect.

After one year in Alaska, he returned to the States and continued his song studies, this time under Professor W. N. Burritt. In 1900, he moved to Chicago and has lived here since with his wife, the former Olivia Ogren, whom



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he married in 1894.

In Minneapolis, Mr. Holmquist was a soloist in several "American" churches, among them the Westminster and the Presbyterian Churches.

Since his arrival in Chicago, he has been singing in the renowned quartet of the Plymouth Church. He is a soloist with the Apollo Club, recognized as the finest choir in America, and has the distinction of being the first Swede to hold this position.

Last summer, Professor Holmquist received the very flattering offer to go to the World's Fair in St. Louis as a soloist with the Evanston Musical Club; due to his excellent performance, the Club was awarded a prize of \$3500. Another indication of the esteem in which he is held is provided by the circular issued by the Bureau of Fine Arts for the 1903-1904 season, which, in very flattering terms, is dedicated to Professor Holmquist.

He was engaged as soloist at the song festivals of the Swedish Singers' League



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at Jamestown in 1901, and in 1903 at Boston. We cite a music critic who represented a newspaper in Jamestown: "It was a great pleasure to make the acquaintance of the excellent baritone singer Gustaf Holmquist of Chicago. We do not hesitate to say that he is the outstanding Swedish-American song artist at the present time. This summer he has had engagements in Chautauqua, which is rather spoiled in regard to music, and where he has won enthusiastic acclaim." And of his rendition of the solo part in "Landkjending" (Sighting Land, a Norwegian composition), the Chautauqua Assembly Herald said: "Professor Holmquist sang the solo part in his mother tongue with very effective tonal technique and dignity of expression. And what a magnetic personality! Simple and unaffected, but still impressive. He is our idea of a true artist."

The professor is undoubtedly the finest Swedish singer in America today; but he has lived and worked within American musical circles, rather than Swedish. Unfortunately, comparatively few Swedish-Americans are able fully to appreciate an artist of Holmquist's type, and the limited Swedish-American community does not offer him the opportunities of which he is worthy, and which he finds when



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he performs for the American audience; Consequently, his associations have been American rather than Swedish-American. But it has been his chief ambition to make Swedish song and music known and appreciated among Americans, and he has been getting results.

Mr. Holmquist is at his best in the great compositions that call forth all his tonal resources, but on the other hand, few singers can, in a more touching manner, bring out the beautiful simplicity of such popular folk songs as "The Bird on the Branch" or "In the Years of Youth", when every fiber in his body seems to vibrate in harmony with his soft baritone.

Truly, Professor Holmquist possesses the divine spark.



Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 11, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN SINGERS AND MUSICIANS

This column is devoted to singers and choir leaders, and today we will present the beloved baritone and choir director, Joel Mossberg.

Those Chicago Swedes who occasionally glance at a Swedish newspaper must have run across the name a few times, and those who have attended even a few of our local concerts must have seen the man. Or, to put it briefly, hardly any of our Swedish-American singers in Chicago is more popular than Joel Mossberg. During the last few years, no Swedish concert of any importance could be presented without his participation.

Even in his choice of a birthplace, Mossberg showed his good taste, selecting the beautiful Kumle Parish in Nerike, Sweden, where he first saw the light of day on January 30, 1870. His father, Karl Mossberg, was a musician in the Nerike Infantry Regiment Band, as was his father and grandfather before him.

Young Joel early displayed a talent for music, and began to play the flute and

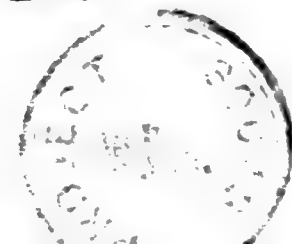


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the violin. At the age of eighteen, he moved to Visby, on the island of Gotland, where he worked as an ornamental decorator, and continued to practice his music; he also directed the choir of a Good Templar lodge. The "Gotlanders" are a musical people, and Mossberg enjoyed his sojourn on their island. However, he decided to shake the Swedish dust off his feet, and in 1892 set out for Chicago. Here he continued to work at his trade, and studied voice and singing in his spare time, at first under W. W. Hinschou and later at the Chicago Musical College under the tutelage of his countryman, John R. Ortengren. He now gives this great teacher all the credit for developing his voice.

His remarkable vocal resources, as well as his artistic sensitiveness and understanding of nuances, were soon recognized at the College, and he made splendid progress. After having sung the part of "Raymond" in "Lucia di Lammermoor" before the critics of the academy, he was awarded a scholarship in the operatic department, on which he still studies.

For three years, Mr. Mossberg was choirmaster at St. Ansgar Church on Sedgwick Street, and is now in his fourth year as baritone soloist at the North Side



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Hebrew Temple. In addition, he directs the Orpheus, Idun, and Harmonien male choirs and the Illinois and Ingeborg women's choirs.

As a singer he has few equals, and it is quite in order to call him "the Swedish-American Forsell". His tone is full, well-rounded, and clear-ringing, and his interpretation, particularly of forceful and lively compositions, is excellent. One of his favorite numbers is the magnificent composition, "The Sea King", in which his resourceful voice comes fully into its own, and his unforgettable bass-baritone holds the audience spellbound. The future is his; his voice is still improving and his popularity is increasing.

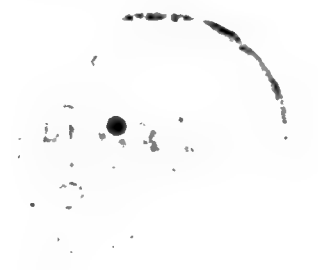
The number of choirs which he is directing may well be taken as a measure of his ability; everybody able to speak with authority on the subject agrees that he is one of the finest choir leaders in Chicago. He gives generously of his time and talent, even to the extent of himself taking over, if need be, the voices ranging between first tenor and second bass. His reputation as a song teacher, practical as well as theoretical, has also brought him many private pupils.

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In spite of his artistic achievements, Mr. Mossberg's hat still fits his head; he is a modest man, and with the true artist's love for his work, his chief ambition is to improve and to come a bit closer to unattainable perfection. Through his friendly association with the members of his choirs, he wins their confidence and co-operation, and succeeds in impressing upon them the fact that the performance of the choir as a whole depends upon the efforts of the individual.

As a private song teacher, he also gains the affection and confidence of his pupil, bringing out the best he has got in him, and making him realize that he himself must walk the long, steep road to success, with the teacher guiding him only across the roughest spots.

We salute Mr. Mossberg, a true artist:



Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 4, 1904.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN SINGERS AND MUSICIANS

JOHAN REINOLD ORTENGREN

Today we are beginning a series of articles which will outline the high spots of the careers of those Swedish-American men and women who have distinguished themselves in the realm of art here in our great adopted land, particularly of those who have made it their life work to cultivate and preserve the unforgettable Swedish song art here in our American melting pot.

We could not make a more fitting beginning than by presenting Johan Reinold Ortengren, professor at the Chicago Musical College.

Professor Ortengren, a leader within Swedish musical circles, deserves most of the credit for the reawakening of musical interest not only in Chicago but all over North America, wherever Swedes have settled to any extent. He took the initiative in organizing the first Swedish male choir in Chicago, the Swedish Glee Club; and when the various other societies that were being founded



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to foster the singing traditions of the homeland began to realize what could be accomplished under Professor Ortengren's leadership, they consolidated into the Swedish Singers' League, which has won its laurels under his electrifying baton.

Let us take a look into the past of this esteemed gentleman. Johan Reinold Ortengren was born in Gestrickland on October 5, 1862, the son of S. R. Ortengren, a captain of the Gestrike-Helsingborg Regiment. His uncle was the celebrated actor, Albion Ortengren, of the Royal Dramatic Theater in Stockholm.

Young Ortengren graduated from college in Gefle, and then began to study singing under the famous opera singer, Fritz Arlberg, in Stockholm. During the years 1883-85, he continued his studies under the late professor Julius Gunther, and at the same time attended the Royal Theater's training school. For one season he was engaged as an actor at this institution.



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In 1888, Ortengren went to Paris and studied singing for one year with Professor Romain Bussino, after which he returned to Sweden, where he was engaged as an opera singer at the Royal Opera in Stockholm from 1887 to 1889. We have seen newspaper clippings from that period and noticed that music critics called him "the pride of the Royal Opera".

In 1889, Mr. Ortengren arrived in Chicago, and has made his home and has done his work here ever since. For fourteen years, he has been one of the most sought after song teachers at the Chicago Musical College, which ranks among the world's leading musical academies, having a staff of some fifty teachers and several thousand students.

His soft, expressive baritone voice, which he uses with genuine artistry, has made him very popular with Chicago concert audiences. For many years, he was a soloist at the Unity Church, and is now singing at the Congregational Church of Oak Park.



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His personal qualities of leadership and his outstanding ability as a choir director have caused both Swedish and American singing organizations to compete for the privilege of singing under his direction. Among them are the Belvidere Glee Club and the Mendelssohn Club of Rockford. Among the Swedish choirs which he is directing at present are The Swedish Glee Club of Chicago and The Sons of Sweden of Rockford.

Ortengren was director-in-chief at the great Scandinavian singing festival in Minneapolis in 1891, and also on the occasion when the Swedish Singers' League was established. He has been the latter's director for ten years, and has headed the Swedish choirs at the Chicago World's Fair, and the singing festivals in New York and Rockford. He has already been appointed director-in-chief for the coming festival to be held in Chicago next year, and for the one following it, which will take place in 1907 in Rock Island, Illinois.

Most of us remember the Swedish singers' concert tour of Sweden in 1897.



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Professor Ortengren was in charge, and took the choir on a glorious round of visits to Swedish cities and country towns. During his stay in Stockholm, the professor was called to the Royal Palace and King Oscar, in flattering terms, expressed his admiration for the victorious singers' leader.

Coupled with Mr. Ortengren's unusual ability as a teacher and director is his sympathetic and unaffected personality, which has won for him the genuine affection of his pupils and the members of his choirs.

His native talent, together with his splendid training and varied experience, has made him one of the outstanding song teachers in the United States. He has the knack of bringing out the best in the student, and of awakening in him that interest in, and love of, his work which is the first requisite for success. Many soloists thank him for having started them on their careers.

As a choir director, Ortengren is probably unequalled anywhere. During a



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performance, he has complete control of the choir, which is under the spell of his forceful personality and faultless technique. Being a composer himself, he is a master of effective interpretation of the works of others, and the choir itself seems to sense this interpretation.

The professor's pleasant manner and interesting conversation make him a welcome guest at social gatherings, and Swedish societies have benefited from his experience as an actor; only last winter, he rendered valuable assistance when the Swedish National League presented "Around the World in Eighty Days" at the Auditorium.

His wife is the former Miss Mimmi Lindstrom of Hudiksvall, Sweden; they have two children, and the happy family home is in Park Ridge, Illinois.

Tomorrow, October 5, Professor Ortengren will be forty-two years old, and we join his many friends in wishing him a happy birthday. We also wish to thank him for all that he has done for the Swedish song and Swedish singers.



Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 16, 1904.

MISS BEULA WEST: THE WORLD'S YOUNGEST PRIMA DONNA

By

K. F--n

[Half-tone, 5 by 6 inches, picture of Miss West]

A new brilliant sun has risen these days in the sky of singing. Miss Beula West, trained in the school of Mme. Eleonora Petrelli, 26 Van Buren Street, has revealed the charm of her voice to a fascinated world. She sang, and she conquered; and now, although she is hardly more than a girl, she is on her way to greatness, perhaps a greatness surpassing that of any singer the world has ever produced.

Miss Beula West, not yet seventeen years of age, was born in Chicago on November 14, 1887 of Swedish parents. Her father is Mr. Jonas West; her mother is Mrs. Emma Rebecka West. During her early childhood, Miss West evinced, perhaps, a certain taste for music, but did not reveal any special talent. In spite of this, Mme. Petrelli took her in hand when she [Beula West] was about ten years old and admitted her to the music school

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on Van Buren Street. Under Mme. Petrelli's able and experienced tutorship, the feeble and somewhat ordinary voice developed into the marvel that it is today.

When she entered Mme. Petrelli's school, Miss West had a voice range of about one octave, and she had difficulty in producing clear notes. Since then, she has made wonderful progress. Her voice has developed in power to a degree which most first-class singers do not attain until they reach the age of thirty or thirty five, and the range of her voice has increased so that she is now able to cover three octaves and three additional notes--something which neither our Jenny Lind nor our Kristina Nilsson are able to do. Miss West is at the same time a most brilliant first soprano and a contralto of the deepest and richest tone; she masters the low "f" of the contralto as easily as the high "a" of the soprano.

In her execution, Miss West is brilliant and controlled. She is an excellent vocalist, and with her splendid voice she combines a delivery full of feeling, giving evidence of her true poetic understanding of the spirit of the

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text. Her nuances and her mimicry are magnificent. Very rarely does one encounter a voice as colorful as that of Miss West. Her voice unites the tone color of a soprano with that of an alto. Her singing contains the trills of the nightingale, and in the higher reaches, her singing leaves one with the impression of a string of glittering pearls issuing from her vibrating lips.

Mme. Petrelli has kept her pupil in the background until this moment, simply in order to produce an all the more greater sensation on her present appearance. On certain occasions, however, the young diva has appeared, and on those occasions, music critics have spoken of her in the most flattering terms. When hardly fourteen years old, she sang, one evening, at the Auditorium, the largest theater and concert hall in Chicago or, for that matter, in the world. A music critic said, after her appearance on that occasion, that even at that time her voice possessed great volume; that her notes came forth clear as silver and pure as gold; that, standing outside the theater, he could easily distinguish the words in the numbers she sang.

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Beula West fascinates the public with her singing. Although she may not, perhaps, be called beautiful, yet she possesses a very attractive personality, and this is next to indispensable to win the public. Her ways are pleasant, and her expressive face is framed in a richness of blond hair. Her demeanor is natural and modest; her talents have not made her proud, although she is fully determined to develop these talents to the utmost. Some day, her name will resound throughout the civilized world; the glory of her fame as a singer will eclipse the renown of our great choruses. We, as well as all the music critics who were present to hear Miss West, predict that the happiness of success will be hers in the world of song, and it gives us great pleasure to know that once more the Swedish name will be celebrated and honored throughout the world because of one of the children of our country. Not, as of old, through sword and cannon and the slaughter of war, but in the noble work of peace, through high achievement in the art of arts--singing.

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Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 27, 1903.

/PROMISING SWEDISH-AMERICAN VIOLINIST/

Mr. Oscar Nelson, the young and very capable Swedish-American violinist, is attracting ever increasing attention and is being accorded praise from a number of musical authorities..... Several of Chicago's most outstanding music critics have predicted a great future for this seventeen-year-old Swedish-American. Signor Costello, one of the prominent musicians in Chicago, has been so enamored with the playing of the young man that he has presented him with a very costly Guarnerius violin, made in 1760, the same violin used by Ole Bull when he played at the Central Music Hall in 1880.

The youthful Mr. Nelson has also shown great ability as a composer. In the concerts he will give in various cities in this State during the latter part of the month, he will include two of his own compositions on the program..... We believe the young Mr. Nelson will become famous in the world of music.

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SWEDISH

II A 3 b

Svenska Tribunen, Apr.10,1901. 4th Ill., 1901. 3/2/5

A NEW SONG BY J. R. HALD

p.6..... "Det Gamla Brevet" ("The Old Letter") is the title of a new song with piano accompaniment, which is published by J.R.Hald, 1408 Auditorium Tower, Chicago. The words are printed in both English and Norwegian. Mr. Hald has also composed and published the tone creations "Tone Memories from Sweden" and "Norway's Home Echoes," two numbers characteristic of both countries.

All of these compositions may be obtained from Mr. Hald himself.

II A 3 b

IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, March 13, 1901.

WPA (ILL.) PRG 2077

PIANO RECITAL

p.11.....Our countryman and popular music instructor, Professor A. Alfred Holmes invited an appreciative audience to Kimball Hall last Monday night to a piano concert by one of his most talented pupils, Miss Cora C. Deere.

We have praised Miss Deere's piano abilities before, but her renditions, this time made her still more worthy of recognition. Among the many piano numbers performed for the interested listeners were two numbers which were especially well played. F. Chopin, Nocturn in C-Sharp Minor; Opus 27, Number 1; and Polonaise in A-Flat, Opus 53. The compositions demand rare pianistic ability. Mr. W. W. Carnes gave passages from Dicken's "Nickolas Nickleby."

Professor Holmes has invited music lovers to various concerts, but this was without question one of the best. It was truly a pleasure to be present.

II A 3 b

SWEDISH

Chicago Tribune, May 27, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The United Scandinavian Singers of Chicago gave their annual concert at Central Music Hall last night. The Swedish and Danish Consuls attended, and the auditorium was thronged by the leading residents of the Scandinavian nationality.

The thirteen numbers on the program those especially attractive were "March Triumfale", a piano solo by Prof. Aug. Hyllested; Hor oss Svea" (Hear us in Sweden), by the United Scandinavian Singers of Chicago; "Solveigs Song" soprano solo by Mrs. A. S. Behrems; and "Held dig Mit Norge", by the Scandinavian Singers of Chicago.

II A 3 b
IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 13, 1890.

[A SPLENDID CONCERT]

Mendelssohn Concert Company gave a concert last Tuesday evening in the Methodist Church, at the corner of Clark and Washington Streets.

Three of our Swedish people were among the assisting artists, one of them, Mr. John Ortengren, being the main attraction of the evening. His solos were "Still Is The Night" and "Per Svinaherde". The other two were Mr. and Miss Shogren, who were liberally applauded.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

c. Painting and Sculpture

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 29, 1933.

EMILE ZOIR'S PAINTINGS

"The Creation," a series of paintings depicting the six days of creation which belongs to the St. Stephan's Episcopal congregation, will be on exhibit in the Albany Avenue church as part of the art department of the Chicago World's Fair, according to Dr. Tucker, pastor of the church.

The temple, which is now under construction, is almost completed, but work on the interior is still going on. The paintings, which express Zoir's conception of the creation, will be placed permanently in the church and will serve as a monument to Swedish art in America. As our readers know, the Swedish Lutheran Church of Albany Park, Chicago, also owns three other paintings by Zoir, "The Crucifixion of Christ," "Jesus in Gethsemane," and "The Burial." They are a gift from the artist to the congregation.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 22, 1933.

AHLMAN'S SEPARATE EXHIBIT

We mentioned briefly in last week's issue that the Swedish-American painter, Gotthilf Ahlman, had opened a separate exhibit in the Midland Club, 172 West Adams Street.

The exhibit, Ahlman's first one-man show, includes twenty-two numbers, among which are six portraits. Landscapes are in the majority, and no less than six of them picture the beauties of the Indiana dunes, a district which has lately become much frequented by Chicago's Swedes. But the other landscapes present a variety of motifs, both winter and summer scenes. The canvas "Winter Afternoon, Sweden," is in our opinion a masterpiece. The other painting with a motif from Sweden, "Winter Sunlight, Sweden," is also a very fine piece of work, but we do not like that dilapidated farmhouse in the background. However, those who always enjoy talking about poor Sweden will find it exactly to their taste. The painting "Wisconsin," a lake motif shows that Ahlman also is master of the art of marine painting. The blue lake surrounded by fir trees has a strong appeal.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 22, 1933.

The painting ranks among the best in the entire exhibit.

The portrait of Gustavus Adolphus looks like the pictures of him that we have seen in books, and what more can one ask? The portrait of the round-the-world flyer, Lieutenant Eric Nelson, which was painted several years ago, and which we have mentioned on previous occasions, is also included in this exhibit.

There is also a still life, one of the few that Ahlman has painted.

The exhibit will remain open until the end of this month.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. DIV.

II A 3 c
II B 1 b

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 30, 1932.

SWEDISH ART EXHIBIT

The Swedish Artists' Society opened its fifth annual art show last Saturday in the Edgewater Beach Hotel. A large number of artists and art patrons were present at the opening ceremony. The program included songs by Florence Ruden and the opera singer Sigrid Borgstrom Peterson, and also by a male quartette. Dr. Julius Lincoln gave a very interesting talk on the development of Swedish-American art, and dwelt especially on the contributions made by the old Swedish school town of Lindsborg, Kansas.

The exhibit is comprised of about one hundred numbers by twenty-three artists. It closes Sunday, December 4.

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II B 1 b

IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 30, 1932.

ART EXHIBIT

A number of Swedish artists are represented in the art exhibit which is now being held by the All-Illinois Society of the Fine Arts, on the third floor of the Stevens Hotel.

Among the oil paintings we noted the works of Axel Linus, Charles J. Bergstrom, Elizabeth Bergstrom, Charles Hallberg, Bessie Hellstrom, Axel J. Claesson, Carl Olsen, Signe Palm, and Torrey Ross.

Thomas Hall exhibits pastels and aquarelles, and Carl Hallsthammar, and Oscar Mortens are represented by a number of sculptures.

II A 3 c

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 16, 1932.

ART EXHIBIT

An art exhibit sponsored by Mrs. Frank G. Logan, opened a few days ago on the second floor of the building at 9 West Washington Street.

Among the Swedish artists who are taking part in it we note Thomas Hall, Ben Albert Benson, Ernst Fredericks, Axel Anderson, and Signe Palmblad.

II A 3 c

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 18, 1932.

ART

The Swedish-American painter, Torey Ross of Chicago, opened a separate exhibit of paintings May 18, in the Florentine room of the Congress Hotel. It contains twenty-three numbers, and will remain open until the end of June.

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 4, 1932.

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ZOIR RETURNS

The painter, Emile Zoir, has now returned to Chicago. Our readers will remember that he went back to Sweden. On the urgent request of leading Chicago artists and other prominent individuals and groups he has consented to resume his activities here as a lecturer at Wilmette School of Modern Art. One department of this school is now located here in Chicago, in the Fine Arts Building on Michigan Avenue.

Professor Zoir will lecture there on anatomy and psychology, and he will also make demonstrations. He will remain here for at least one year, and during that time he will probably arrange an exhibit of his own works.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 27, 1932.

MRS. PALMBLAD'S EXHIBIT

The opening of Signe Palmblad's separate exhibit in Bryden's Galleries, 318 South Michigan Avenue, was attended by a large number of art patrons, most of whom were native Americans.

The exhibit hall was decorated in Swedish colors and two girls in Swedish national costumes served refreshments. The promising young soprano, Theresia Lind, also dressed in a becoming national costume, rendered a number of songs which seemed to make a big hit with the audience. It is quite possible that Miss Lind's appearance on this occasion may lead to more important engagements. There were people in the audience who are influential in American art circles and they were very favorably impressed by the young singer's performance.

The exhibit consists of oil paintings and a number of illustrations of

II A 3 c
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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 27, 1932.

national costumes from various provinces of Sweden. The noted sculptor, Carl Hallsthammar, helped to arrange it, and it has received much favorable comment.

The president of the Illinois Society of Fine Arts welcomed the visitors in a brief speech, and characterized the exhibit as unique and very interesting. Mrs. A. J. Pohlman, vice-president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs Ivon Wakeman, president of the North End Austin Women's Club also spoke and complimented Mrs. Palmblad on her work. They pointed out that her artistic accomplishments are so much more remarkable since she did not begin to paint until she was forty-nine years old.

II A 3 c

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 30, 1932.

ART

Among the Swedish artists who are taking part in the art show which is now being held in the Chicago Women's Club, 72 East 11th Street, are Maja Fjaestad, Ivar Johnson, and Abel Linus.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 20, 1932.

AMONG OUR ARTISTS

The biggest news in Swedish-American art circles here is Carl Hallsthammar's latest success. As our readers know, he is noted for his carvings in wood. He has just been awarded first prize at an exhibit held in the art gallery of New Britain, Connecticut, in which some two thousand artists took part. The prize amounted to five hundred dollars.

Hallsthammar and the painter, Thomas Hall, are taking part in the exhibit which is now being held in the quarters of the Chicago Gallery Association, 220 North Michigan Avenue. This exhibit is attracting much attention among art lovers, which in our opinion is well deserved. We visited the Gallery last week.

Hall is exhibiting about a dozen aquarelles and three oil paintings. Some

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 20, 1932.

of the former are excellent, but others show distinctly the influence of the ultra modern school, and we do not think that style suits the artist at all. We were more interested in his oil paintings. His flowers especially interested us and they are among the finest we have seen from his hand.

Hallsthammar's group of carvings is quite large and contains some pieces that have been shown before. All in all, it is the most interesting collection of his work that we have ever seen. Life and power are embodied in his wooden figures, and one gets the impression that each one of them has a story of its own.

Look for instance, at those veterans of the Civil War. How alive they are! One can almost hear them talk about the battles they were in. And the banquet table with the after dinner speaker! And the moonshiner trying to outsmart the revenue man! We can see why Hallsthammar took first prize at the Connecticut exhibit. He is a true master in his field, a master whom we will see and hear more of in the future.

II A 3 c
IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 9, 1931.

SWEDISH ARTISTS OPEN EXHIBIT

The art society, Swedish Artists, which has now been in existence for five years, opened its fourth annual exhibit last Saturday in the Edgewater Beach Hotel. A large number of people were present, and the society's president, Gotthilf Ahlman, was in charge of the opening program.

The exhibit comprises eighty-three numbers and is well arranged. The society has taken the occasion to honor the memory of one of its members who passed away during the past year, the noted landscape painter, Alfred Jansson. Seven of his canvases have been placed apart and are grouped around a portrait of the artist which was painted years ago by Arvid Nyholm. It is worth noting that two of Jansson's paintings have already been sold.

Thirty-four artists are taking part in the show. The majority are old timers but there are also a few new names.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 9, 1931.

There are not many portraits, but a few of them deserve more detailed comment than can be given here. We noted particularly Frank Carlson's "Industrious," a portrait of a young girl occupied with embroidering. The delicate face and striking light effects are remarkable, and the work reminds us of Arvid Nyholm's art. Carlson also exhibits a summer landscape with motif from "Ostergotland, Sweden, also a noteworthy painting. Mary C. Peterson exhibits two portraits of which "Jessolyn M" is the better. Carl Olsen's portrait of the sculptor Hallsthammar is very good.

Gotthilf Ahlman, president of the society, is represented by two oil paintings and one aquarelle, and Thomas Hall also exhibits both oil paintings and aquarelles. His "North Shore" is done in ultra modern style, and is different from anything that we have previously seen by this artist. Signe Palmblad exhibits three oil paintings and Martin Lundgren has two.

In the group of etchings we noted the works of Anne Anderson, Hugo Westerberg, and P. Anderson.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 9, 1931.

The sculpture group is not large, containing only twelve numbers, but they attract much attention and deserve it. P. Anderson's "The Death of Socrates" is a plaque in wood and a very fine piece of work, but the lighting arrangement in the room fails to do it justice.

Unfortunately time and space do not permit us to review this exhibit as it should be done. We suggest that our readers go and see it for themselves. It closes next Sunday.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 27, 1931.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN ART REPRESENTED IN EXHIBIT

Among the Swedish-American artists who are taking part in the exhibit which is now being held in the Stevens Hotel, and which is sponsored by the All-Illinois Society of Fine Arts, we note C. T. Bergstrom, Charles E. Hallberg, Martin Lundgren, Mae C. Larson, Axel Linus, Carl Olsen, May C. Peterson, Signe Palmblad, Thorey Ross, and Thomas Hall. The latter is represented by three aquarelles. Charles S. Hallberg has two marine paintings, "Ending of the Battle between the 'Constitution' and the 'Java'" and "From the Deck".

Linus exhibits "Still Life," and Lundgren, a landscape, "Autumn in the Dunes".

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 8, 1931.

ART EXHIBIT OPENED IN CAFE IDROTT

Members of the art society, Swedish Artists, opened an interesting exhibit last Saturday in the co-operative Cafe Idrott's building, 3206 Wilton Avenue. The exhibit is comprised of oil paintings, aquarelles, sculptures, and etchings, altogether some eighty numbers.

By again opening its doors to an exhibit of this kind Idrott's management is following its laudable policy of encouraging Swedish-American art, just as it is always ready to lend its support to adult education projects and other cultural activities.

The exhibit is housed in the south room on the second floor, where a large number of artists and art patrons gathered Saturday night for the opening ceremony. The Swedish Consul, Ekblad, and Einar Soderwall, honorary president of Swedish Artists, delivered brief addresses. Fridolf Spolander, who himself is taking part in the exhibit, entertained with a few song numbers.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 8, 1931.

A total of forty-seven oil paintings are being shown, including landscapes, marines, portraits, and still lifes. The portraits are few and none of them are of outstanding merit. But there are a number of landscape paintings that are attracting deserved attention, among them, Ahlman's "Lake St. Mary Glacier National Park," and "The Farm in Winter"; Alfred Jansson's "Motif from Sweden" and "Fall Landscape"; Martin Lundgrens "The Passing Summer"; and Signe Palmblad's "Red, White, and Blue". Mary Peterson is represented by three canvases of which one, "Faces," is a remarkably fine piece of work. "Summer Day" and "Autumn," by Axel Linus, are very good. Among the other artists in this group we noted A. Hessell, M.J. Ahlstromer, Gustaf Dahlstrom, C. O. Erickson, Ed. Hanson, Helga Hessell, and Victor Tiberg. The latter exhibits five paintings with motifs from Sweden.

Thomas Hall makes his debut as a flower painter and his "Still Life" and "Roses and Fruit" are very good.

There are ten aquarelles by Nels E. Dahlsrom, G. Kruskopf, Florence M.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 8, 1931.

Ruden, and Axel Westerlind, and in the sculpture group we noted the works of Axel W. Akesson, P. Anderson, Herman Cederblad, Carl Farnquist, Lars Johnson, and Ernest G. Olsson. The latter exhibits four wood carvings. Hallsthammar's name is in the catalogue, but we were unable to find his exhibit, though we looked all over the place for it. Akesson's "Bird" is a very decorative piece. P. Anderson, who modeled the base for Milles' "Diana," and who has done much fine decorative sculpture on buildings here in Chicago, is represented by some very fine samples of his art.

There are six etchings by H. Kronberg, Anna Anderson, and Gustaf Dalstrom.

This review is based on a hurried survey of the exhibit. It must be seen to be appreciated. It closes April 19.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 11, 1931.

LEON LUNDMARK HOLDS SEPARATE EXHIBIT

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture
of Leon Lundmark]

The Swedish-American artist, Leon Lundmark, opened an exhibit of his marine paintings last Saturday in the Midland Club, 172 West Adams Street, where another Swedish painter, Thomas Hall also exhibited his works only a short time ago.

Lundmark's show consists of twenty-eight numbers and, needless to say, is well worth seeing. It is of special interest to those who knew him in the early days of his artistic career, for it affords an opportunity to study his progress in his chosen field, **that** of marine painting. The road of an artist is said to be strewn with thorns, and it is well known that Lundmark encountered more obstacles than many of his colleagues. That is probably the reason he seems to prefer motifs which embody courage and stubborn, unrelenting power. He seldom paints the great, open ocean, but **chooses** coast

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 11, 1931.

motifs, where magnificent waves throw themselves against unyielding cliffs.

Almost all of the paintings in this exhibit are typical of the artist. But in three of them we note a different mood. The three are "On the Beach," "Gull Rock, Lake Superior," and "Beginning of Day". They are done in lighter, more cheerful tones.

The exhibit will remain open until the end of the month.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 24, 1930.

SIGNE PALMBLAD'S EXHIBIT

The well-known Swedish American artist, Signe Palmblad, opened a separate exhibit of her paintings last week in the quarters of Cafe Idrott, 5248 North Clark Street. It contains almost one hundred numbers, sixty-five of which are oil paintings. We are not going to give a detailed review of this exhibit outside of saying that it contains many fine numbers, and we suggest that our readers go and see for themselves. It is worth noting that the Chicago Tribune's art critic has visited the show and in last Sunday's issue of the paper he wrote some interesting things about Mrs. Palmblad's work. He especially admired her reproductions of national costumes from various provinces of Sweden.

The management of Cafe Idrott deserves credit for its landable interest in Swedish art and handicraft. Mrs. Palmblad is the third Swedish painter to exhibit there this year, and a short time ago the Cafe also housed a most

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 24, 1930.

interesting exhibit of Swedish handicraft. The current show will remain open for three more weeks. The coming Christmas holidays afford a good opportunity to go to see it.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 26, 1930.

SWEDISH ARTISTS HOLD ANNUAL EXHIBIT

The Swedish Artists' Society opened its annual art show last Saturday night in the Edgewater Beach Hotel. The program included speeches, music, and songs. Many people attended the opening, and there was a general agreement that this year's exhibit offers much interest, and compares favorably with those of previous years.

The president of the Society, Einar Soderwall, introduced the Swedish vice-consul, G. Bernhard Anderson, who delivered a brief address in which he dwelt upon the role of art in society, and then declared the exhibit opened. A number of popular Swedish performers entertained the audience with songs and music. Later in the evening Congressman Carl R. Chindblom arrived, and delivered a speech in which he complimented the Swedish-American artists on their accomplishments.

The exhibit comprises more than ninety numbers, of which about twenty are

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 26, 1930.

sculptures. There are only a few portraits, and among them we noted particularly "My Father," by Akina A. Hallbom, and "Mr. W," by Axel Linus, the latter pictures the work of none other than the well-known artist, Axel Westerlind, who is also taking part in this exhibit.

Landscapes are in the majority, and among the painters in this group we noted G. Ahlman, Thomas Hall, Charles J. Bergstrom, Asgurd and Elizabeth Goranson, A. Hessel, Helga Hessel, Alfred Jansson, Webster Kullberg, Ellen Larson, Axel Linus, Martin Lundgren, Carl Olson, Signe Palmblad, Florence M. Ruden, and Carl Wallin.

Ahlman is represented by a painting with the Indiana dunes as its motif, and it is excellent. Asgurd Goranson's "In the Woods" is also outstanding. Signe Palmblad exhibits two charming Swedish landscapes. Wallin's three canvases are

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 26, 1930.

characterized by artistic imagination, and they attract much attention, as his work always does.

Einar Soderwall and Frithiof N. Spolander exhibit three marine paintings each, and Mary C. Peterson is represented by **two** still life canvases. Her separate exhibit in the Illinois Women's Athletic Club, which we reviewed last week, is still open.

Six sculptors are taking part in the exhibit. They are Peter Anderson and Frank Gustafson, who are represented by six pieces each, and Hallsthammar, Herman Cederblad, Dr. Axel W. Akesson, and Rudy Renzius. Peter Anderson is a newcomer to this annual show and seems to possess considerable talent. In our opinion Gustafson's bust of Hjalmar Nilsson and his "Billy" are the best pieces in this group.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Nyheter, Nov. 26, 1930.

We wish to confess that this review is based on the hurried observations which we made on the opening night, when the large crowd and the various features of the program made it difficult to concentrate on the work. The review is, therefore, not all that it should be.

The exhibit closes November 30.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 19, 1930.

MARY C. PETERSON'S EXHIBIT

Mary C. Peterson's separate exhibit in the Illinois Women's Athletic Club is very interesting. Unfortunately, time did not permit us to review it in last week's issue, and it closes today.

Miss Peterson is well known to Chicago's Swedes as a singer, and member of the popular Northland Trio, but many do not know that she also is becoming a painter of note. She is one of the few Swedes whose work has been accepted for the great art exhibit which is now being held at the Chicago Art Institute.

Her present exhibit at the Illinois Women's Athletic Club is comprised of forty-three numbers in all, among which are eleven portraits and ten still life paintings. Her landscapes are all summer and fall scenes, and there is over all of them an atmosphere of fragrance and sunshine. Her technique has that finished touch which is so often lacking in young

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 19, 1930.

artists. Her colors are warm and rich without being boisterous.

Among the portraits is one of a young girl which we especially liked. Miss Peterson has even mastered the art of painting hands which is considered very difficult. Among the landscapes we noted particularly "Autumn Day," "Yellow Leaves," and "The Brook". Her flower paintings are also very well done.

Judging by this exhibit we should not be surprised if Miss Peterson, in the not too distant future, becomes even better known as a painter than she is known as a singer.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 5, 1930.

MARY PETERSON ARRANGES SEPARATE EXHIBIT

[Half-tone, one column, fifth of a page, picture of Mary Peterson]

Everybody knows the three singing ladies who make up the Northland Trio, which for several years has gladdened Swedish hearts back here in America and in the Old Country. They are Rose Pearson-Burgeson, Mary Peterson, and Signe Mortenson. But what most people do not know is that Mary Peterson is also making a name for herself as a painter. Painting has been her hobby for several years. When the trio had completed its tour of Sweden in 1926, she remained in Stockholm and studied painting under Edward Berggren, at the Stockholm Art Academy. Upon her return to Chicago, she continued her studies at the Art Institute here under Mr. and Mrs. Oberteuffer.

The first exhibit in which she ever took part was one arranged by Swedish artists, and she won a prize. Since then her paintings have been accepted at exhibits sponsored by the Illinois Academy of Fine Arts and by the Swedish-American Art

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 5, 1930.

Association. A short time ago she was notified that one of her canvases has been accepted by the selecting committee of the forty-fourth annual exhibit of American painters and sculptors in the Chicago Art Institute. It is worth noting that twelve hundred paintings were submitted to this committee, while only fifty-seven were accepted. Many of the paintings which will be seen at this exhibit have been loaned by prominent artists.

After such success it is not surprising that Miss Peterson has hit upon the idea of arranging a separate exhibit. It will be held in the near future in the art gallery of the Illinois Women's Athletic Club, 111 East Pearson Street. The exact dates are November 10 to November 19 inclusive. At this show the art-conscious public will have an opportunity to see how the popular singer, in the course of a few years, has developed into a notable painter.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 22, 1930.

HALLSTHAMMAR WINS PRAISE

An art critic on the Chicago Tribune has seen Carl Hallsthammar's exhibit in the Midland Club and likes it. We quote from his review of it: "From being practically unknown, Mr. Hallsthammar has achieved a national reputation. He has a unique talent for gentle caricature, and can make tiny models of men and women--though they are wood--alive. He brings humor and enthusiasm and spirit into being. He whittles a lifetime into a ten-inch stick. Look at "The Cobbler" in the present exhibit, look at "The Photographer"--or the old peasant couple. There is reality and life and fun. A little pathos, too, but rich with conviction.

"Frequently Mr. Hallsthammar paints his figures. A magnificent portrait of a cowboy on a bucking horse has been left in the natural wood, and it is one of the most striking and beautiful pieces of carving we have seen in some time. The rendering of the old ox-drawn wagon is another brilliant piece of work that does not challenge the eye with color."

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 15, 1930.

TWO SWEDISH ARTISTS HOLD EXHIBIT

Two of Chicago's younger Swedish-American artists, the sculptor Carl Hallsthammar, and the landscape painter Frederick Remahl, are now exhibiting their work in the Midland Club, 172 West Adams Street. The exhibit will remain open until the end of the month. It comprises thirty-three numbers, twenty-one sculptures and twelve paintings. Some of the latter have been framed by the Swedish-American "Artsmith," Rudy Renzius, who is beginning to make a name for himself here.

A few of the sculptures have been exhibited before, but there are also a number of new ones; all of them, with the possible exception of "The Spirit of the West," are typical of Hallsthammar's work. They are characterized by strength coupled with good-natured humor. Under his artistic hands his material, which is wood, takes on the qualities of life, power, and feeling. Few Swedish-American artists, be they sculptures or painters, have

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 15, 1930.

Hallsthammar's ability to make their material look alive. The most notable among the pieces which he is exhibiting this time are, we think, "The Pauper's Funeral," "The Escape of the Fox," "The Struggle to Fame," and "Fresh Air Taxi". The first one really tells a long story; and one is bound to smile at the long face of the hunter being outsmarted by the fox. "Fresh Air Taxi" pictures a group of young people on an excursion. It is a charming piece of work that explains why Hallsthammar has become one of Chicago's most popular artists.

Remahl's paintings are also typical of their creator, characterized by stunning color combinations. He shows great originality in his choice of motifs as well as in his treatment of them, and when looking at his canvases, one cannot escape the feeling that one is confronted with something unnatural. But that is Remahl's way! He is a ~~modern~~ artist, too modern, perhaps, for ordinary folks, but that does not mean that he doesn't have the "spark". Besides his paintings, he also exhibits a number of charcoal drawings, some of which are attracting much interest.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 15, 1930.

The exhibit will close October 31.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 8, 1930.

ALFRED JANSSON'S EXHIBIT

An exhibit of paintings was opened last Saturday in the Idrott, a co-operative temperance restaurant, located at 5248 North Clark Street. Alfred Jansson, the well-known Swedish-American landscape painter, is showing some of his latest canvases. For a long time Jansson specialized in winter scenes. His work was recognized as being of high quality, and was much in demand. But the same thing finally happened to him that happens to most artists who confine themselves to a narrow field, without seeking fresh impressions. He began to repeat himself and gradually all his pictures began to look alike, because, of a lack of diversity in motifs. Fortunately, he realized the danger himself, and in order to escape this threat to his art he went to Sweden, where he remained for more than a year, and apparently was very productive. This change of scene was good for him. When he returned to America and shortly afterwards took part in an art exhibit it was evident that his art had been revitalized, so to speak, and that he was no longer so limited in his choice of motifs.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 8, 1930.

His present exhibit shows clearly that he is more versatile than his friends and critics ever thought possible. His style is different. The exhibit comprises eighteen paintings. There are eleven summer landscapes and one still life among the work. The latter is a remarkable piece of art. All of the summer scenes are very fine, with a soft and discreet color tone, most of the winter landscapes are lovely too. In fact, in the entire exhibit there is only one painting that does not appeal to us.

Jansson's friends are giving a party in his honor, next Friday night, in the Cafe Idrott.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 23, 1930.

SWEDES TAKE PART IN CHICAGO ART SHOW

Several Swedish-American artists took part in the art exhibit which was held by the Chicago Society of Artists, in the Midland Club, April 5-19, and the works of most of them were favorably mentioned by critics.

Among the sculptors we noted Carl Halsthanmar. His works were in the humorous vein, and attracted deserved attention, especially the piece "Deuces Wild". Rudy Renzius exhibited some remarkable pieces in pressed tin. One of them, "Introspection," is, we think, the best we have seen from his hand. His "Judith" is also a fine piece of work.

Gustaf Dahlstrom's "Snowstorm" stood out among the paintings, as did Thomas Hall's "Old Pier, Provincetown" among the aquarelles. Fred Remahl was represented by one of his funny doll pictures, "Dancing Dolls," which is very good.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 18, 1929.

LEON LUNDMARK REAPS NEW LAURELS
Known as Lake Superior's Painter

[Half-tone, one column, fifth of a page, picture of Leon Lundmark.]

As our readers already know, the marine painter Leon Lundmark was awarded first prize in the oil painting group at the recent Scandinavian art exhibit in the Illinois Women's Athletic Club. This was by no means the first time Lundmark has won such distinction. His artistic standing has been well established for many years now, and his canvases may be found in art museums, in private collections, and also adorning the walls of learned institutions, both in this country and in Europe. Wherever he takes part in an exhibit his works always are among those which attract most attention.

He takes most of his motifs from the North Sea, the Atlantic between Maine and New York, and from the Great Lakes, but, above all, from Lake Superior, whose varying moods he knows as nobody else, and which he can reproduce on the canvas in a masterly manner. That may be the main reason why he enjoys special popularity

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 18, 1929.

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in the state of Michigan. How much they think of him there was demonstrated recently, when the city of Marquette observed the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Peter White Library. On that occasion a special Lundmark exhibit containing some sixty of his paintings was arranged, and the artist himself was invited as guest of honor at the festivities.

Besides being a painter, Lundmark is also a lecturer and a teacher of art. As late as last Sunday he lectured in the Allen Art Gallery, 645 North Michigan Avenue, on the topic "Art in America".

He was married several years ago, and his home and studio are at 1031 East 45th Street, where he does much of his work. He also conducts an art school there, where gifted pupils are given free instruction.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 11, 1929.

THE PRIZE WINNERS AT THE SKANDINAVIAN ART EXHIBIT

The Scandinavian art exhibit in the Illinois Women's Athletic Club closed last night, after having been open to the public for ten days.

Prizes were awarded last Sunday, and the arrangements in connection with that climaxing event were in charge of the well-known businessman and art patron, G.W. Dixon.

First prize for oil paintings, \$100, donated by the State Bank of Chicago, went to Leon Lundmark for his canvas "Early Morn." Gustaf Dahlstrom was among the other prize winners in this group.

In the aguarelle group, first prize, \$50, was won by Einar Lundquist, of Rockford, Illinois.

Oscar Hanson of 10 West Elm Street, was awarded the sculpture prize, \$50,

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donated by G. W. Dixon, for his "Bronze Figure".

Agnes Fromen received a special prize for her bust of Mrs. Charles S. Peterson.

Those who were in charge of the exhibit, as well as the participating artists, agree that it was a success in every respect.

II A 3 c
IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 11, 1929.

NESTOR AMONG SWEDISH-AMERICAN ARTISTS TO RETIRE
Hallberg's Farewell Exhibit will Open December 13

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, picture of Charles E. Hallberg.]

After a notable career of thirty years as an artist, Charles E. Hallberg, well known in this country as well as in Sweden as a marine painter, will say good-bye to his public with a separate exhibit which is scheduled to open December 13, and which will include his works of the last few years. It will be held in the Admiral Hotel, and kept open to the public until next February 15.

The aging artist has stated definitely that this is his last exhibit. The grand old man is getting a little tired, and wants to withdraw from the public life. But that will not, of course, prevent him from dabbling a little with colors for the fun of it, and to pass the time. One cannot just simply throw a lifelong habit in the wastebasket and forget about it.

The fashionable Admiral Hotel is located at the foot of Foster Avenue, close

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 11, 1929.

to the lake from which Hallberg so often has taken his motifs, and the owners generously offered him space there for his final exhibit, which is also to be his greatest. It will include the following paintings: "Remember the Maine," "Sigurdring's Death," "The Beginning of a Perfect Day," "Mysterious Battle of Jutland," "A Drama of the Sea," "The Roaring Wave," "A Northeaster," "The Schooner 'Atlantic' on a High Sea," "Near the Gulf Stream," "Early Morning on the North Sea," "Misty Summer Morning on Lake Michigan," "After a Thunder Storm," "Summer Evening," "America Forever," "Evening Glow," "After the Storm," "Summer Morning," "Crossing the Ocean," "Moonlight," "Michigan Gale," "An Ocean Wave," "Evening," "The Sea," "The Coming Thunder Storm," and "Restless Sea".

The list includes many artistic gems, and it is safe to predict that a steady stream of visitors will find its way to the Admiral Hotel to view this magnificent gallery of pictures. By doing so the visitor will find pleasure and enrichment for his soul, and at the same time pay homage to the old artist.

Hallberg is truly a self-made man and artist. In the following we shall give

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a few data on his career. He was born January 15, 1855, in Gothenburg, Sweden. The home was poor, but there was good stuff in the boy. In order to help his mother provide for the family he began to peddle small items of merchandise after school hours, and he also spent much time in the city's museums and art galleries. He was not very old when he began to try his hand at painting, but not even he himself thought much of the results.

When he was seventeen years old he went to sea, and sailed the oceans of the world for eighteen years. During that period he spent much of his spare time sketching the sea and sky in all their varying moods and colors, and it was then he developed that intimate understanding of the elements of nature, at peace or in violent outbursts, which is reflected in his art, especially in his marine paintings.

About 1890 he left the sea, and he came to Chicago in 1892. He found employment as a watchman in a bank, and fitted out a studio for himself in the basement, where, in his spare time, he tried to reproduce on the canvas the

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impressions of the magnificent, ever-changing ocean and the heavens above it, which he carried in his memory.

Hallberg received much encouragement from the two great artists, Anders Zorn and Alexander Harrison, both of whom had occasion to see his work. They urged him to keep up his efforts and not let the talent which they felt sure that he had, go to waste, and it was then that he decided to devote his life to his art.

In 1901 he took part in an exhibit for the first time. He received due recognition, and from then on rose steadily in the esteem of both critics and the public. He is probably the only Swedish-American artist who ever rated a full-page write-up, with numerous reproductions of his works, in the New York Herald. This happened in 1902, and the article is to be found in the issue of March 9.

For a long time now Hallberg has taken part in all of the more important art shows, and many of his paintings have found their way to Sweden. There is one

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in the National Museum in Stockholm, one in the Gothenburg Museum, and a third one in the museum at Vaxjo.

On the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday, next January 15, friends and admirers of the venerable artist will give a banquet in his honor. Henry S. Henschen, the banker, and Colonel John A. Nyden have taken the initiative, and will appoint a committee to take charge of the arrangements for the affair, which, it is expected, will be attended by a large number of Hallberg's friends and colleagues, as well as by art patrons from all walks of life.

The banquet will be given in the Admiral Hotel, in the very same room where his exhibit is housed.

Tickets for the banquet, at three dollars a plate, may be obtained from Oliver W. Reese, of the Congress Trust and Savings Bank, 410 South Wabash Avenue.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 4, 1929.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ART EXHIBIT

A Scandinavian art exhibit opened last Sunday in the Illinois Women's Athletic Club, 111 Pearson Street. It is sponsored by the American Scandinavian Foundation and the Swedish-American Art Association. A large number of art patrons attended the opening ceremony at which Rufus C. Dawes, president of the coming world's fair, addressed the audience.

This exhibit is the largest ever held exclusively by Scandinavian artists here. There are 199 catalogue numbers, but in addition to these there are several works which are not included in the catalogue, so the total number is well over 200.

The exhibit occupies two large rooms, and in addition, several numbers have been placed in the hall leading into the rooms. The lighting effect and all other arrangements are as good as can reasonably be expected.

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A larger number of portrait painters are represented than is usually the case at strictly Swedish exhibits. The Swede Gotthilf Ahlman, who for years has been known as a fine landscape painter, exhibits a portrait, "Joe", which is powerful in outline and shows fine technique. Some time ago this artist painted a portrait of the Swedish round-the-world flyer, Lieutenant Erik Nelson, which he donated to the Swedish Engineering Society here.

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One of the showpieces of the exhibit is Torrey Ross' little portrait "A Charming Lassie". Ross is known as a very versatile artist, and this canvas is undoubtedly one of his best.

The landscapes are in the majority, and one is struck by the large number of aquarelles done in modern style. Thomas Hall's "Sentinels of the Woods" ranks among the best this artist has ever done, and there are many other noteworthy aquarelles by Chicagoans as well as by out-of-towners. Some

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of them show unmistakeable signs of having been influenced by the style of Einar Lundquist.

In the large group of oil paintings with landscape motives, there are many excellent works, which deserve a detailed discussion, but space does not permit such treatment. Among the exhibitors are a number of Norwegian artists, and "Golden Afternoon" by one of them is one of the outstanding paintings of the exhibit.

There are only a few marine paintings, and we noted especially Charles E. Hallberg's "Summer Evening on Lake Michigan," and Leon Lundmark's powerful "Early Morn" and "Gray Day."

In the group of flower paintings and still lifes are also several which merit special mention, "Pitcher with Flowers," by Eilling Tsonnes, is, in our opinion, the best in that group.

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There are thirty-five pieces of sculpture among which is a bust of Mrs. Charles S. Peterson, by Agnes Fromen.

The initiative for the arrangement of this exhibit, which probably will be followed by others of the same kind, was taken by Mrs. Charles S. Peterson, who is the driving power within the art committee of the Illinois Women's Athletic Club, and she is also the real leader of the Swedish-American Art Association. Among the other sponsors are a number of men and women prominent in Chicago Society circles such as Rufus C. Dawes, George W. Dixon, Oscar Foreman, Walter W. Head, Frank G. Logan, Chauncey McCormick, Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick, and Mrs. Eleanor Everett Freer.

Nine cash prizes will be awarded, eight for paintings and one for sculpture. The latter, \$50, has been donated by George W. Dixon. The other prizes have been donated by the State Bank of Chicago, George W. Dixon, Mrs. Charles S. Peterson, Marcus Gustafson, Herbert Hedman, Birger Osland,

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John W. Sinding, and Tryggae A. Sigueland.

The exhibit closes on the night of December 10, and prizes will be distributed at that time. The prize jury consists of Felix Russmann, Emile Grumieaux, and Walter W. Rousseff. The program for the closing night includes addresses by Mr. Harshe, head of the Art Institute, and by Curtis B. Camp, head of the Chicago Galleries. There will also be musical entertainment. The public is cordially invited.

The Illinois Women's Athletic Club is located at Tower Court and Pearson Street, near the old watertower on Chicago Avenue. The entrance is on Pearson Street.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 20, 1929.

THOMAS HALL'S EXHIBIT

The Swedish-American landscape painter, Thomas Hall, has had a separate exhibit of aquarelles in the quarters of the Chicago Galleries Association, 220 North Michigan Avenue, since the beginning of this month, and it has attracted considerable attention among art patrons, so much more so since these aquarelles mark Mr. Hall's first efforts with this type of painting. As our readers will know, his landscapes have been shown at numerous exhibits, Swedish as well as others, for a long period of years.

When he first began to dabble with water colors, he received much encouragement from critics and friends, many of whom saw a greater future for him in this field than as an oil painter, in spite of the fact that much of his previous work has been well received by art critics, and undeniably has shown that he possesses a fine color sense and a highly developed artistic individuality. These qualities are also apparent in his current exhibit. One look at it convinces one that Hall prefers the middle of

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 20, 1929.

the road. He belongs to the modern school, but is careful not to go to extremes. And his art does not become repetitious and monotonous, for he travels around a good deal, looking for new motives and receiving fresh impressions. There is also something refreshingly new and spring-like about his present exhibit.

Almost half of it represents sea and seashore motives, and some of them impress with their power. Among them are "Rocks" and "Low Tide," which we consider the best ones. "Dusk" has an entirely different motive, and expresses fine artistic sentiment. There are also several paintings in a lighter and more cheerful mood, summer scenes, such as "Harbor of Rockfort" and "Over the Hills." The latter is a really fine painting.

The exhibit closes next Saturday, but those who are prevented from seeing it will have an opportunity to view Hall's art at other shows which will be held during the winter, and especially we have in mind the Swedish

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artists' annual exhibit, which will open in the Edgewater Beach Hotel next Saturday.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 4, 1929

LIBRARIAN AND ARTIST

Our countryman, Einar Soderwall, is a noted marine painter besides being a librarian. He has just completed two giant canvases for the brokerage firm of Peabody & Company, whose offices are in the Otis Building, 10 South LaSalle Street. He is to make two more paintings for the same firm, and all four will decorate the walls of the company's offices.

On account of the size of the canvases Soderwall has been forced to rent a larger studio, which belongs to the art photographer G. H. Nelson, of 5154 North Clark Street.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 28, 1929.

SWEDISH ART IN THE ILLINOIS CLUB
Hallberg among the Exhibitors

During the week of August 17-24, the Illinois Club arranged a carnival at the "Home Post," located at Michigan and Chicago Avenues. The proceeds of this carnival went into the club's building fund, which is to be used for the erection of a new club building at Ontario and Rush Streets. It will be thirty-one stories high, and part of it will be used as a hotel for women who are employed in the big industries and business houses of the city.

In connection with the carnival, the Club also arranged an art exhibit comprising 246 numbers, and representing about one hundred artists.

Among the participating artists we noted a number of Swedish-Americans, namely Gustaf Dahlstrom, Charles E. Hallberg, Fred T. Larson, Frederick Remahl, Fridolf N. Spolander, and Axel Westerling. Two of these are marine painters, and are exhibiting three paintings each. They are Hallberg's "Summer Sea,"

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 28, 1929.

"The Coming Thunderstorm," and "The 'Bremen' Eastward Bound". In our opinion, the second mentioned, is the best one, while "The 'Bremen' Eastward Bound" brings us right up to events happening today, even though the artist may never have laid eyes on the "Bremen".

Spolander exhibited "Midnight Surf," "Twilight," and "Midnight Overture." Remahl was also represented by three pieces, all of which are typical of this able artist. Dahlstrom exhibited "Goose Island" and "Fishermen," and Larson "The Village Church" and "Garden Gate," while Westerling was represented by "Isaac and the Pilgrim," "Taking of Torquilstone," and "Rebecca Nursing Ivanhoe".

All of the exhibited paintings were offered for sale but we do not know how many of them found buyers.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 17, 1929.

ART EXHIBIT CLOSES
Prizes Awarded

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, picture of J. Theo. Johnson]

This year's art exhibit in the Swedish Club closed last Sunday night, exactly one week and a day after it opened. A large number of artists and others interested in the exhibit were present, and waited anxiously for the jury to announce the names of the prize winners. As previously reported, the awards were larger and more numerous this year than ever before.

The Swedish vice-consul for Chicago, G. Bernhard Anderson, officiated, and before announcing the winners he made a fine speech on the significance of art. First prize, \$200, in oil painting group was awarded to J. Theo Johnson for his "Music and Mode". It was evident that the jury's judgment was in accord with that of the public, for this canvas also took the popularity prize of \$100.

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The remainder of the prize list was as follows:

Second prize \$100, for oil paintings: Birger Sandzen, for his "Aspens in Autumn"; third prize; \$75, for oil paintings: Carl E. Wallin, for his "Winter".

Aquarelles: First prize, \$150, to Einar Lundquist, for his "Still Life"; second prize, \$75, to Carl Linden for his "Debris".

Miniatures: First prize, \$50. to Edward Carlson.

Still life: First prize, \$50, to Victor Tiberg, for his "Ingrid's Playmate".

Sculpture: First prize, \$125, to Edwin Pearson for his "Baby Portrait"; F. Hammargren awarded second prize for his "Flora".

The second popularity prize, \$50, was awarded to Oscar Anderson, for his painting "In Golden Mist". Einar Soderwall received \$25 for doing the posters for the exhibit.

A number of paintings were given honorable mention, among them "Out on the Deep" and "Battleship Oregon Rounding Cape Horn", by Charles E. Hallberg;

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 17, 1929.

and Alfred Jansson's "Evening" and "Early Snow".

A total of twelve paintings were sold.

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SWEDISH-AMERICAN ART

(Editorial)

The art exhibit which was held in the building of the Swedish Club last week was very successful, and led the public, especially art lovers, to become better acquainted with, and more interested in, Swedish-Americans. Comments in the daily press have on the whole been very flattering, and art critics have pointed out that these annual events have placed the Swedish group in a leading position among the various nationalities here, and have also had an encouraging effect on struggling artists within other national groups. The Swedes thus have reason to be proud of their part in arousing a more general interest in the fine arts, which bodes well for the future of America.

The Swedish singers have attracted almost as much flattering attention as

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 17, 1929.

have the artists. As an instance of this, we only have to mention the large number of Swedish soloists who are prominent in singing circles. Many of them rank among the "stars" in their fields. Many Swedish choruses also are highly esteemed among music lovers. Only a couple of weeks ago, the Swedish Choral Club gave its annual spring concert, which was highly praised by the city's music critics.

There has been a tendency among some people to think of Swedish-Americans chiefly as manual workers, and snobs, both here and in Sweden, are apt to say that our countrymen in America lack culture. We agree that the Swede is by nature a worker, that he will work even if he does not have to, and that most Swedes in this country are engaged in some kind of labor. In common with most Americans, they like work and despise idleness. As for culture, the facts some of which we have mentioned above, speak for themselves. Swedish painters, musicians, singers, and other artists compare favorably with those of other nationalities, even in the judgment

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 17, 1929.

of native Americans. And anybody who will take the trouble to study actual conditions will find that cultural and educational aspirations are just as deep-rooted among Swedish-Americans as among any other national group in this country. But America is still a young nation, and it is not surprising that our vast cultural potentialities are as yet not fully developed. The efforts and accomplishments of Swedish artists in various fields indicate that, as a group, we are on the march, and the time may not be far off when Swedish-American culture will receive recognition even in old Sweden.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 10, 1929.

THE ART EXHIBIT IN THE SWEDISH CLUB

Last Saturday night the sixteenth annual Art exhibit in the Swedish Club was opened with a program of song, music, and speeches in the presence of a large audience of artists and art patrons. A committee headed by Herbert R. Hedman has charge of this year's show, and the arrangements, including the lighting system, are laudable in every respect. All the art objects are placed against a flattering background which does justice to them, and the efforts of the arrangements committee are sure to meet the approval of both the public and the artists themselves.

The catalogue lists a hundred and ten pieces, fourteen of which are sculptures. But more than two hundred items were submitted for acceptance, so it is evident that the jury had no easy job making its selections.

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Axel Linus, who is probably the most versatile of Chicago's Swedish artists,

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exhibits several paintings. The portrait of his artist friend, Fred Spolander, is very well done, as is his miniature, "The Idealist," but the latter might well have been done on a somewhat larger scale. His still life ranks among the finest things in the entire exhibit.

Martin Lundgren, who is best known as a landscape painter, is this time represented by a portrait, "Mr. Houston". It is a good painting, but it produces an impression of hardness.

J. Theo. Johnson is taking part in a Swedish-American art show for the first time, and his work is attracting well-deserved attention. He belongs to the modern school, and regardless of what one thinks of that particular tendency in Art, one is struck by the genuineness and force in his work. He possesses an excellent color sense, and there is something attractively mysterious and exotic in his paintings. His "Music and Mode" is among the outstanding canvases of the show.

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Irving C. Christenson, the son of Dr. Carl Christenson, pastor of the Saron Swedish Lutheran congregation, is still young, and is also of the modern school. He exhibits two portraits. "Iago" is a forceful canvas, and indicates a fine sense of color. His "The Crinoline" is a delicate little painting.

Edward C. Carlson is represented by five very fine miniature portraits, one of which is of Mrs. Herbert C. Hedman. Among the other portrait painters that deserve mention are Webster C. Kullberg, Mary C. Peterson, and Earl Smith. It is evident that the latter has been influenced by Sanzen, even though his choice of colors is quite different.

There are many aquarelles this time, fifteen in all. Thomas Hall exhibits two: "The Old Willow Tree," and "Summer Night," and both of them are very good. Several out-of-town artists are represented in this group, among them Hugo Hoffsten, who is now living in California. He exhibits two very fine aquarelles with motifs from that sunny state. Another out-of-towner is Einar Lundquist, of Rockford, Illinois. His five water colors are typical of this artist.

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The landscape group is also quite numerous. Gotthilf Ahlman's "Dunes Park" is a warm and airy painting, which makes one want to leave the city and spend some time among the dunes.

Of Alfred Jansson's three canvases, we like "Evening" the best. It is an autumn scene. His "Early Snow" is also quite good. Carl E. Wallin exhibits two paintings, "Atlantis" and "Winter". The former is undoubtedly the best this artist has ever done, and that is saying a good deal. It ranks among the best, technically as well as purely artistically.

Birger Sanzen's "Red Rocks of Moab," "By the Sea," and "Aspens in Autumn," are the works of a master. He is in a class by himself.

Of Carl Linden's "Neglected Farm House" and "Heavy Skies," the latter is by far the better, though the former is not bad at all. Signe Palmblad's "Winter-Sweden" is really fine. Carl G. T. Olson also exhibits a landscape called "Winter", in which, in our opinion, the brown color is too predominant.

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Carl O. Erickson's "Rock Harbor in Moonlight" is a beautiful painting, full of fine sentiment; it ranks among the best he has ever done.

There are a few canvases with motifs from Sweden, and among them are Anne Anderson's "Kristineberg Lill-Sweden," which is a little too rich in color; Carl J. Nordmark's "March Day in Sweden," a very fine painting; and Gustaf Dalstrom's "Street Scene" from Visby.

There are not many marine paintings in the exhibit this time. Among the best are Charles E. Hallberg's "Out on the Deep," and Leon Lundmark's "Sea and Sky".

There are many other fine paintings in this year's exhibit, but we cannot cover them all, and the fact that they are not mentioned here must not be taken as an indication that they are without merit.

The sculptures include some very fine work. Eight of them are done in wood,

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 10, 1929.

and we were particularly attracted by "The Letter from America," by Axel Farb, and "The Skipper," by Oscar Sjogren.

The opening program consisted of songs by the Swedish Glee Club and the Orion Male Quartet. George F. Anderson, president of the Club, and Herbert R. Hedman, chairman of the arrangements committee of the exhibit, addressed the gathering.

Prizes amounting to a total of one thousand dollars will be awarded next Sunday, which is the closing day.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 3, 1929.

NOTED SWEDISH-AMERICAN ARTIST

The Swedish-American artist Martin Lundgren is the subject of a flattering article in the current issue of the art periodical Palette & Chisel, organ of the Palette & Chisel Club, of which he has been a member for many years.

The front page of the issue is adorned with a reproduction of one of Lundgren's latest paintings. The article begins by pointing out the fact that most Scandinavian and German artists are raised in artistic surroundings, and that their artistic sensibilities and gifts thus receive a stimulus which causes them to take to art at an early age. An American youngster is brought up in a different environment. And if and when he becomes interested in and begins to study art, it is more or less accidental.

Lundgren was born in Skane, Sweden in 1871. His father was a cabinetmaker

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 3, 1929.

and an interior decorator, and conducted a considerable business of his own. He was especially gifted as a painter of flowers.

Martin had two brothers, one of whom showed unusual ability in drawing, and entered the Art Academy in Stockholm at the age of sixteen. But he died a few years later. Martin was the youngest in the family, and like his brother, showed artistic ability. But his father died when the boy was only eleven years old, and he had to begin working for his living at an early age. His oldest brother continued the father's business, and Martin worked for him for about five years, until in 1890 he decided to go to America. He went to work here as an interior decorator, and worked at that trade for some years. But he was not satisfied with the training and education that he had, and began to study at the Art Institute here in Chicago in 1904. He remained at the Institute for four years, and studied under such masters as Alfons Mucha and Louis Betts.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 3, 1929.

During the last twelve years, Lundgren has devoted much time to fresco work, and has been engaged in the decoration of many public buildings. He has done, among others, eight fresco paintings in the State Capitol at Columbus, Ohio. But he loves landscape painting, and devotes most of his spare time to it. For many years, he has taken part in art exhibits, especially in those that have been arranged for Swedish-American artists.

He belongs to the Illinois Academy of Fine Arts, the All-Illinois Society of Fine Arts, and the Swedish-American Art Association.

Lundgren married Ida Lundgren in 1900. They have two daughters, of whom one, Harriet, is a noted ballet dancer.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 13, 1929.

ARTIST DONATES WORK

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page,
picture of Carl M. Linner with bronze plaque
of John Ericsson]

The artist Carl M. Linner, who for years has been well known in Chicago as a productive artist, and who has participated in many art exhibits, has just made known that he will make an artistic contribution to the John Morton Memorial Building. The gift will consist of four of his own bronze plaques, one each of John Ericsson, Jenny Lind, John Hanson, and Gustaf Hesselius. If these plaques had been made to order, they would have cost a considerable sum. And it so happens that were it not for Mr. Linner's generous gift they would have been ordered, for in the decorative plans of the building the likeness of each one of these famous Swedes is called for. Linner's action is so much the more laudable in that he is not doing it on request, but simply because he is deeply interested in this memorial.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 13, 1929.

The dedication of the building will take place next summer.

Linner was born in Smaland, Sweden, and is said to belong to the noted Linne family. It is rather unusual for prominent artists to give away their works, and Linner has certainly set a fine example.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 13, 1929.

FINE EXHIBIT BY SWEDISH-AMERICAN ARTISTS

The organization, Swedish-American Artists, opened its first art exhibit last Sunday night in the imposing building of the Illinois Women's Athletic Club of this city in the presence of a large number of Swedish-American, as well as native American, art patrons. The art objects number close to 140, and the exhibit is the largest ever presented by Swedish-Americans, and in regard to quality it compares favorably with previous events of its kind.

There are exactly 136 pieces, and most of them are on display in the large salon on the thirteenth floor. But this room is not quite large enough, and all the sculptures and a few of the paintings had to be placed on the ninth floor. This causes some inconvenience, which is unavoidable however, and it is to be hoped that visitors will put up with it gracefully.

There are only a few portraits. Two of them, "Rose and Green" and "Brita," are by the late Arvid Nyholm, who died last year, and are typical of his

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 13, 1929.

masterly work. Torey Ross, who is known as a many-sided artist, also is represented by two portraits, "The Model" and "Waiting," both of which are brilliantly done.

The landscapes are numerous, and this group is also the strongest in every respect. John F. Carlson....is back again with two fine winter landscapes, "Opal Mists" and "Melting Ice Floes". Gerda Ahlm's two canvases are also good. There is something deep and genuine in the work of this artist. Of Gotthild Ahlman's three canvases, "Lake McDermott, Glacier National Park" is the best. In it he has really caught the spirit of winter.

Alfred Jansson's two winter landscapes are beautiful, as is his "Lily Pond," but the latter is placed at a disadvantage because of the poor lighting effects. Thomas Hall exhibits two paintings, one of which, "Summer in New England," excels anything he has done before in this category. A rich, warm painting! He also exhibits two aquarelles, one of which is done in a style that is new to this artist, showing more details than are usually seen

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 13, 1929.

in his aquarelles.

Axel Linus is making a fine contribution to the exhibit with his "Ruins of Borgholm Castle". Martin Lundgren exhibits two paintings of which "After the Rain" is the superior. Signe Palmblad's "A Corner of My Woods" is a fine, delicate painting. She also exhibits four others, one of which shows her home in the Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter's summer colony, Skansen.

Birger Sandzen, who, as an artist is in a class by himself, is again represented in a Swedish-American exhibit after a long absence; he exhibits four powerful canvases, one of which is a still life. Carl E. Wallin's paintings, three in number, are readily recognized, and are attracting much attention.

There are only a few marine paintings in the collection, and they are all of the highest quality; they are the work of Charles E. Hallberg and Leon Lundmark. All but one are done by Hallberg. That one is Lundmark's "The Open Sea".

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There are many aquarelles, and they really deserve a special writeup; but time and space do not permit of more than a passing mention. In fact, we are unable to present an adequate picture of the entire exhibit. It must be seen to be appreciated. And to make a thorough study of it requires much more time than the few hours we had at our disposal.

The sculpture group is excellent and quite extensive. Among the sculptors, we note especially Charles Haag, who is regarded very highly by American art critics, but who has not taken part in a Swedish-American art show for many years. He exhibits seven sculptures, of which "The Cyclon [sic]" attracts most attention. Among the other artists in this group, we noted Carl F. Skoog and Agnes Fromen.

The opening nights' program was in charge of City Treasurer Charles S. Peterson, and included several speeches, with song by the Swedish Glee Club and an Italian opera singer in the intervals between speeches. Among the speakers were Charles S. Peterson, Mrs. Pierson, who is the president of the Illinois

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 13, 1929.

Women's Athletic Club, Mrs. Bertha Bauer, Ralph Clarkson, and Mr. Harshe, director of the Art Institute. The latter declared the exhibit officially opened, and, complimenting the Swedes on their initiative, said that he did not believe any other national group in Chicago could arrange such an exhibit as this one. All the speakers lauded the society, Swedish-American Artists, and also expressed their thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Peterson for their part in making this event possible.

The exhibit will close next Sunday.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 16, 1929.

SWEDISH PAINTER WINS PRIZE

C. T. Linden, 305 Sigel Street, is one of the Chicago artists who were awarded prizes at an exhibit arranged by the Union League Club. Five prizes were given, and the winning paintings were purchased by the Club. They are to be presented to five of the public schools, which are arranging special observances of Lincoln's birthday, February 12. The jury consisted of seven prominent art critics.

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Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 8, 1927.

SWEDISH



[SWEDISH ART EXHIBIT]

A Swedish Art Exhibit is in progress at the Co-Operative Café Idroft on Wilton Avenue. Oil paintings, water colors, etchings and sculptures are about evenly represented, 76 pieces in all. A sum of \$325.00 to be distributed in prizes has been donated by North-Side Swedish merchants.

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 24, 1927.

. [A.F. NYHOLM DIES]

Arvid F. Nyholm, America's foremost Swedish portrait painter, died in his home in Chicago last Monday.

A number of America's most prominent men and women have had their portraits painted by Mr. Nyholm. His style of painting showed the influence of the great master, Anders Zorn, the pupil of whom Mr. Nyholm once had been.



Svenska Kuriren, April 15, 1926

SWEDISH ARTISTS' EXHIBIT

The fourteenth annual Swedish Artists' Exhibit is in progress at the Swedish Club, 1258 N. La Salle Street. It was formally opened last Saturday, April 10th, by Consul C. O. de Dardel. A musical program will be presented. Forty-seven artists are represented at this exhibit and the number of works shown including sculpture, total 129. A sum of \$300 will be awarded in prizes among the several groups represented.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 21, 1926

DEDICATION OF A FAMOUS PORTRAIT

Gotthilf Ahlman, well-known Chicago artist has presented the Chicago Swedish Engineers' Society with his famous oil painting of the around-the-world flier, Lieut. Erik H. Nelson, who is an honorary member of the Society. The portrait was formally dedicated at a dinner given by the Society last Saturday.

Svenska Kuriren, April 9, 1925

ART EXHIBIT AT THE SWEDISH CLUB

The Swedish Art Exhibit at the Swedish Club was formally opened for a private view last Saturday, at which time a musical program was rendered and an address made by Carl Beroth. The following day the exposition was opened to the public.

The exhibit comprises 123 paintings and several sculptural pieces. About fifty artists are represented, most of them being local talent.

Programs, and singing by various societies, will be provided each night until the close next Sunday.



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 12, 1925

SWEDISH ANNUAL ART EXHIBIT

The thirteenth annual Swedish art exhibit will be held April 4th to 12th, inclusive. Like those preceding, the Swedish Club, 1258 N. La Salle St., also will hold this exhibit, and notices of entries must be mailed to Mr. Axel Hulten, 208 N. Wells Street.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 12, 1924.

ART

Among the Swedish artists who are taking part in the current great exhibit at the Art Institute is Carl E. Wallin, 7439 Rhodes Avenue. He is the only Chicago Swede represented at the exhibit, and has only one canvas there, "Evening Fantasy". Wallin's pictures have been seen every year, for a long time now, at the annual art exhibit in the Swedish Club.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 15, 1924.

ACTIVE SWEDISH PAINTER

The landscape painter Martin Lundgren is currently represented at three art exhibits in this city. At the Palette and Chisel Club he is exhibiting "Willow Screen", number 30 in the catalogue. At the exhibit which has been arranged in connection with the Illinois Products Exposition, at 666 Lake Shore Drive, one finds his canvas "Willow Trees," catalogue number 92, and in the No Jury Exhibit, in the galleries of Marshall Field and Company, his "Winter Landscape" can be seen.

It will be remembered that Lundgren has for many years participated in the annual art exhibit in the Swedish Club.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 23, 1924.

SWEDISH ARTIST MAKES GOOD

An exhibit of the latest works of the marine painter, Leon Lundmark, was opened yesterday in J. W. Young's art gallery, on the fifth floor of the Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Avenue. A number of Scandinavians, mostly Swedes, were invited to a reception which was given last night in honor of the artist, and Swedish singers and musicians presented a program of song and music.

It is only lately that Lundmark has begun to attract attention as a painter. Three years ago, he exhibited a painting at the Art Institute. It was a rather small and unassuming canvas, but there was something about it which fascinated visitors, and the directors of the Institute ordered three additional paintings from him, all of which were sold to art collectors. Since then, Lundmark's name has become increasingly well known in art circles, and his paintings find a ready market among art lovers throughout the country.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 23, 1924.

One of his largest canvases has been bought by the Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and will be donated to the municipal art collection in Philadelphia.

Lundmark has participated in the annual exhibits at the Swedish Club here, and last year his painting, "Morning, Lake Superior," received honorable mention by the prize jury. This painting was also included in the collection of Swedish-American art which was sent to the Gothenburg exposition last summer, and at the present time it is on exhibit in the National Academy, New York City.

WPA 7/11/1977

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 9, 1924.

THE ART EXHIBIT

(Editorial)

The twelfth annual art exhibit at the Swedish Club was opened last Saturday, and will remain open until next Sunday night. The purpose of these exhibits is to encourage Swedish-American artists, and to arouse in the public, especially in the artists' own countrymen, a benevolent interest in the works of sculptors and painters of Swedish nationality.

Throughout the years much has been written about these exhibits. In general, American art critics have been very complimentary in their comments, and have often suggested that other national groups follow the example set by the Swedes. The Norwegians of Chicago have done so, and are arranging a similar exhibit every year.

It has been said of these Swedish art exhibits that they are typically Swedish

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and at the same time American. The older artists received their training in Sweden, and therefore belong to the Swedish school. And they choose Swedish motifs whenever possible. However, their close association with American artists has, in many instances, influenced their style. This influence is of course more evident among the younger artists, but even the latter are inclined to choose Swedish motifs when they have the opportunity.

But the language of art is international, and is understood by everybody who appreciates beauty. These Swedish exhibits, therefore, have a mission to fulfill, and they deserve the support of the public, particularly of the Swedish group.

Like the singers, the Swedish-American painters and sculptors carry a message to their countrymen. How are the latter to receive this message unless they visit the exhibits? Those who can afford to do so should even purchase one or more of the art objects. There is no better way of encouraging both the artists themselves and those who sponsor this annual event. The artist's struggle for

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existence and recognition is usually pretty hard. Here is a fine opportunity to give him a hand. And the buyer benefits as much as the artist himself, if not more. For art has an ennobling quality.

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THE SWEDISH ART EXHIBIT

The annual exhibit by Swedish-American painters and sculptors opened last Saturday in the Swedish Club, 1258 North La Salle Street. In spite of the bad weather, a large number of people were present at the opening, and one got the impression that interest in this event is on the increase among the city's Swedes.

This year's exhibit is somewhat larger than the exhibits of previous years. There are 111 paintings and 6 sculptures, representing 50 artists. We shall now mention some of them in alphabetical order.

Gotthilf Ahlman exhibits two canvases. "Beginning of the Day, Glacier Park," and "Vera," a portrait. The landscape is the better of the two, and the motif is well chosen.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30720

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Charles J. Bergstrom: "Autumn along Fox River" and "Summer," both of which have artistic merit and show excellent technique.

Nels Dahlstrom: "The Old Dancing Ground, Halland," which is done in modern style and is not without merit.

Ernest Fredericks: "Sentinels of the Hills," "Solitude of Winter," and "In the Grip of Winter." The first mentioned is the best.

Thomas Hall: Two oil paintings and three aquarelles. The former are of the same high quality as Hall's previous work, but the latter are the more remarkable and rank among the outstanding works in the entire exhibit. We predict that this artist will henceforth find his greatest success as an aquarelle painter.

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The marine painter Charles E. Hallberg: "The Light Cloud," "From the Deck of the Majestic," "Homeward Bound," "Misty Morning on Lake Michigan," "The Mighty Wave," and "Morning after the Storm". All six of these represent Hallberg at his best. His son, Ben. Hallberg, exhibits a summer landscape, "Early Moonlight".

"Alfred Jansson: This artist has previously been noted for his winter landscapes, but is now going in for greater variation in motifs. Sometime ago, he visited in Sweden, and his current exhibit consists of motifs from that country. Particularly noteworthy are his "Spring, Sweden," and "Summer, Sweden." In "Autumn, Sweden," he has, we think, permitted the yellow color to become too predominant.

Axel Linus: Well known for his paintings as well as for his drawings. He is represented by three portraits and one still life, all of which are

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very well done. His strength lies in his liking for variation and for surprise.

Leon Lundmark, another marine painter: Five canvases, four of which are very good; the fifth, "Fog, Cape Elizabeth," is altogether too dark.

The portrait painter Arvid Nyholm is represented by four canvases: three portraits and a landscape, "The Giant Peppertree," all four of which are typical of this painter's fine artistic sense and excellent technique.

All the exhibitors mentioned above are Chicagoans, and we shall make brief mention of the others who make their homes in this city.

Enoch Linden: A landscape with motif from Edgebrook.

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P. W. Nelson: A still life which is remarkable for its finesse of details and which shows great technical skill.

Carl N. Runnstrom: "Landscape" and "Character Study". The former is not bad, but the portrait is too strongly drawn.

Hal. Swanson: A newcomer to this annual exhibit. His two aquarelles, both of them with motifs from Chicago, are held in very dark tones. Nice work.

Carl E. Wallin: A portrait, "Bernhardina," and two landscapes, "Sunset" and "Evening". The latter is very good.

Of the four sculptors represented at the exhibit, Agnes V. Fromen and Carl M. Linner are from Chicago. Miss Fromen exhibits a marble bust of

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Mrs. Charles S. Peterson, the model for a fountain which is to be placed in front of the Swedish Home for the Aged in Evanston. She also has another piece, which is called "Baby Marie".

At the opening of the exhibit, the Swedish consul, Carl O. De Dardel, made a brief speech in which he paid tribute to Swedish art, and declared that it is the duty of Swedish-Americans to take an interest in and to encourage the artistic efforts of their countrymen. Charles S. Peterson also addressed the audience, and reviewed the history of this annual event. Sylvia Hallberg-Johnson spoke on the significance of a Swedish-American art exhibit such as this, and urged her audience to give the struggling artists all possible support. The ladies of the Club served coffee later on.

The selecting jury for this year's exhibit consisted of Rudolph Ingerle, Louis Grell, Charles Schroeder, Alfred Jansson, and Arvid Nyholm. The

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first three will also act as the prize jury.

Among the prizes are: first prize among oil paintings, one hundred dollars, donated by the State Bank of Chicago; second prize, fifty dollars, donated by M. N. Gustafson; for the best sculpture, fifty dollars, donated by the Union Bank of Chicago; for the best aquarelle, twenty-five dollars, donated by H. Hedberg. The names of the prize winners will be announced next Sunday night, which is the closing night.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 2, 1924.

ART EXHIBIT

The Chicago Society of Artists is currently holding its first annual exhibit at Marshall Field's. Six Swedish-American artists are represented with altogether nine pieces, among which is a sculpture by Agnes Fromen. It is called "Simple Simon". The painters and their works are: "School Yard" and "Twilight," by Thomas Hall; "The Roaring Wave," by Charles E. Hallberg; "In the Cumberland Valley," by Fred T. Larson; "Tender Notes of Spring," "The Sun's Glorious Farewell," and "Portrait," by Torey Ross; and "Sunset," by Carl E. Wallin.

The exhibit will close April 5.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 7, 1923.

THE SWEDISH ART SHOW

The annual art exhibit in the Swedish Club opened last Saturday with a reception which was well attended in spite of the cold weather. One does not have to be much of a prophet to predict that the current exhibit will attract a large attendance, since from among the paintings and sculptures shown a selection will be made for the exposition to be held in Gothenburg next summer. Few Chicago Swedes will want to miss seeing the pieces selected.

In size, this exhibit does not differ much from those of previous years. There are about one hundred paintings of various types, and thirteen sculptures, large and small. But there is a decided improvement in quality and a greater variety in styles and motifs. It is also gratifying to note that the number of participants is greater this year than ever before.

The portrait painters are represented by Arvid Nyholm and Christian Schneidau.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 7, 1923.

The former's self-portrait is excellent, as is the latter's "Lapland Woman," a title which has not been happily chosen. Nyholm also exhibits three landscapes with motifs from California.

Two marine painters are represented: the veteran Charles Hallberg and Leon Lundmark. The former exhibits five beautiful canvases, of which two--"The Atlantic," and "Sunset in Gothenburg Harbour"--are especially remarkable. Since Hallberg's return from his trip to Sweden last year, we have been waiting to see some of his motifs from the Swedish coast--and here they are. We think most critics will agree that his latest paintings are the best he has ever done. Lundmark, who up to now has been almost unknown among his countrymen, is represented by three canvases with motifs from the northern shore of Lake Superior. Like so many other Swedish artists, he has been fighting hard for recognition; but the worst should now be over. His work has attracted the interest of the well-known art dealer Young, who paid Lundmark's expenses while the latter painted on the shores of Lake Superior. Lundmark's work is very promising.

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Needless to say, the landscape painters are well represented, We especially noted John F. Carlson, whose "Blowing Snow" is one of the gems of the exhibit. It has been borrowed from a private collection.

Birger Sandzen, who, better than anybody else, can depict the beauty and mysticism of the great West, has eight paintings at the exhibit, all of which are notable for their distinct technique and artistic finesse.

It is quite a distance from Sandzen's vital colors to Hoffsten's delicate aquarelles, with their fine details, but we will make it in one jump. Hoffsten exhibits eight paintings: four with motifs from Sweden, and the rest from the forest preserves around Chicago. They have all the characteristics of **previous** fine works which have come from the hand of this master.

In this brief survey, we cannot do justice to all the exhibitors. Instead, we recommend that our readers visit the Swedish Club and see for themselves.

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The sculpture group comprises thirteen pieces. In addition to such well-known names as Agnes Fromen, Carl M. Linner, and Carl F. Skoog, we noted some new artists: Andrew Bjurman, C. M. Hedman, and Peter Johnson. Miss Fromen's bust of Mrs. C. S. Peterson, and an Indian figure by the same hand, are both very well done. Skoogs, "The Heart of a Woman" and "The Binding Link," are very interesting, but we have seen better work of his.

We repeat that, in quality, this exhibit is ahead of those of previous years. Three prizes will be awarded: a one-hundred-dollar prize, offered by the State Bank of Chicago, for the best oil painting; a fifty-dollar prize, offered by the Union Bank of Chicago, for the next best oil painting; and a prize of twenty-five dollars, offered by C. M. Hedman, for the best aquarelle.

At the reception which was held on the opening day, John E. Ericsson, president of the Swedish Club, C. S. Peterson, and Robert Harshe, director of the Chicago Art Institute, addressed the guests. Mr. Ericsson introduced Mr. Peterson as

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the man who has made these annual exhibits of Swedish-American Art possible. The chief speaker was really Mr. Harshe who discussed Swedish art in general and Swedish-American art in particular. He also touched upon the plan for a Swedish room in the Art Institute. In this matter, also, Mr. Peterson has taken the initiative.

The exhibit closes next Sunday.

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Sevenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 2, 1922.

IN THE FOREGROUND

A. Noted Swedish-American Artist

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, picture of Huro Van Vorsten]

To the casual visitor Chicago may seem a gray and rather dreary place. If he does not take time to see the newer residential districts and the extensive park and boulevard system which has been developed during the last few years, he is likely to get the impression that the metropolis on Lake Michigan consists only of a mass of gigantic office buildings, business establishments, factories, and, in addition, block upon block of dingy, rather dilapidated workers' homes. But the people who actually live here and who explore our parks and boulevards at various times in the year, especially in the summer--these people know better. There is much truth in the claim of local boosters that Chicago is not only one of the largest cities in the world, but also one of the most beautiful.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sevenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 2, 1922.

The city's surroundings are in a class by themselves. Most Chicagoans have heard about the great wooded areas just outside the city, which have been purchased and are maintained for the benefit of the public for purposes of outdoor recreation. But many do not know that certain sections of these forest preserves are real beauty spots.

A Swedish-American artist has made it his business to impress upon Chicagoans the treasure they possess in the forest preserves. He is Hugo Von Hofsten, the landscape painter, whose career we shall outline briefly.

Hofsten was born in beautiful Varmland in 1865. After having completed his formal schooling, he studied at the Art Academy in Stockholm. Later, he came to America, finally reaching Chicago, where he found employment as a newspaper illustrator. He was very successful in this work, but it did not give him the inner satisfaction he desired. It was not to become his lifework.

He was a born nature lover, and it may be assumed that an inner urge drove

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him to study art in Stockholm. This urge finally became so strong that he gave up his newspaper work and took up painting. Within a short time, his canvases began to attract attention at exhibits, and his water-color drawings still adorn the walls of many Chicago homes. When the annual art exhibit at the Swedish club was initiated more than ten years ago, Hofsten immediately became one of the most noted exhibitors. He has also been represented in numerous other exhibits, and has won many prizes. His special mission has been to call to the attention of the people of Chicago the wealth of beautiful scenery they have right outside their doors, so to speak. He stands alone in this regard, and that fact makes his work all the more worthy of recognition. This he has won, and leading citizens--art lovers as well as others--are greatly interested in this phase of his work. The County Commission has from time to time arranged special exhibits of his paintings.

Last year, he visited Sweden, and the trip resulted in a series of landscape paintings with motifs from that country; all of them were well selected, and

Devon's Tribune-Hylster, no. 1, 1915.

they have won much praise. Of the work in the Swedish Club, Hefsten has done two: "The Swedish Villa at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893," and "Stockholm, seen from Skansen".

His wife is the former Marie Louise Olsson. They live in Minnetonka, but Chicago is really his town.

Hefsten is somewhat quiet and reserved, and does not say much. But he preaches, through his art, the gospel of nature's beauty--a gospel which modern man, in his hurry, is apt to overlook and forget.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 22, 1922.

A NEW WORK BY NOTED SWEDISH PAINTER

[Half-tone, two columns--fifth of a page, photograph of
Thomas Hall's painting, "The Old Homestead"]

As previously reported, our countryman, Thomas Hall, is among the many Swedish-Americans who are represented at the Chicago artists' annual exhibit at the Art Institute, which opened January 26 and will close March 3.

Hall's canvas, "The Old Homestead," is one of his best works, and testifies to his progress during the last few years. He has been a consistent exhibitor, and has attracted much attention at the annual art shows in the Swedish Club. A number of his paintings have also been exhibited in Sweden.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 1, 1922.

ART

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, profile of Agnes V. Fromen]

The Art Institute's annual exhibit, comprising the works of artists living in or near Chicago, opened January 26, and will close March 5.

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Swedish-American artists are very well represented this time, and this should be an added incentive for Swedes to visit the exhibit. There is a miniature portrait of the late Tom Randolph by Edward W. Carlson, and another portrait by Gustaf Dalstrom. The marine painter Charles E. Hallberg exhibits a canvas called "Sea Song," and J. W. Hallquist another marine painting called "Moonlight off Cape Cod". Other Swedish-American painters and the names of their works follow:

Thomas Hall: "The Old Homestead"; Fred T. Larson: "Reflections" and "Summer

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Smiles"; Axel Linus: "Afternoon, Merida Mountains"; Leon Lundmark: "The Song of the Sea"; Arvid Nyholm: "Still Life" and a portrait of Dr. George T. Jordan; Torey Ross: "Gypsy Lore"; Fridolf Spolander: "Sky and Water"; Emil O. Thulin: "Sumacs"; and Arild Weborg: "The Teatable".

The exhibit contains an unusually large number of sculptures and the Swedish-Americans exhibiting in this group are Frank Gustafson, with a fine bust of Jenny Lind, and Agnes Fromen, with "The Arrow's Flight" and "Bambino-Ellis Island". "The Arrow's Flight" has been awarded a prize, and has attracted much attention.

The Swedish painter, Arvid Nyholm, is on the committee which was appointed to select the pieces of art that were deemed worthy of being exhibited. Our countryman, Charles S. Peterson, has donated five hundred dollars to the Art Institute, with the stipulation that the money be used for the purchase of two paintings, which are to be placed on exhibit in Chicago's public schools. The Institute's selection committee will choose the paintings which are to be bought for this purpose.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 28, 1921.

AMONG SWEDISH ARTISTS IN CHICAGO

In order to get a better understanding of the background and development of Swedish-American art and its exponents here in Chicago, it is necessary to let our minds wander to Sweden, where Swedish-American art and artists had their origin.

Like the majority of Swedes, most of our artists came to this country in order to make a better living for themselves. And, of course, they hoped to win honor and fame in this land of opportunity. Only a few of them had managed to study art back home. Most of them came from country districts where they had worked on farms or in various industries, and during the first years after their arrival in America, they had to take whatever work they could find, and go to school at night to learn the language. As time passed, they became accustomed to their new environment. The spark of love for the fine arts grew stronger in their hearts, and their thoughts went back to their childhood years, when they drew pictures of Santa Claus and of elves and gnomes, copying the originals from

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Swedish Christmas magazines, or when they carved horses and other animals from pieces of wood. The results were not very artistic, perhaps, but they indicated a trend in the child's mind.

In the middle of the daily drudgery for existence, the young immigrant would wistfully wonder if the day would ever come when he could do anything that might be called art. After playing with such thoughts for a time, he would suddenly make a decision, and would register in an art school, attending night classes to start with. But as these became inadequate and his studies progressed too slowly, he would turn to regular day classes, even though it might mean many sacrifices, even privation, because of lack of funds.

Thus, many of our young men and women, whose ambition it was to become artists managed to get formal instruction. But it was no easy life for them. They often had to give up necessities in order to pay for their education. Many of them worked nights from six to eleven o'clock, handling freight in railroad depots. Others worked as ushers in theaters, as janitors, and so on. Those

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that were fortunate enough to have learned a trade worked in the building industry, for instance, during the summer, and studied art in the winter.

No sacrifice seemed too great. The difficulties which they encountered spurred them on to even greater efforts to reach their goal, and made their art even more dear to them. Many a time they were both hungry and cold.

When his more fortunate friends stepped out on a Saturday or Sunday night to enjoy themselves, the poor artist had to sit home and study anatomy, perspective, and other subjects, which it was necessary for him to master before he could realize his ambitions. But his interest in the work was usually so great that he did not mind.

The years passed, and the period of formal schooling came to an end. The young man and woman were apt to think that they were now full-fledged artists. But they soon discovered that this was an illusion, and that their troubles were far from being over. The real battle for existence was just about to start, and

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unexpected difficulties piled up. They brought their work, which they themselves thought was pretty good, to art shows, but they were turned down time and again. Their confidence in themselves reached the point of despair, but they just had to try again. Some of them finally succeeded, and they will probably never forget the satisfaction and thrill they experienced when their work was accepted by an art jury. To be represented at an art exhibit brought a new and hitherto unknown feeling. The artist began to dream happy dreams, and the future looked bright. He could now allow himself more artistic freedom, and could concentrate on developing his own individual style.

The first Swedish art exhibit here in Chicago was held about fifteen years ago in the Anderson Art Gallery, which was then located on Wabash Avenue. Even though it did not produce a sensation in art circles, it served as an encouragement for Swedish artists, and they began to be talked about.

Nothing else happened until 1911, when C. S. Peterson, in co-operation with the Swedish Club, arranged a Swedish-American art exhibit in the club building.

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Some of the **work** exhibited was quite good, but, on the whole, it was not far above the level of good student work. However, weak as the exhibit was, it attracted attention and stimulated interest, and it was decided to arrange another one the following year. This time the works of Charles Hallberg, Arvid Nyholm, and Alf Jansson were outstanding, and caused much favorable comment. Hallberg, who in his younger days had been a sailor, excelled in marine painting. Nyholm was a portrait painter, and Jansson specialized in winter scenes. In the course of years, new names have been added to the list of Swedish-American artists who have won a distinct place for themselves, all with their individual mode of artistic expression.

The following Swedish-American artists live and work in Chicago, and are well known from exhibits held in the Swedish Club and from other representative art shows: Gerda Alm, M. J. Ahlstromer, G. Ahlman, Charles Borgstrom, A. Burkland, August P. Burklund, Hugo Brunquist, Edward W. Carlson, Gustaf Dahlstrom, Nils Dahlstrom, Ada Enander, Eugene W. Franzen, Harry A. Geijer, Charles Hallberg, Bessie Hellstrom, Hugo von Hofsten, Alf Jansson, Raymond C. Jonson, Knute W. Johnson, Axel Linus, Oscar Larson, Reverend R. Lund, Martin Lundgren,

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Leon Lundmark, Arvid Nyholm, Signe Palmblad, Torey Ross, Einar Soderwall, E. Sandberg, Carl E. Wallin, and Axel Westerlind. These are all painters. The sculptors are: Agnes V. Fromen, Frank Gustafson, Carl J. Nilson, Edwin Pearson, Axel E. Olson, and Chas. Haag.

Some of the artists mentioned have thus far participated in only one or two art shows, while others are seasoned exhibitors. When studying the exhibits which have been held in the Swedish Club from year to year, one has to admit that Swedish-American artists from the East and from Kansas are, on the whole, ahead of those from Chicago, while all of them must bow to their cousins in Sweden, who now rank among the foremost in the world. However, some of our Chicagoans have made a name for themselves, are widely known, and have won distinguished rewards.

Charles S. Peterson of Chicago, has generously donated both time and money for the purpose of obtaining recognition for Swedish-American art not only in this country, but in Sweden as well. On his initiative, exhibits have been held in

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the cities of Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Malmo. The State Bank of Chicago, a Swedish-owned institution, has also shown its interest by offering prizes for the best works at the exhibits held in the Swedish Club.

The reader might ask about the future prospects of Swedish-American art in Chicago. The answer is that if our most promising artists, especially the young ones, keep on working hard, one may expect much from the future: Raymond Johnson, for instance, has the makings of a future master. His canvases are already powerful and daring, indicating a strong realism, and his works have won recognition at the largest American exhibits.

Carl E. Wallin is another who should be able to make a secure place for himself in the world of art within a few more years. His sunsets are remarkable and have attracted much attention among critics. He is also an excellent portrait painter, as is demonstrated by his "Old Peasant Woman". One may also expect to hear much more of Gustaf Dahlstrom.

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Of all the exhibits held in the Swedish Club, the last one was undoubtedly the best. Besides the old-timers with well-known names, there were several young artists who exhibited for the first time, and among them one noted **especially** Leon Lundmark, whose work was outstanding. He has, however, previously exhibited his work at American art shows, but this was his debut in the Swedish Club.

The portraits by Axel Linus were very good, and Nils Dahlstom had a painting with a motif from Sweden which showed remarkable originality, and it will be interesting to follow his future career. E. Sandberg was a newcomer to the exhibit, and was represented by a well-executed landscape. Arvid Nyholm is already well known; his portraits are unexcelled.

Charles Hallberg loves the sea, and his marine paintings are masterpieces. Alf Jansson has a fine reputation as a landscape painter. The winter, with its deep snows, seems to be his favorite season, but he can also bring out the beauty of spring, summer, and autumn. Torey Ross likes to paint the silent,

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dreaming night over the Chicago river, and his work is getting better right along. Einar Soderwall specializes in sunsets on the ocean. Elmer Forsberg, who is an instructor at the Chicago Art Institute, has done much for art in this city. He devotes most of his time to his teaching job, and seldom exhibits his work.

In conclusion, it should be noted that since annual exhibits by our artists have become the rule, the Swedish public in this country has begun to show more interest in art, and even the great metropolitan dailies have given considerable space to articles on Swedish-American artists and their accomplishments. The result is that the general American public is getting acquainted with this phase of Swedish cultural life, and the Swedish-Americans are gaining in the esteem of their fellow citizens.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 30, 1921.

THE ART EXHIBIT

The annual art exhibit sponsored by the Swedish Club opened last Saturday, and will close next Sunday.

Some fifty Swedish-American artists are represented by a total of 125 pieces. In regard to size, this exhibit just about equals that of last year, when there were 128 pieces. But in quality the present exhibition is, undoubtedly, several steps ahead of its predecessors, and if this tendency keeps up we are justified in expecting much of the future.

The painters, as usual, are in the majority with 114 canvases by 45 artists.

In the sculpture group, there are eleven pieces, representing five sculptors, of which all but one are from Chicago. Frank Gustafson exhibits a bust of Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale, and Carl M. Linner has three, one of which is of Theodore Roosevelt.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 30, 1921.

A large number of people attended the opening and, according to what we heard, many of the pieces exhibited will be sold during the next few days.

C. S. Peterson, the president of the Swedish Club, was in charge of the evening's program, which included a speech by himself and one by an official of the Art Institute, who declared the exhibit formally opened. Artists from the Bush Conservatory of Music rendered several song and instrumental music numbers.

Several prizes have been donated for the occasion; they will be awarded later in the week.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 16, 1921.

THE ART EXHIBIT

The thirty-fourth annual exhibit of the works of contemporary American painters opened November 3 in the Art Institute and will close December 11.

Several Swedish-American painters are represented, among them Gustaf Dahlström of Chicago. His canvas, called "Old Courthouse, St. Louis" is a night scene and has something of an oriental atmosphere about it.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Kuriren (Swedish Courier), May 2, 1918.

SWEDISH ART

The first of the six fresco paintings, which eventually will decorate the Swedish Club's festival hall, and convert this into a "Swedish-American Hall of Fame," is ready and in its place. It represents the "Swedish Building at the World's Fair" in Chicago 1893, and was painted by the artist Hugo von Hofsten. The work is very well executed and a credit to its creator. No doubt the quarters will win renown, when all the paintings are in their respective places. As mentioned before by us, these art works will depict scenes from Swedish-American history and are as follows: "The Swedes Land in Delaware," by Christian von Schneidau; "Gloria Dei Church," (The old Swedish Church in Philadelphia) by Professor Olaf Grafstrom, Rock Island, Ill.; "John Morton Signing the Declaration of Independence," by Arvid Nyholm; "The Bishop Hill Colony Being Founded," by Alfred Jansson; "The Battle



Svenska Kuriren (Swedish Courier), May 2, 1918.

Between the Monitor and the Merrimac," by Henry Reuterdaahl. The sixth art work accepted is the one just completed by von Hofsten.

Thus, the last became the first.



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SvenskaKuriren, Apr. 26, 1917. SWEDISH



[TO HOLD EXHIBIT]

The Swedish American Art Exhibit will be held in the Swedish Club during the next week - One hundred twenty-seven works of art will be exhibited; one hundred three of these are paintings and twenty-four works of sculpture.

The famous painter, Arvid Nyholm, has several paintings. The Marine painter, Chas. E. Hallberg, has six pictures. The Nature painter, Alfred Jansson has a considerable display.

Birger Sandgen has several canvasses, too, so has his pupil, Oscar Bronsse Jacobson.

Charles S. Peterson, bought the first painting on the opening night. The general opinion was that the exhibit was much better than in former years.

Svenska Kuriren, May 11, 1916.

SWEDISH

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[ART EXHIBIT]

(Editorial)

p.10..... The fifth Swedish Art Exhibit at the Swedish Club had a large number of interested visitors during the week. The exhibit wound up Sunday evening with an overflow crowd of spectators, at which time also the prizes were given out.

First prize \$100, donated by State Bank of Chicago for the best Oil Painting, was awarded Mr. Arvid Nyholm for his "Greta," second prize \$50, donated by Mr. J.P. Seabury, went to the exhibits Art Commissioner, Mr. Charles E. Hallberg, for his marine painting "In the Trail of an Ocean Liner."

The prize for the best sculpture work, \$25.00, donated by Mr. M.A. Nelson, was awarded to Agnes V. Fromen, the prize for the best aquarelle, \$25.00, donated by Mr. C. E. Carson, was awarded Miss Ada Enander, daughter of the late John A, Enander, for her "Petunias." Particular honorable mention was received by

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Svenska Kuriren, May 11, 1916.



Carl Eric Lindin for his "Moonrise," and Carl J. Mordells "Elionore."

Professor J.E.Hillberg, who also gave out the prizes concluded with a speech.

Many of the paintings on exhibition had not been included in the catalog, and thus were unintentionally overlooked in our last issue. In this connection we will mention a beautiful winter landscape scene by the painter, Martin Lundgren.

Several paintings were sold during the exhibit; works by Ben Hollberg, Gelhaar, Hoffsten, Ada Enander, Nyholm, Graftstrom and Einar Sodervall.

In connection with this exhibit must be mentioned the Chicago Artists banquet at Hotel La Salle Thursday evening, which was exceptionally well attended. Mr. Henry S. Henschen as Master of Ceremonies extended a hearty welcome to all and particularly to the sculptor David Engstrom, whereupon he introduced the many speakers. Charles S. Peterson spoke about and for the Swedish -

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SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, May 11, 1916.

American Art Exhibit; the president of Chicago Art Museum, spoke on the development of art in Chicago; other speakers were Herman F. Gode, Norwegian Consul Dr. C.G. Wallenius of Evanston, who read a poem of his own on - art and its ability to elevate the soul, Dr. David Nyvall of North Park College, who spoke for the guests; lastly the evening's Guest of Honor, the sculptor David Edstrom, who plainly, and very effectively, told about his experiences, while in pursuit of his hobby; he also spoke on art in general.

Between the speeches the "Premier Quartet" gave several song selections.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 23, 1916.

ART EXHIBIT

Among the artists exhibiting their work at the Chicago Artists' Annual Exhibit, which opens next Tuesday at the Art Institute, will be the Swedish-American painters Charles E. Hallberg, Ben Hallberg, Arvid Nyholm, and Alfred Jansson.



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Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 17, 1916.

SWEDISH



ANNUAL EXHIBIT

(Editorial)

p.11.....The annual exhibit of Chicago Artists will be held, beginning next month, at the Art Institute.

Among the marine paintings is "A Summer Morning on Lake Michigan," by Chas. E. Hallberg; Alfred Jansen, the landscape painter has a collection of five paintings; Arvid Hyholm, a portrait of Le Roy Goddard; C. Schneidau, one of Frank G. Gustafson. Other portrait painters showing are: Edw. W. Carlson, Eugene M. Franzen, Carl R. Krofft and A.F.Fellander.

In the sculpture section we find three works by Frank G. Gustafsen, three by Agnes V. Fromen and three by A.F.Tellander.

Admission is free Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 3, 1916.

THE SWEDISH AMERICAN ARTIST

Arvid Nyholm has been selected judge at the annual exposition of the works of the Chicago artists. Charles E. Hallberg, Alfred Johnson, and other Swedish artists also have their paintings exhibited.

The exhibition opens at the Art Institute on Feb. 9, and continues until the end of the month.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 7, 1915.

SWEDISH ART TO CHICAGO

In the Swedish art section at the Exhibition, four large etchings by Ernst. Norlind and Fred Boberg were bought by Director Chas. S. Peterson of Chicago. Mr. Peterson probably owns the largest private gallery of paintings and art in general, among the Swedes in all America and for a number of years has participated actively in the movement to make Swedish art known among the American public.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 11, 1915.

ENCOURAGEMENT NEEDED

(Editorial)

Our Swedish-American artists have always had good reasons for complaining about lack of encouragement on the part of their countrymen, and it must be admitted that those of them who have finally "arrived" have done so without the aid of their compatriots. On the other hand, the latter have been quite willing to share in the honor when a Swedish artist has succeeded in making a name for himself in the world of art. In fact they have often demanded a slice of it.

However, a marked change in this attitude has come about lately. Swedish-American artists as a group are now given opportunities to exhibit their works: for instance, the art exhibit which recently was held in the Swedish Club here in Chicago. During this event sales of paintings and sculptures totaled \$2,500, and several cash prizes were awarded.



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SWEDISH



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 11, 1915.

Such a sum is not in itself impressive, but it indicates that the Swedish-American artists' position as a cultural factor has become established, and it certainly is a heartening sign. If the trend continues, the time may not be far off when our artists will no longer have reason to complain about lack of encouragement.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 27, 1915.

PALLET AND PENCIL

The Swedish Club of Chicago Holds Its Fourth Art Exhibit

At this time when the attention of the art-loving public is drawn to the art exhibit held in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition we are happy and proud to announce that here in Chicago, where more Swedes are living than in any other city in America, an exhibit of the works of Swedish-American artists is now being held, and we can truthfully say that it easily measures up to the standards set by previous events of the same kind.

This exhibit has been arranged by the Swedish Club, and is housed in the ball-room of the clubhouse, located at North La Salle and Goethe Streets. It is not something entirely new, however. On three previous occasions the Club has presented a similar exhibit, and it is undoubtedly the gratifying results of these earlier undertakings that now have prompted its directors again to



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 27, 1915.

extend a helping hand to Swedish-American painters and sculptors. Many of these have already made a name for themselves within American Art Circles, and have won recognition by the foremost American critics. But more than anything else, the Swedish-American artist craves the appreciation and support of his own nationals to spur him toward ever greater achievements.

The exhibit was formally opened last Saturday in the presence of most of the club members, exhibiting artists, and art patrons, among whom were many Americans. It was an animated event, and the Club's initiative, as well as the art objects themselves and their arrangement, was highly praised by several speakers.

Charles E. Hallberg, the painter, is in charge of lighting effects and other technical aspects of the exhibit, and in this regard the exhibit is considered much superior to the previous ones.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 27, 1915.

On walking through the exhibition rooms, one is immediately struck by the great variety which is represented. There are altogether one hundred and five exhibits: eighty-eight paintings and seventeen sculptures. Of the artists, twenty-two are Chicagoans, while the rest, thirteen in all, have their homes in various parts of the country. More than one-third of the exhibitors are thus out-of-towners, an indication that Swedish artists throughout the land consider the Swedish Club's exhibit an important event, and appreciate its tribute to Swedish-American art.

All the better known Swedish artists in Chicago are represented. Among the sculptors we note Axel Olson, Frank Gustafson, and Agnes V. Fromen. There are four items by Mr. Olson, three of them depicting incidents in the life of Christ, and the fourth is captioned "Friends". All of them reveal a highly developed artistic technique. The same may be said of the creations of Agnes V. Fromen, especially of the statuette "Sylvia", and the bust "Mrs. K".



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 27, 1915.

Frank Gustafson, the third Chicago sculptor, has devoted himself to his art for a comparatively short time, but his work promises that we will hear much about him in the future; in fact, he has already attracted considerable attention. His "La Paloma" is an exquisite piece of work, as is the statuette "Excelsior". "Reverie" is not in the same class but deserves honorable mention.

The busts by Gustaf Holmquist and Rudolph Engberg also stand out among the other sculptures.

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Among the paintings are a great many portraits by Chicago artists. Arvid Nyholm has eight such paintings and some of them rank as the best he has ever done. Chr. von Schneidaus has four portraits which also indicate unusual ability.

Among the miniature portraits there are six by Edward Carlson of Chicago,



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 27, 1915.

which are the pride of the exhibit; a self-portrait by Hugo Brunquist is in a class by itself, and if he can paint other people equally well, we are going to hear much about him in years to come.

Charles E. Hallberg's marine paintings are, of course, attracting all the attention they so well deserve. He takes us on a spiritual and visual voyage on the ocean, and we can almost hear the howling of the storm and the roar of the mighty breakers, or feel the caressing touch of the dying sun as it sinks below the horizon in a revelry of color. "Like father, like son"; that old saying sometimes comes true, and young Ben Hallberg exhibits some promising canvases, among which are "Winter Sunset in Sweden," "Moonlight Near Gothenburg," and "Early Spring".

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Chicago's landscape painters are well represented by M. J. Ahlstromer, Gerda Ahlm, L. Ahlman, Thomas Hall, M. Lundgren, Torey Ross, Einar Soderwall and



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 27, 1915.

Carl Wallin. Among other Chicago painters exhibiting are A. Burkland, Ada Enander, Eugene M. Frandzen, and Bessie Hellstrom; and of the works of all of these it must be said that they offer something worth while to the art lover.

Several prizes have been donated, among which is a prize of one hundred dollars given by the State Bank of Chicago for the best oil painting. Judges are W. J. Reynolds, Arvid Nyholm, and L. Hartrath.

A great number of people have already seen the exhibit, and we urge those who have not already visited the Swedish Club on this occasion to do so. The paintings and sculptures are well worth viewing for their own sake, and, in addition, the Swedish public has here an opportunity to encourage Swedish art in this country.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 16, 1915.

SWEDISH ARTIST WINS PRIZE

Arvid Nyholm has been awarded the Municipal Art League's prize for portrait paintings, donated by Mrs. William O. Thompson, for his portrait, "Greta".

The prize is awarded in connection with the Chicago Artists' Annual Exhibit at the Art Institute. The exhibit will be open for the rest of this month.



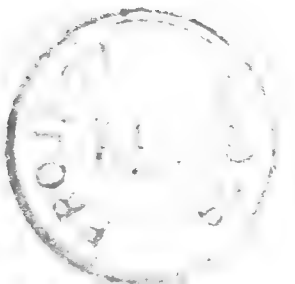
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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 13, 1913.

THE SCANDINAVIAN EXHIBITION AT THE ART INSTITUTE

The Scandinavian Art Exhibition has been favorably received by the public. The exhibition will close Sunday. Many of the paintings have been sold.



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 20, 1913.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ART EXHIBITION AT THE ART INSTITUTE

This exhibition will be held from February 25 to March 16, inclusive. The secretary of the American-Scandinavian Society, Dr. Henry G. Leach, of New York, has already arrived here to arrange the exhibition, which will include paintings by such prominent masters as Zorn, Liljefors, Fjaestad and Carl Larson.

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 1, 1911.

THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN ART EXHIBITION

The Swedish-American Art Exhibition, arranged by the Swedish Club here, began March 12, and concluded last Sunday. The public has been very well satisfied with the exhibition. Thirteen pictures have been sold. Prizes for the best paintings were distributed out last Saturday. At this time, Attorney C. R. Chindblom made an address. He said that the Swedish-Americans should be proud of the exhibition. First prize of \$100 was awarded to John Carlson of New York City, for his picture, "Desolation." Second prize, \$50 went to Arvid Nyholm of Chicago, for his "Novellette," and third prize went to Prof. Birger Sandzen, of Lindsborg, Kansas, for his "Early Moonrise." Two prizes were awarded for excellence in sculptor. The first, \$50 went to Charles Haag of Winnetka, for his statue "Effort," and a second prize went to Carl Nilson for his bust of "Enander."



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 26, 1910.

APA (LL) PROJ. 502

SWEDISH-AMERICAN ARTIST LAUDER IN SWEDEN

Charles Hallberg, well-known Swedish-American painter, whose marine canvases have made him famous here in the United States, is now also winning acclaim in his old country and receiving generous praise from Swedish art critics.

We quote from the Göteborg Business and Maritime Journal:

"The current exhibit of the Swedish-American marine painter Charles Hallberg at Olsen's Gallery furnishes fresh proof of the artist's remarkable progress since his last visit here eight years ago. As we remarked at that time, this artist is in a class by himself, and does not travel along the crowded high-road of art. Without leaning on the teachings and experiences of others, he has developed an approach and technique all his own. The driving power behind his work is his inherent love for the sea in all its various moods, coupled with his sensitive, artistic personality, which has gradually become more and more polished. As he perfected his technique, he was able to follow his creative instinct wherever it led him, and it led him toward the sentimental. We dare say that it is this tendency in his art which has endeared him to the American public, for the American, with all his hardheaded business sense, ad-

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 26, 1910.

mires the sentimental in art, and this is what Hallberg gives him. Not that this artist would stoop to pander to the public taste, but he himself is basically, sentimental.

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"In Hallberg's works, his love for the sea and his understanding of it are predominant; his Atlantic and North Sea motives are characteristic in this respect, in that they reveal the sentimental undertone in his art.

"In his motives of Lake Michigan, sky and water merge in a peaceful duet; the fine blending of opal, green, and silver, mixed with gold, displays the artist's acute sense of color tones and harmonies.

"This little exhibit by a Swedish-American immigrant, who left these shores in his early youth, furnishes ample proof of the possibilities for genuine artistic development offered by the New World to those who have it in them to take advantage of such opportunities.

"We are not at all sure that Hallberg, the simple, lonely sailor, even though

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 26, 1910.

aided by his ambition and talent, would have reached such artistic heights here at home as he has done in America. Our social and conventional prejudices often operate to the disadvantage of those who are striving for artistic self-expression."

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 8, 1910.

HALLBERG'S PAINTINGS IN DEMAND

At the art exhibit which was recently held in Minneapolis, our well-known countryman, Charles E. Hallberg of Chicago, was represented with a number of marine paintings. Seven of them were sold, one of which brought the price of \$350.

It has been gratifying to follow Mr. Hallberg's progress. He has now definitely "arrived".



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 11, 1910.

[SWEDISH-AMERICAN] ART

The works of four Swedish-American artists are to be found in the exhibit which is now being presented at the Art Institute.

Arvid Nyholm exhibits a portrait, probably the finest in the entire collection; C. A. Hallberg is represented by an excellent marine picture. Fred Tylander is represented by a painting entitled "South Wind," and Frederick F. Fursman's canvas is named "The Dunes".



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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Mar. 4, 1909.

ARTIST HALLBERG'S LUCKIEST
MOMENT

Our much talked about artist and painter, Charles E. Hallberg, has had his greatest wish fulfilled, and he is the happiest man under the sun. His wish was that once in his life his paintings would be recognized, and that they would be placed in the Gottenborg Museum. That day has now arrived. This little quiet spoken man, but a grand painter, has received a letter of thanks from the director of the museum, Axel D. Romdal, acknowledging the receipt and acceptance of the painting, "Atlantic," which now has a place in the museum. This desire started when he was a small boy as he went to sea. For twenty years, he sailed on various waters, and studied the ocean's uproar and calm. He has thus painted his view on the canvas. It was some time before Hallberg was satisfied with his work and dared ask for a place for his paintings in the Chicago Museum. But one day he became bold and he was rewarded. Two of his pictures, "Sun Up" and "After The Storm," are now in the Art Gallery.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyneter, Aug. 7, 1906.

[SWEDISH MARINE ARTIST]

Charles E. Hallberg, Chicago's eminent Swedish marine painter, has recently obtained copyrights for his paintings; he is the first Western artist to be granted such rights. Mr. Hallberg intends to sell reproduction rights to some of the largest corporations in America.

More than fifty-four thousand people have viewed Hallberg's masterpieces, on display at the Art Institute.

A dozen of his paintings have already been sold at very good prices, and other sales will take place after the Institute exhibit. During September Mr. Hallberg will take an extended trip seeking desirable scenes for his future productions. Considering what he already has done, we eagerly look forward to seeing his future painting treasures.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 7, 1906.

SWEDISH MARINE ARTIST

(Editorial)

An outstanding member of our Swedish colony is Charles E. Hallberg. There are exceedingly few "knights of the palette" who devote their time, even in part, to the marine branch of painting.

Very few have ever pictured the deep sea and its violent waves. Among the few are two American artists, Cleveland Rockwell and Alexander Harrison, whose true-to-nature paintings have brought them fame.

Charles E. Hallberg is not only the equal of the two most famous painters of this type in America, but in several phases of sea views he unquestionably even surpasses them, and our Swedish colony is justly proud of him.

Hallberg was born in Goteborg, Sweden in 1855, where, while attending school,



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 7, 1906.

his regular studies were secondary in his desire and ambition. As a boy, during his study periods, textbooks were often left unopened while the pencil was plied with a magic touch.

Charles Hallberg is known today as one of America's greatest artists, especially in the circle favoring marine pictures. Among his highly esteemed paintings we would mention the realistic "In the Teeth of the Gale", "Returning Fishermen", "Sunrise--Lake Michigan" (which reveals the poetic nature of Mr. H.).

"Off the Isle of Wight" is painted with the most brutal realism of any painting we have seen. In viewing this painting, no aesthetic sensibility is required to hear the creaking of the straining timbers of the boat, and the savage, voracious sound of the stormy billows. One is carried away inadvertently by the spirit of the picture. All his paintings specify the time of day they represent; "Evening at Sea" and "Morning After the Storm" exemplify the contrast.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 7, 1906.

Among our American artists, Mr. Hallberg occupies an independent and individual pedestal, his right to which has been won by his exclusive and energetic application to the art he has loved from childhood until today. Among marine painters he ranks first, a fact which is admitted by the best painters of land or sea.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 10, 1906.

A SEASCAPE MASTERPIECE

Our well-known seascape artist, Charles Hallberg of Chicago, has recently completed a work of art that is the most impressive modern painting we have seen exhibited. In painting pictures like the traditional "Flying Dutchman" Mr. Hallberg has attained the most natural effect by the high running foam-tipped billows. One can almost see and hear the great waves as they strike the two boats.

Of the two boats, which are similar in type, the ghost effect of the "Flying Dutchman" in this picture makes one think that the traditional boat still plows the seas and can, under certain conditions, be seen today.

Few modern paintings picture the spirit of the subject painted so truly that it almost speaks to those whose privilege it is to view such work. We predict a great future for one whose technique is outstanding as that of Hallberg.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 14, 1905.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ART



On the initiative of C. J. Nilsson the sculptor, 774 Racine Avenue, a number of Swedish artists met last Thursday evening at Hotel Bismarck in this city, to discuss the organizing of a Swedish-American society of art. All those present were in favor of the organization of an art society, the purpose of which will be, among other things, to develop co-operation between Swedish artists and Swedish-American artists and to arrange for annual exhibitions of art in Chicago.

A second conference, to which all the Swedish artists in Chicago are to be invited, is to be held at the same place on this coming Friday, at 8 P.M. At that meeting proposals for statutes will be discussed, and the organization may take place. It is intended to push the matter so as to make it possible

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 14, 1905.

to present an art exhibition next spring.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 1, 1903.

A SWEDISH-AMERICAN MANSION IN CHICAGO

by

Algot E. Strand

Not many years ago it was considered quite an event among Swedish-Americans in Chicago when one of them was able to build a cottage or a two-story frame house for his family. To be able to erect such a home required many years of strenuous effort and many sacrifices by the man and his family. Only the necessities of life could be provided during this period.

Usually, the Swede who wanted his own home would start by investing his savings with some building and loan association. During the period when these associations flourished, it was usually possible, after eight or ten years, for the investor to withdraw the amount which he had placed with the association plus the accrued earnings.

Frequently, the first aim of the future home-owner was to save enough so that the sum due when the shares matured would amount to one thousand

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 1, 1903.

dollars. With this sum he would buy a building lot, and with this lot as security, he would then borrow enough money from the association to enable him to build a nice frame house. The loan would be repaid by continuing his monthly deposits with the association as before. When the payments were all made, he would then own his home free of debt.

Most of the Swedish immigrants who own their homes have acquired them in the manner just described. The building and loan associations, when honestly managed, have been of great benefit to our people, and although the borrowers were made to pay a rather high rate of interest, yet when the loan was repaid they found themselves in a far better position than those who had been paying rent to others. These tenants have no other prospect than simply to go on paying rent, until somebody is compelled to buy a lot for them--in the cemetery.

Among our Swedish immigrants there is a class of people who, at least during an earlier period, have earned much money. They are the tailors

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 1, 1903.

who use factory methods. Those who have been satisfied to limit their activity to tailoring alone have frequently become the owners of a considerable amount of real estate and other assets, which usually include elegant homes.

Among the Swedes who started as mercantile tailors, there are not many, on the other hand, who have been successful, whatever the reason for their failure may be. It may well be that in most cases these men were so anxious to do business that they became too liberal in granting credit.

The Swedish mercantile tailor who has undoubtedly been most successful is Frank A. Rose, whose home is located at 2857 Kenmore Avenue, not far from the lake. The decoration of this home is worthy of notice. . . . The house has been occupied by the Rose family for about two years, but not until this fall was the interior decoration completed. Our well-known fresco painter, Olof Nilsson, 1656 Dewey Place, has done the decorating,

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 1, 1903.

and the result is unusually beautiful.

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Mr. Olof Nilsson, who did the beautiful decorating of this house, was born on April 15, 1842. He studied decorating at the technology school in Stockholm, Sweden, where he was graduated with excellent marks and where he received a medal for his work.

In 1868 he emigrated to America, and after a stay of two years in Philadelphia he came to Chicago. During the years 1875-1876, Mr. Nilsson did a piece of decorating which evoked much admiration and many favorable comments. This was the decoration of the rotunda and the great dining hall in the Palmer House, unquestionably at the time the most elegant hotel in Chicago. Since then he has decorated churches, theatres, and numerous private residences.

He is a jolly, agreeable man to know, a mighty Nimrod, and a worthy follower of Isaac Walton. He is an Odd Fellow, but more than that he is a "good fellow."

Svenska Tribunen, Nov. 6, 1901.

[ART EXHIBIT IN PROGRESS]

An art exhibit is being held at the Art Institute, showing American paintings and sculptures. The displays number more than five hundred. Mr. Alfred Jansson and Bror Julius Olson Nordfelt are among the exhibitors.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 8, 1901.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

THE OPEN SEA

p.11.....A beautiful painting, "The Open Sea," painted by our countryman, Charles Hallberg, which has been on exhibition at the Art Institute galleries, has been sold by the owner for \$500.00 to J. H. Kehler, 5437 Indiana Street, Austin.

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Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 17, 1901.

HENNING RYDEN, ARTIST

p.11..... Well earned recognition was given a few days ago to our countryman, the artist, Henning Ryden, in the Chicago Daily Journal by its critic of arts, James William Pattison. Of Mr. Ryden, who for the present is maintaining himself in Wisconsin doing landscape painting, the well-known critic says: " He (Ryden) is a sculptor by profession, and his specialty is medallions in bronze as well as silver, also souvenir medals. He has executed a beautiful prize medal for the Art Academy on Wabash Avenue. An artist is always an artist, and it makes little difference to him whether the material used is clay, bronze or oil-colors, or something else. At the Architect-Club Exhibition, he has a massive gold ring, cut from a solid gold bar. It is decorated with a nymph, which holds, with upstretched hands, an artistically executed bouquet of flowers. The whole creation is original and is not a poor imitation of an old world pattern.

Ryden has much ambition and his artistic ability is equal to his ambition.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Apr.3,1901.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ARTIST SVEND SVENDSEN

p.12... The artist, Svend Svendsen, is having the fifth annual art exhibition of his own paintings. The exhibit is to be held at Thurbers Attelier's on Wabash Ave. It is reported to be his best one thus far.

His paintings portray chiefly scenes from his far-north native land; and are truly works of art. Mr. Svendsen appears to have a very special talent for winter twilight as well as early day-break scenes.

A queer feeling of sadness is often felt by the city-dweller as he views these calm, peaceful scenes. Among the most noteworthy of these one must mention, "Peaceful Evening," "Twixt Day and Night," and "The Evening Cloud." The latter is reputed to be one of the most artistic paintings in America.

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 6, 1901.

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ART EXHIBIT

p.11. The regular winter exhibit of paintings and sculpture by Chicagoans and others, was opened at the Art Institute last Thursday. It continues until February 24. No less than 575 works have been sent to the exhibition. Among the exhibitors we find three countrymen, Alfred Jansson; F. A. Lundahl and Henniz Ryden. The first one shows three beautiful landscapes, Winter, Farm Scene, and a Snowy Day. Mr. Lundahl displays a smaller painting which is very beautiful entitled, Sketch on Maumee River, and Mr. Ryden three especially fine oil paintings, the Edge of the Forest, Close of the Day and Autumn Melody.

Other Scandinavians participating in the Exhibit are Emil Biorn; John C. Johansen; Lars Haukaness; Svend Svendsen, and John S. Mittrup. The Art Students League at this time, are also having their own exhibit at the Institute. Works by Paul L. Anderson; Clara Pauline Barok; Ada Enader; Edward M. Hamer, and

II A 3 c
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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 6, 1901.

1901 FEB 6 1901 30275

Bror Julius Olson has been awarded the first prizes in both oil paintings and water colors, for his paintings "Grays," and "The Jars."

Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 24, 1894.

AN ARTIST'S WORK

A young Swedish sculptor, Augustinus Wallenberg, has completed an unusual sculptor group at his studio, 912 W. Madison St.

The group consists of Christ on His cross, surrounded by four of his followers. The group is so realistically made and the figures seem so alive that one may ask himself, "Is it possible that this is only stone?"

The Swedish Tribune was invited to see the group and one of the reporters writes: "When we entered the door to his atelier, we hesitated to step forward. There were two women, kneeling on the floor and we did not wish to disturb the artist in his work. But Mr. Wallenberg asked us to step in. We discovered that the two kneeling women belonged to the sculptured group and were so well made that we thought that they were alive.

The figure in the middle of the group is Christ, nailed to a rough cross of wood.

Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 24, 1894.

There stands an old man, clad in a long brown cape on one side of the cross and on the other side the disciple, John.

In the middle, before the cross, is the Virgin Mary, kneeling, with her sister. The figure of Christ is very realistic. The body itself shows every muscle, as they ought to appear in a normal man. The face shows less suffering but looks more like the face of a philosopher thinker.

The young artist was born in Stockholm, Sweden, and only has been here a couple of years. Wallenberg studied at The Academy of Beaux Arts in Stockholm and was awarded a silver medal for a sculptorwork. The group will soon be shown to the public.

II A 3 cSvenska Tribunen, Jan. 3, 1894.

AUGUSTINUS WALLENBERG, SCULPTOR.

Augustinus Wallenberg is given "a big hand" by the Swedish Tribune today as a most welcome Swedish sculptor to Chicago. Two of his works are on exhibition in Abbotts art store on Madison St. One is a head of an old sailor and one is a head of a laughing young girl. "These works," says the Tribune, "are both full of life and character. All his works are, we can say, 'peculiar,' in that they always reflect the master's peculiar genius."

Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 5, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

SWEDISH CHICAGO ARTIST EXHIBITS

Among the exhibited paintings in the art gallery at the corner of Erie and Clark, Streets is one by our countryman Axel Westerlind. It is done in water colors and is entitled "Shore Motif from Rogers Park." It is a fine picture, pregnant with sentiments. In the fore-ground the sandy shore, against a back-ground of foamy waves. Far out on the horizon, a ship is visible. The sun is just breaking through a mass of dark clouds and its rays are adorning the edges of the clouds with gold.

Translator's Note: Mr. Westerlind still is an active artist, although nearing June, 1937. his eighties. He is a member of "Svenska Konstnärer" (Swedish Artists' Society), of which he is a charter member.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

d. Theatrical

(1) Drama

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 4, 1929.

THEATER

The Swedish Folk Theater, a dramatic company which was established here in Chicago a short time ago, made its debut last Sunday night in Belmont Hall with the presentation of "Tosingar" (Halfwits).

The house was well filled, a fact which indicates that public interest in Swedish theater has not waned, and to the new company this is especially encouraging.

There is plenty of fun and humor in "Tosingar"; and its demands on the actors are quite high. But all of them played their roles in a creditable manner. They were somewhat uncertain during the first act but, after that, they warmed up to their roles, and it was, all in all, a laudable performance.

After the final curtain, Carl Stockenberg addressed the audience, telling

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 4, 1929.

how his company had come into being, the reasons for its existence, and its plans for the future. Some of the actors then rendered a few numbers of songs and recitations, and the pleasant evening ended with dance to the music of the Bergquist Brothers.

The next performance of the Folk Theater will be given in the Viking Temple, on the South Side, January 18, when it will present the comedy "Det Skadar Inte" (It Doesn't Hurt).

Svenska Kuriren, March 12, 1925

OLLE I SKRATTHULT

America's most prominent Swedish Comedian, is now commencing his 19th annual tour of appearances, assisted by a large cast.

Appearing in Chicago:- On the South Side: Carpenter's Hall, 6414 S. Halsted St., Sunday, March 15, 8 P.M. On the West Side: Maccabee Temple 5711 W. Chicago Ave., Wednesday, March 18, 8 P.M. On the North Side: Belmont Hall, Thursday and Friday, March 19-20, 8 P.M. Dancing after the program.

II A 3 d (1)



SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 2, 1916.

SUNDAY IN THE SWEDISH THEATRE

(Editorial)

Theatre owners and directors are continually complaining, that the "movies" draw the people from the theatres, and that the legitimate stage has lost its attractive powers. One theatre man, however, has no reason for complaint in this respect, the veteran Chr. Brussell, who Sunday evening with his party gave "Vermlandingarne," a Swedish comedy play, at Powers Theatre. The theatre was not only a "sell out," but many hundreds were turned away. Before the curtain went up editor Malmquist's stately person appeared on the stage and gave us a short biography of the author of this play and a description of his birthplace. Anders Frederick Dahlgren was born in the same house as Erik Gustaf Geijer (not Gustaf Erik, Frithjof!). It was also pointed out it is just now a century since this event took place. After the prologue came the play. However often this play has been presented on the Swedish-American Stage, it has seldom, if ever, been better rendered. Most of the actors have many times played the same roles, so it was only to be expected, that the play should "go



Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 2, 1916.

off" without a hitch. It was gratifying to note, that the acting of roles had been proved. "Anna" outside of the church was the best performance we have seen of that part, and rose high above the amateur "standard." No professional has ever acted that part better. Both Anna and Erik (Hedvig and Verner Melinder) have received the God-given gift of song in ample measure, and it was here put to its fullest use. Against the masquerading (if such it was) of the minister, we might say, that it was rather accentuated by his weakness for strong liquor; this is not indicated by the author. The imbibing minister, no doubt, did not strike home with many. "Lopare-Nisse" was very good, the best we ever saw. Co-ordination and co-operation was good and the national dances performed by the society "Frihet" (liberty) were received with a storm of applause. The most tragic scene in "Vermlandingarne" always creates mirth in the theatre, but this should not offend the actor. The spectators remember how this scene is carried out and it is with thrilled expectations they anticipate what is to follow, which starts the laughter in the most tragic moment - whether or not that which is expected happens. This point of view should also be taken by the actors, as it is the right one and also the most serene.

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Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 2, 1916.

Finally the hundreth anniversary of the birth of Anders Frederick Dahlgren was celebrated in a fitting manner.

II A 3 d (1)

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 4, 1915.

/COMEDIAN TO PERFORM/

The popular Swedish comedian Olle Skratthult will give a performance at Lake View Hall, 3143 North Clark Street, on Sunday Nov. 7 at 5:00 P.M., assisted by excellent local talent.



Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 24, 1913.

A SWEDISH FOLK FARCE

This comedy entitled "Vermländingarne" will be presented Sunday night at the Auditorium with two prominent actresses from Stockholm, Sweden, in the leading roles. They are Mrs. Anna Thorell of the "Skansens Open-Air Theater," and Miss Signe Widell of the Royal Dramatic Theater.

II A 3 a (1)

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 23, 1911.

"GUSTAF WASA" PRESENTED IN CHICAGO

"Gustaf Wasa", by August Strindberg a dramatic play with scenery from Dalarne, Sweden, will be presented here at the Auditorium, January 21, 1912.



II A 3 d (1)

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 21, 1911.

RECITAL BY AUGUST LINDBERG

One of the most prominent actors in Sweden, August Lindberg, is at present visiting America. He will be presented at Handel Hall next Saturday when he will read "Stormen" by Shakespeare.



II A 3 d (1)

SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Svenska Amerikanaren, Oct. 14, 1909.

LIFE ON THE LAND

This is the name of a comedy that will be given by the Swedish Dramatic Society at the Garrick Theatre on Sunday evening, October 24th.

The role of Uncle Brasig will be played by Ernest Lindblom. Other parts will be played by Prof. John R. Artengren, Ernest Behmer, Ida Anderson, Werner, Schcker, Rollins, Fernquist, Miss Larson, Sigris Lindberg, Signe Mortenson, Melen, Miss Milton, and other well known actors. Last summer the Swedish National Societies purchased the American rights to the play, and has since then obtained copyright from Washington, D. C.

II A 3 d(1)
IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Feb.11,1908.

CHICAGO (ILL.) 1908. 307

HEDWIG BRUSSEI MELINDER.

During the last four years she has been taking the younger roles in the Swedish theatre and has become one of the public's favorites. In the near future she will leave Chicago to take up residence in Stockholm. Her last appearance will be as Agnes Brand, in John Jolin's masterful play, "Pay and Tears," to be given Sunday, Feb. 16th, when, probably she will say farewell to the Swedish theatre going public in Chicago. Joel Mossberg will play Olifant. Svithiod Singer's Club will be the student choir.

II A 3 d (1)

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 23, 1907

THE SWEDISH THEATER SOCIETY

The Swedish Theater Society will open its 14th season tomorrow, Sunday, at the Grand Opera House, with "Brollopet pa Ulfasa," by Frans Hedberg, music by Aug. Soderman. The role of "Bengt Lagman" will be played by one of the most prominent actors in America, Arthur Donaldson.



II A 3 d (1)

SWEDISH

WPA (ILL) PPCJ.30275

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 19, 1907.

SWEDISH THEATER

The National Society's Theater presented "Oregrund-Osthammar" last Sunday at the Garrick Theater.

The artists won much applause from the public who filled up the place.

II A 3 d (1)

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 28, 1907.

SWEDISH THEATER

The Swedish Theater Society, under the auspices of the Swedish National Society, presented "Gamla Heidelberg" last Sunday at the Garrick Theater, but the performance was not so good as expected.

II A 3 d (1)
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Svenska Amerikanaren, Aug. 20, 1907.

SWEDISH NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Swedish National Society has undertaken to present a first class theatre program once a month during the season of 1907 and 1908. For these occasions they have engaged the best dramatic stars, such as Miss Ida Ostergren, Mrs. Ida Anderson-Werner, Mrs. Signe Mortenson, Miss Sigrid Lindberg, Ernest Behmer, Carl Liljegren, Ernest Lindblom, Fred Bolling, and others. Friends, who attend, will be rewarded with the best entertainment from Sweden's stars. The first play will be presented at the Garrick Theatre Sunday, September 29. "Old Heidelberg" will be presented. The proceeds from these performances will be used to help the poor during the winter months. Since the public is willing to help a worthy cause, and not only be entertained on these occasions, the society is looking forward to its patronage, and is counting on it.

II A 3 d (1)

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 30, 1907.

[SWEDES PRESENT IBSEN'S PLAY]

The Swedish Theater Society has engaged Ida Ostergren, prominent star of the Swedish-American stage, to appear in Ibsen's "Ett Dockhem." This play will be presented at Music Hall on May 11.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 11. 1906.

"ANDERSON, PETTERSON, AND LUNDSTROM"
AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE

The Swedish Theatre Company presented this Frans Hodell's undying comedy at a matinee performance in the Grand Opera House last Sunday.

The house was filled almost to capacity, and the enthusiasm of the audience reached the ceiling. The leading roles were played respectively by Chr. Brusell, Carl Liliengren, and Ernest Behmer, who excellently portrayed the three heroes, and the supporting cast did fine work. The costumes were excellent, as was the music, furnished by Meck's orchestra.



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 29, 1905.

"VERMLANDINGARNE" AT THE AUDITORIUM

Before a full house and amid enthusiastic applause, Dahlgren's play, "Vermlandingarne," was presented last night. To some critics, the play is considered a classic.

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The basic motive in the play, if one may speak of such in regard to a play, which really is composed of loosely connected scenes, is a struggle between the old and the young, and the whole description is enhanced by a fragrance, as it were, of the mighty mountains with their fresh air and overwhelming nature.

The intoxication of glittering May sunshine hovers over the play, the birds are singing, a joyous healthful life spreading freshness over the day; the





Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 29, 1905.

dreaming, indescribable beauty of the Swedish lakes at once appear serious and appealing, the silent, secret forests; all of these make their appeal to us as we witness the ribaldous peasant wedding, with dancing around the flower bedecked pole.

The play is a product of art of lasting value. Especially are the ditties, interwoven into the play now and again, masterpieces of its kind.

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Naturally, the greatest interest in witnessing the play centered about the celebrated guest of the evening, the opera soprano, Mrs. Hellstrom, who represented "Anna." The excellent artiste portrayed the role with brilliant

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 29, 1905.

effect which is invariably resulting from her firm, well tempered voice, her lovely appearance, her nicely measured play, her pleasant pliability. She filled her part so magnificently, both as to vocal and dramatic that one feels like congratulating the foremost scene in Sweden on its good fortune in retaining an artist so highly endowed.

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Mr. Brusell who, at the last moment, was forced to take the chief male role, succeeded quite well, on the whole, and especially in his resisting the many temptations to pose and to bluster, which a less intelligent actor would not have done.

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Miss Sara Nordstrom was pleasing as "Stina," Mr. Schucker played well, in





Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 29, 1905.

the role of "Jan Hanson," and Hulda Faltskogh seconded him quite well. But Mr. S-- was terrible as the Lopare-Nisse (Santa Claus)

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Mr. Lindblom won a real triumph in his realistic reproduction of the pompous sheriff. His presentation was true to type from start to finish.

Mr. Rosengren was given the role of "Anders." His play was rather hit or miss; the character did not quite coincide with his temperament. Mrs. Anderson-Werner presented "Lisa" in her ever splendid manner.

Mr. Mossberg cut a poor figure, Mr. Liljegren a poorer figure, and Mr.



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 29, 1905.

Hulthen, a still poorer one. We refrain from speaking of the rest of the cast.

The folk dances occurring in the third and the sixth scenes came off with life and vigor.

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Immediately following the play, Mrs. Myhrman appeared on the stage and presented Mrs. Hellstrom with a beautiful silver coffee urn, and Mr. Brusell presented her with a laurel wreath.

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II A 3 d (1)

SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 4, 1905.

[SWEDES HONOR ALBERT ALBERG]

Mr. Albert Alberg, the prominent actor and author, will go to Sweden shortly to pass his remaining years there. His many friends here have decided to give a farewell play in his honor, as a recognition of his long activity among the Swedes here. The farewell performance will take place at the Grand Opera House, Sunday, April 16. On that occasion, the German dramatist Herman Suderman's great play "Honor," will be presented for the first time.....



II A 3 d (1)

SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 14, 1905.

[COMEDY TO BE PRESENTED BY SWEDISH THEATRICAL COMPANY]

"Laughter and Tears," the very best of Johan Jolin's popular comedies will be presented for the first time in America by the Swedish Theatrical Company at the Grand Opera House on Sunday, February 19, at 8 P.M., under the direction of C. Brusell. This excellent play has been received with great applause everywhere in Sweden. No Swedish-American should miss this comedy.



Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 17, 1905.

SWEDISH DRAMATIC SOCIETY

The Swedish Dramatic Society, last Sunday night, presented "Oregrund-Osthammar," a farce rich in amusing incidents and situations. The play was presented at the Illinois Theatre, under the direction of E. H. Behmer.

The curtain went up at 8 o'clock and revealed the Osthammar trio composed of "City Treasurer Bratt" (C. Brusell); "Dye-Manufacturer Gronberg" (E. H. Behmer); "Druggist Ortenquist" (Ernst Schycker). The keenest critic could not have detected any break in their acting, or even a faulty gesture. They were well poised, and in full control of every situation. However, in a drinking scene, an unlucky evening when they were arriving home from a day of drinking and gaiety in merry Stockholm, Behmer and Schycker tended to exaggerate their roles, only Brusell kept properly within bounds. But when "Manufacturer Gronberg" met his beloved wife, he appeared as a commendable actor, excellent in his mimicry, as in everything else. The druggist was charming in his rascality. The three wives of the merry



Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 17, 1905.

"Osthammar" fellows were played by Ida Anderson-Werner (Bratt's wife), Augusta Milton (the wife of Gronberg), and Alice Collini (Ortenquist's wife). The three women were worthy competitors of their husbands. The masks and costumes used were worthy of praise. The wife of "Bratt" was the leader among the women, as "Bratt" was the leader among the men, yet she was surpassed in acting, time and again, by the dye-manufacturer's wife, who, in her every move, proved master of her role.

The Oregrund trio was composed of "Deacon Ringdahl," (Carl Liljegren), "Glazer Rutberg," (Ernest Lindblom), and "Toupee Maker Frisen," (Fred Bolling). Their character portrayals are entitled to praise. "Ringdahl" was a deacon incarnate.... "Rutberg" and "Frisen" gave splendid presentations. Their acting was natural throughout. "Emil Klint" was played by Wilma Sundborg-Stern. It is sufficient to say that Mrs. Stern was not suited for her role as the thieving boy. On some occasions, however, her acting



Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 17, 1905.

was very good. The role of "Mrs. Soderstrom" was played by Marie Schycker or, rather, was read by her, for she displayed but scant theatrical talent. Her lover, "Engineer Karl Thorell" (John Fernlundh) was, therefore, compelled to act the lovers' scene, written for two, practically by himself; that he scored in spite of this, is to be attributed to the fact that he is an actor by profession.....

Aside from a few, not very disturbing mistakes, the presentation of the farce was as true to life as could be expected or desired, and rarely would a more appreciative audience be found. Financially, the undertaking was a success, and we hope this type of success may become even greater when, on Sunday, March 5, the Society presents Johan Jolin's happy farce, "Friaren fran Vermland" (Vermland Courtship). This play also will be presented at the Illinois Theatre.



II A 3 d (1)
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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 13, 1904.

SWEDISH THEATRE

(Editorial)

We are so often being told, in speeches and in writings, of all that our Swedish churches, church schools, societies, choirs, and the Swedish press, are doing for the preservation of our mother tongue, to prevent it from becoming lost in our great American melting pot. But there is another factor in this nationalistic and cultural endeavor, which is of great importance, particularly in our larger Swedish-American communities, and which is not receiving the attention it deserves, namely, the Swedish theatre.

The deeply religious may not admit that anything good can come from the theatre; the indifferent bystander may doubt it, and the ministry may denounce everything theatrical, but it still has not been proven that the Swedish theatre in America does not rank with other institutions as a guardian and preserver of our Swedish language.



Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 13, 1904.

We have due respect for the dignity of age and willingly admit that the theatre belongs to a younger generation, and the church to an older one, but this younger generation has grown strong and beautiful. And we Swedes greatly admire strength and beauty.

Swedish organizations established the [redacted] theatre in Chicago, as well as in other of our large cities, [redacted] presenting short plays as part of the entertainment on special occasions. These efforts were so well received by the public that a few men with talent for stage work, but poor in worldly goods, were encouraged to rent occasionally one of the city's theatres for the presentation of plays depicting Swedish life and written by leading Swedish authors. But these pioneers could not make a financial success of it, and Swedish dramatic art was again relegated to the lodges and dance halls. When the minister in "The Vermlanders" was consoling the unhappy "Anna" the audience scoffed, and when "Jan Hanson" mourned the death of his daughter, it sought solace in its beer, which was being served during the performance, and disturbing noises filled the house.



Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 13, 1904.

It is clear that the performance would suffer under such circumstances; the actors were handicapped during the rehearsals as well as during the actual performance of their roles. If they forgot their lines the audience laughed loudly and the actors would laugh with it. Swedish dramatic art in Chicago was at low ebb.

But finally the Swedish Theatre Company was born and a little later the Swedish Dramatic Society. Mr. Chris Brusell organized and still heads the former; the latter was established by Ernst Behmer. But two such organizations depending partly on the same scenic talent and entirely on the same public, were one too many. The Dramatic Society was dissolved; Behmer went into partnership with Brusell, and under the leadership of these two able men the Swedish theatre gained a secure foothold in Chicago. Many excellent dramas were presented, and a responsive public filled the theatre to capacity.

Then the partnership broke up, with the result that the two directors became, and still are, competitors. Nobody knows what the final outcome will be, but we do hope that never again will a fine Swedish stage play



II A 3 d (1)
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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 13, 1904.

be presented in a dance hall.

The public's taste for the best in dramatic art must be catered to, and this cannot be successfully done before an audience which is impatiently waiting for the dance band to strike up.



II A 3 d (1)

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IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 22, 1904.

THEATRE

Shakespeare's play, "The Taming of the Shrew," was presented in the Swedish language for the first time in America at the Garrick Theatre last Sunday. It was the Swedish Theatre Company, under the direction of Mr. E.H. Behmers, that ventured this rather ambitious undertaking.

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For most of the players, the job was a little too much. This criticism may seem to be too severe, but we say it in an advisory manner, remembering the old adage about punishing those that we love, and we do love the theatre. We believe it would be wiser for the theatre company to present a Swedish play for a Swedish-American audience, because the latter is not properly receptive to Shakespeare's works.

II A 3 d (1)

- 2 -

SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 22, 1904.

"The Taming of the Shrew" is written in rhymed and blank verse, which adds to the difficulties of the actors. Some of the best witticisms were entirely lost, partly because some of the actors lacked the declamatory finesse to get them across, and thus do justice to the play.



II A 3 d (1)

SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 13, 1903.

[SWEDISH THEATRICAL SOCIETY PRESENTS PLAY]

Frans Hedberg's "Lifvet Pa Landet" (Life in the Country) received its first American performance in the Grand Opera House on Sunday, September 25. The play was presented by the Swedish Theatrical Society, Mr. Chr. Brusell directing.

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Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 22, 1903.

[NEW SWEDISH DRAMA TO BE PRESENTED]

A brand-new Swedish melodrama will be presented on the fourth of October at North Side Turner Hall. The play is written by the well-known actor Leopold Kjellman; it is in four acts, and the title is "Pelle Jonsson's Afventyr" (The Story of Pelle Jonsson). The work is written in American style, and the famous Negro comedians, Messrs. Smith and Avery, are to assist. Our best Swedish actors in Chicago have been engaged for the occasion, and it may be safely said that the stage settings will be excellent.

If Mr. Kjellman is as capable a writer as he is an actor, the theatre-loving public will have a thoroughly enjoyable time on the fourth of October. We have been told that the play is being translated into English and is later to be presented to the American public.

The Wellington Male Quartet will assist at the performance on the fourth of October.



II A 3 d (1)

SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 15, 1903.

[PLAY TO BE PRESENTED BY SWEDISH THEATRICAL SOCIETY]

The Swedish Theatrical Society's first presentation for the season will be given at the Grand Opera House on Sunday, October 25. The drama to be presented is "Life in the Country," a play in five acts, written by Frans Hedberg.

The play has been imported direct from Sweden, where for years it has been seen again and again and has won great acclaim. It contains an excellent exposition of everyday life in the country districts, and the characters are drawn true to life.



II A 3 d (1)

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 14, 1903.

CARL PFEILS

Carl Pfeils has produced the play "The Union Man," a version of the Swedish play "Death's Father," which Pfeils once tried to present to the public under the title of "The Devil and the Swede."

On its run the play got as far as Hammond, Ind., where the drama lovers ignored that they were being offered the greatest drama of the century. This accounts for the fact that no one showed any interest towards "The Union Man."

Mr. Thomas Nelson, of the Baggage and Delivery Drivers' Union, Local No. 25, is the president of the company in charge of publicity for the play. We shall follow this unusual enterprise with interest. It has received so much



II A 3 d (1)

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 14, 1903.

free advertising already that at its next presentation the play is bound to draw a large audience.



II A 3 d (1)

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 10, 1902.

[A SWEDISH ACTOR]

Knut Erickson, the prominent Swedish actor, appeared last week at Academy Theater in "The Man from Sweden."



II A 3 d (1)

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Mar. 12, 1902.

[COMEDY]

The Swedish Theater Society presented a comedy called "Oregrund-Osthammar" at the Studebaker theater last Saturday night. It was the first time this play was presented in this country.



II A 3 d (1)

Svenska Tribunen, Nov. 27, 1901.

SWEDISH

[SWEDISH THEATER]

The Swedish Theater Company presented last Saturday the play "The Soldier From Smoland" to a house only poorly filled, which was in sharp contrast to the play: "The Wedding in Ulfasa," just closed.

The play is what is called a folk-play, centering about a well-to-do farmer's daughter and the alderman's son, with the Soldier "Hurtig," who is penniless, winning the girl....

The play has a good cast and runs along in rollicking fashion, with plenty of laughs to make up for the pathos.

Irrespective of the light turnout, the interest of the theater-goers was glued on the players, so there is hope that attendance will increase.



Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 30, 1901.

"THE WEDDING IN ULFASA"

(Condensed)

Franz Hedberg's popular historical portrayal of the play "The Wedding in Ulfasa" was given last Saturday at the Studebaker Theatre by the newly formed Swedish Theatre Company.

The play was given before a packed house, which undoubtedly was due to the splendid performance which had been assured for the opening night. Chicago has long needed a Swedish theatre, and a beginning such as the one we had last Saturday can give rise to the hope that it can be kept in operation in the future.

The sporadic showing of Vermlanningarne cannot be said to have brought about any degree of permanence in the Swedish theatrical field.



II A 3 d (1)

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 30, 1901.

So it is to be hoped that this company will continue its good work and, in case it should cease to function, another may be found to fill its place.



II A 3 d (1)

SWEDISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, Sept. 25, 1901.

SWEDISH THEATER

The Swedish Theater Company will give their popular performance, "The Wedding in Ulfasa," in the Studebaker Hall Saturday, Oct. 26th.

In the South Side Turner Hall, the popular folk-players will portray "Nirkin-garve," Oct. 12, in conjunction with Ingeborg's Fall festival.

SWEDISH

II A 3 d (1)

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

THE WONDER DOCTOR

p.7.....Doden Fadder (Death The Sponsor) in an English translation under the title of "The Wonder Doctor" will, on the twenty-seventh of this month be presented by Mr. Pfeil and Company ,of Chicago, at Des Moines, Iowa. As is known, the play has already been given at the Criterion Theatre here in Chicago.

II A 3 d (1)
II B 1 c (1)

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 15, 1901.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

" DODEN FADDER "

p.11.....Dodan Fadder (Death as Sponsor) by August Blanche,
translated into English, will be given next Sunday by Carl Pfeil and
company at the Criterion Theatre on the North Side. The play will be
given every afternoon and evening during the week.

II A 3 d (1)Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 16, 1878.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SWEDISH THEATER.

A presentation of "Rika Morbror" (Wealthy Uncle) will be given by a Swedish Theatrical company at the North Side Turner Hall Sunday, January 27th, together with another farce, "En Svartsjuk Tok" (A Jealous Fool). Mr. P.W. Nilson is the director, and he has promised that there will be both good stage decorations and costumes. We do hope our readers will not miss the opportunity to enjoy a happy evening, as the tickets for admission are very reasonable, and such good entertainment is very seldom offered to our countrymen in Chicago.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

d. Theatrical

(2) Dancing

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 20, 1929.

SUCCESSFUL SWEDISH-AMERICAN DANCER

[Half-tone, one column-fourth of a page, picture
of Harriet Lundgren in dancing pose]

The Swedish-American ballet dancer, Harriet Lundgren, made her debut as prima ballerina last November 9, in "Il Trovatore," which was presented at the Chicago Opera House. Her dance numbers were received with thunderous applause, her dressing room was filled with flowers and out-of-town friends, and admirers sent congratulatory messages.

Our young countrywoman wishes, through our columns, to convey her hearty thanks to Mrs. Othelia Myhrman and to the American Daughters of Sweden for the manner in which this organization feted her on that occasion.

The head of the opera company, Herbert Johnson, has asked her to give dance lessons in the opera's new ballet school, but she hesitates to

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 20, 1929.

accept the tempting offer, because she feels that she needs the time to practice her own dance numbers before each performance.

Svenska Kuriren, May 8, 1925

CHICAGO BALLERINA ON EUROPEAN TOUR

Mlle. Harriet Lundgren, "premiere danseuse" of the Chicago Opera Company, is now on a tour of Europe and is scheduled to appear in Stockholm, Oct. 23rd. After a short stay in the land of her forefathers', she will leave to appear in London and Paris.

Mlle. Lundgren was born in Chicago and her parents are still living here.

II A 3 d (2)

II B 1 c (2)

IV

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 12, 1889.

DEBUT

Ullie Akerstrom, a Swedish girl, will make her first appearance here in Chicago at the McVickers Theater tonight. She was born here in Chicago. She is very talented, and while still quite young, made several appearances here as an amateur. Her style was original, and as a dilettante she was an attraction. She made her first professional appearance at the Boston Theater of Boston during a twenty-six week engagement. Her next engagement was in New York, where the Gotham critics praised her highly. They said, "She is the most gracious dancer New York has seen in many years."

She will appear here in a new Musical Comedy written by herself. The title of the comedy is "Annette, the Dancing Girl."

The Scandinavians are proud of their daughter.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS

AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

a. Music

II B 1 a

SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, Aug. 21, 1937.

SWEDISH CHORAL SOCIETY.

The rehearsal for the Swedish Choral Society will start on August 28th. All members are asked to meet and new members are also welcome.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 16, 1932.

SVITHIOD SINGING CLUB PASSES HALF CENTURY MARK

The Svithiod Singing Club observed the fiftieth anniversary of its founding last Saturday night with a festive banquet in the clubhouse on Wrightwood Avenue.

The club was founded in 1882, and of the fifteen charter members two are still living. They are Axel Back and Axel Blomfeldt. Its original name was the Svithiod Choir, but in 1893 the organization was incorporated under the name of the Svithiod Singing Club.

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During the first years of its existence the choir was partly supported by the Svithiod order, but this support was withdrawn in 1891, and since then the singers have been standing on their own feet.

At the time the Choir was incorporated John L. Swenson became its director

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 16, 1932.

and it reached its peak under his leadership. On January 11, 1896, it competed in an international singing contest in the Auditorium. The group was awarded first prize, a silver trophy with the inscription "Champion Singers of Chicago." In 1906, Swenson was succeeded by John R. Ortengren, and among the later directors may be mentioned N. B. Emanuel, John S. Meck, Joel Mossberg, Edgar Nelson, and Gustaf Carlson.

The banquet was a spirited affair with much singing, speech making, and good fellowship. Dancing continued well into the small hours of the morning.

II B 1 a
II A 3 b

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 30, 1930.

THE SWEDISH CHORAL CLUB'S CONCERT

The Swedish Choral Club, directed by Harry T. Carlson, gave its annual spring concert last Wednesday in Orchestra Hall.

The program included Mendelsohn's great oratorio "Elijah" and for the solo parts of this magnificent composition the Club presented the soprano Olive Nevin, the contralto Isabel Zehr, the tenor Watt Webber, and the baritone Frederic Baer, all of whom performed their demanding parts with distinction. [Translator's note: Apparently the above-mentioned singers are not Swedes and do not belong to the Club, but are engaged for the occasion.]

.....

In this composition there are, besides solo and choir parts, also parts for

II B 1 a
II A 3 b

- 2 -

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 30, 1930.

duets and quartets, but they were rendered by the entire choir on this occasion.

The performance of the choir measured up, in every respect, to the high standard which it has set at previous concerts. It could use a few more tenor voices, but those that it has are very good, and it excels in soprano voices.

The co-ordination between the choir and the soloists was perfect, and the audience showed its appreciation by enthusiastic applause. The attendance was not as large as is customary at these concerts, but there was no lack of spirited interest and enjoyment of the fine performance.

The music was rendered by the Choral Club's own organist, Stanley Martin, and a group of musicians from the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

II B 1 a
I C



SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, July 25, 1929.

[SWEDES ARE FIRST AGAIN]

The Swedes are the first foreign nationality group to use the new, but yet uncompleted, Civic Opera House for an independent affair of any sort. This is an assured fact by the Swedish Glee Club of Chicago and the American Daughters of Sweden now having definitely rented the opera house for a joint gala concert, to be held there on November 24.

As a coincident we may mention that a Swedish organization was also the first foreign language group to use the Auditorium Theatre after its completion in 1893.

II B 1 a

II B 3

IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 10, 1929.

INTERESTING MUSICAL EVENT

The noted violinist Bruno Esbjorn will give a chamber concert next Saturday at 4 P. M. in the auditorium of the Bush Conservatory of Music, 839 North Dearborn Street. Harry T. Carlson, who is the director of the Swedish Choral Club, will accompany him on the piano.

Among other numbers the program offers "Masurek" by Tor Aulin and a composition called "Et Ego in Italia" written by Arthur Miller and dedicated to Esbjorn. This composition consists of three parts, namely, "Night--Fountain in the Moonlight," "Dawn," and "Dance to the Rising Sun". The final number will be "Witches' Dance" by Paganini-Esbjorn.

Miller, the composer, lives in Chicago and has in Esbjorn a great admirer. As our readers know, the latter has for a number of years been associated with the Bush Conservatory of Music and is regarded as one of its most distinguished teachers. But those who know him well also know that he has another hobby

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 1 b

II B 3

IV

- 2 -

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 10, 1929.

besides his music, for he is a noted chessplayer and has won numerous prizes in tournaments. Only last week he again distinguished himself at the tournament in Michigan City, Indiana, where he won eleven out of thirteen games. It should also be noted that Mr. Esbjorn played seven games simultaneously and thus had to move from table to table. Such an accomplishment surely indicates that he is a brilliant chessplayer.

[Translator's note: Since this article deals with a coming event, it would not ordinarily be translated. But there is no review of the concert in the following week's issue of this newspaper, and I consider that the contents of the article are of interest to the project.]

II B 1 a

III H

IV

SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, June 7, 1928.

[SVITHIOD SOCIETY TO SWEDEN]

The Svithiod Singing Society of Chicago is about to leave for Sweden and will begin on its tour less than a fortnight hence. Because the money required to meet the huge expenses for an undertaking of this kind did not come in as early as was expected last year, the project was for a long time very dubious attainment. Some of the members, however, and two of them in particular came to the rescue at the critical moment, when other plans seemed to fail. The two donors are the Club's president John A. Lind, the contractor, and County Architect Eric E. Hall, both of them known for their unselfish generosity. They not only contributed \$1,000, each, but they also exerted themselves further to the extent of securing contributions from others in sums amounting to \$500, \$100 and \$50.



Svenska Kuriren, June 7, 1928.

The chorus leaves Chicago on June 20th and embarks upon the Swedish liner "Drottningholm" in New York on June 23rd. Their farewell concert in Chicago will be held this coming Sunday in the Swedish Trinity Church at Osgood and Barry, Avenues. The conductor of the chorus is the able and congenial veteran Joel Mossberg, who also will conduct the chorus on its tour of concerts in Sweden.

II B 1 a
III H

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 17, 1927.

PLAN BAZAAR

The Ways and Means Committee of the Svithiod Singing Club, is busy these days to insure the financial success of the tour of concerts in Sweden planned by the club for the summer of 1928. A bazaar is being given at the North Side auditorium starting tonight and continuing on the 18 th, 19th and 20th, to aid the cause. Elaborate arrangements have been made to attract all music lovers and those interested in dancing in addition to the regular fun and excitement typical of a bazaar, a Buick sedan automobile will be given away, as well as a piece of sculpture, "The Duo Singers", donated by the artist Mr. Hallsthammar. Addresses will be made by several prominent Swedish men, among others Attorney General Oscar E. Carlstrom.

II B 1 a
III C

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, May 26, 1927

WPA (11) 1001-40275

THE JUBILEE CHOIR OF THE CHICAGO SWEDISH BAPTIST CHURCHES

will give its first concert on Tuesday, June 7, in the Moody Memorial Church at North Avenue and Clark Street. This choir, which is composed of 300 voices, has been organized with a view to participating in the 75th Anniversary Jubilee of the Chicago Swedish Baptist Churches, which will be held in conjunction with the General Baptist Conference in August. Mr. John E. Spann, who conducted the 50th Anniversary Jubilee Choir 25 years ago, is now the choir's honorary conductor.

Mr. Folke Anderson, the celebrated tenor from the Royal Swedish Opera in Stockholm, will be one of the soloists at the concert on June 7.



Svenska Kuriren, May 12, 1927

SWEDES OBSERVE MOTHER'S DAY

Mother's Day was observed last Sunday by a great number of Swedish societies. The most noteworthy among those dedicatory Swedish programs, on that day, was the "Svithiod Singing Club" at the Old Peoples Home in Evanston. Under the direction of Joel Mossberg, the club gave a score of songs for aged people of the Home.

Svenska Kuriren, April 26, 1927

THE "ORPHEUS" BUYS ITS OWN BUILDING

The "Orphei Singing Club" has purchased the building at 3541 N. Clark, which is now being thoroughly renovated and modernized.

To bid a fitting farewell to 920 School Street, where the Club has had its headquarters for nearly thirty years, a party was staged by the Club last Saturday night. The founder of "Orphei", the veteran among Swedish singers of Chicago, Gustaf A. Carlson, was present and functioned as Toastmaster.

100 (11) 180, 30775

Svenska Kuriren, April 5, 1927

Adv.

CHARITY CONCERT
for an
Airplane Ambulance
for the province of Norrbotten in Sweden
will be given by the
Hvassman Chicago Choir
at

Orchestra Hall

Wednesday, May 11, 8 P.M.

The Northland Trio will be assisted by the following

Soloists: Elmer Swanson, Violinist
Oscar Green, Baritone
Alpha Turnquist, Organist

The entire proceeds go to the Swedish Red Cross
for the acquisition of an Airplane Ambulance.

A Fine Concert Guaranteed!

Tickets \$2, \$1.50, \$1, and \$.50

II B 1 a
III B 3 b

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 6, 1927

SWEDISH CHRISTMAS CONCERT

(Editorial)

p.11. The Swedish Choral Club's Christmas concert, Sunday evening in Orchestra Hall, was given before a packed house, which was very generous with its applause.

The program was very appropriate to the season. Handel's Oratorio "Messiah," was subjected to an excellent execution, thanks largely to Edgar Nelson's able directorship and his untiring efforts to bring the choir to where he wants it to be, "the best in America."

The soloists were excellent, each within their respective field. Should anyone be mentioned in particular, it must be Mrs. Jennie E. Peterson, who sang the soprano part like the artist she is. This evening more than ever before she proved to the public that she is a songbird of the highest rank. She should, with equal honor to herself and her Swedish name, become the leading star in "Messiah's"

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 6, 1927.

American home town, Lindsborg, Kansas. Should the "Messiah" Choir ever be in need of a first class bass soloist, we can with a clear conscience not only recommend but demand that the Swedish Choral Club's latest acquired talent, Rollin Pease, be chosen. We have not heard anyone sing his part with such ability since the days of our unforgettable Gustaf Holmquist. With this we believe we have said enough, and shall only refer our readers to the Chicago Evening American's well-known music critic, Herman Devries, who, the evening after, wrote in his paper as follows:

"The Swedish Choral Club gave a very successful performance of Handel's 'Messiah' at Orchestra Hall last evening, under the experienced and reliable guidance of Edgar Nelson. The interpreting artists were Rollin Pease, baritone; Jennie Peterson, soprano; Watt Webber, tenor; Mme. Gilderoy Scott, contralto; Harry Carlson, organist, and fifty members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

"I think I shall find no dissenting voices to question my opinion, when I give the first place to Rollin Pease, who accomplished one of the finest achievements in

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 6, 1927.

oratorio singing as yet recorded in his prosperous public career. He is, of course an expert oratorio artist, familiar with all the traditions, therefore, an authority who combines sound musicianship with excellent voice and schooling to set it forth at its best. He sang his entire score without a printed reference and was in exceptionally good vocal form.

"Miss Peterson has a lovely voice. She, too, is a reliable and expert musician, who deserved a goodly share of the applause. Mme. Scott was less effective in her solo, 'Oh Thou That Tellest,' where the tone sounded somewhat muffled, but entirely satisfactory in the duet with Miss Peterson, 'He Shall Feed.' Here the two voices blended exquisitely, with all the delicacy of shading one associates with the muted strings. This episode was therefore one of the most enjoyable moments of the evening.

"Watt webber knew his music well, and was particularly successful in the recitation, 'Comfort ye,' and the air, 'Every valley Shall Be Exalted.' He, too, obtained merited encouragement from the large audience.

Svenska Kyrkan, Jan. 6, 1927.

"Harry Carlson, organist, was one of the major reasons for the success of the entertainment. The chorus was fine, producing an excellent massed tone-quality, executing the difficult colorature passages deftly and correctly, and at all times exhibiting a commendable technique."

II B 1 a

SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 6, 1927.

SWEDEN IN AMERICA AND AMERICA IN SWEDEN

(Editorial)

p. 11. "The Singing Vikings" is the cognomen which the Swedish National Choir, the singing society ("De Svenske,") should use during their proposed American tourment this summer. It begins in New York City with a concert in Carnegie Hall, June 1, and continues Westward to arrive in Chicago, the capitol of all Swedish-Americans, June 5. The American program will take one and one-half months, and "De Svenske's" return to Sweden is scheduled for July 14.

If nothing unforeseen happens, it is the intention of the Chicago Swedish Choral Club to set its course for Sweden at about the same time. Leaving Chicago June 1; two or three concerts will be given in the East, before they embark upon the 5/5 Stockholm on June 4, arriving in Goteborg (Gothenburg) on the 14th, where the first concert will be given in the Concert House the next evening. The course then goes Southward along the west-coast of Sweden, with concerts in the larger cities and in

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 6, 1927.

Copenhagen's Tivoli, which concert will be in charge of the well-known Danish-American of Chicago, Max Henius, who is held in high esteem in his native land. From here the tour goes through Southern and Eastern Sweden with detour to the Island of Oland, arriving in Stockholm July 2. Three concerts will be given, one on July 4, which, no doubt will be a grand celebration of our National Holiday.

In another steamer, chartered for the occasion, the choir goes to Finland, where concerts will begin in Abo and Helsingfors, and to which the Finns are looking forward with great interest. Mixed choir-song is the Finns' specialty, and the performance will perhaps be more closely scrutinized than anywhere else.

Added interest is given this Finnish visit through the simultaneous arrival of the Swedish 5/5 Drottningholm in Helsingfors, bringing with it eight-hundred Finnish-American delegates to a congress.

After the Finland concerts, Norland will be visited. Whether or not the itinerary will include Osteraund depends upon the wishes and desires of the people there,

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 6, 1927.

otherwise the tour will continue through Dalarne and Varmland to Oslo and possibly Trondhjem and Bergen, Norway. The tournament will end at Skara in the early part of August, in order to accommodate those who wish to return on a Swedish steamship August 6.

Mr. Axel Hulton, the choir's business manager, who just returned from Sweden after having planned the itinerary, reported great interest in the Chicago Choir's second tournament to the "Old Land," all points visited on our last trip will extend to us a hearty "welcome back," and new places not formerly visited are much interested. The memory of the last tournament in 1920 is still fresh in the minds of the people, the songs they presented and the exemplary performance of the individuals.

About seventy people will participate with Edgar Nelson, as director. He has been the leader since the choir's inception.

Who the soloists will be had not as yet been decided upon, nor the non-singing participants.

The choir belongs to Sweden's Choir Society which has a membership of more than seven-

II B 1 a

- 4 -

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 6, 1927.

WDA (LI) PROJ. 30275

thousand. The president is the late Secretary of State, Sandler; and the Secretary, Civil Engineer, Graner, member of Royal Swedish Railway's Board of Directors.

His Royal Highness, Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, who was the tournament's protector last time, has also this time voluntarily assumed the same protectorship.

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 18, 1926.

[SVITHOPD CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY]

Adv.

The Chicago Lodges of the
ORDER OF SVITHIOD
will celebrate jointly

The Order's 46th Anniversary
by a
Concert and Ball
at the
North Side Turner Hall
Saturday Eve., Nov. 27, 8:00 P.M.

Speaker: Attorney General Oscar E. Calstrom

On the Program: Bellman Singing Club - Chicago Premier Quartet -
----- Chicago Police Octet - David Eliason, Violinist -
----- Marie Eliason, Pianist - and - Dorothy Carlson,
Danseuse.

Dancing until 2:00 A.M.

12-11-18-4175

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 4, 1926

Adv.

The Season's Biggest Event

is the

CONCERT

given by

The United Swedish Singers of Chicago

-- William E. Nordin, conductor --

at

Orchestra Hall

Sunday, November 14, at 3:30 P.M.

Soloist Karin Branzell, contralto

from the Metropolitan Opera House of New York.

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 4, 1926

"ORDER OF VASA" THIRTY YEARS OLD

The Chicago Lodges of The "Order of Vasa" celebrated their 30th anniversary Sunday, Oct. 31st, by a concert in the Oriental Consistory. Appearing on the program were Mme. Marie Sundelius-Zendt, celebrated soprano from the New York Metropolitan Opera Co., The Scandinavian String Quartet, and The Swedish Glee Club. The anniversary address was delivered by Harry A. Lund, former Grand Master of the Order.



Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 28, 1926

GIVES FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT

Its 51st Annual Concert will be given by The Chicago "Swedish Wasa Society" in the evening of Nov. 13th in St. Matthews Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of 80th and Aberdeen Streets. Among other attractions, the program offers singing by the Chicago "Swedish Glee Club", conducted by William Nordin.

"Wasa" is next to the oldest Swedish sick benefit and aid society in Chicago.

II B 1 a
II D 5

SWEDISH



IV

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 7, 1926

CONCERT FOR OLD PEOPLES' HOME FUND

A Grand Concert for the benefit of the building fund of the "Swedish Baptists' Old Peoples' Home" will be given at Orchestra Hall, Oct. 19th. The "Swedish Choral Club," conducted by Edgar E. Nelson, will be the main attraction. Assistant soloists will be Mrs. Minnie Cedargran-Jernberg, violinist; Mrs. Jennie E. Peterson, soprano; and Harry T. Carlson, organist.

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 23, 1926

(The Swedish-Chorus of 1926)

Adv.

will give its
ANNUAL CONCERT
=== Joes Mossberg, conducting ===
at
Orchestra Hall
Sunday, October 3rd, 1926 at 3:30 P.M.

Soloists: Mme. Marie Sidenius-Zendt, soprano
Charles Lurvey, pianist

This will be the Club's first public appearance since its
return from its tour of concerts in Sweden.

--- --- --- --- ---
Tickets: Box seats \$2 --- Reserved seats \$1.50 and \$1
 Gallery \$.50 --- Tax additional.

II B 1 a
II D 10
III C

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 9, 1926

BENEFIT CONCERT BY SWEDISH EBENEZER LUTHERAN CHURCH

A Charity Concert was arranged by the Swedish Ebenezer Lutheran Church on Foster avenue, Wednesday, Sept. 15th, for the benefit of two brothers, Erick and Vernon Olson, who have been ill for some time. The concert, plus donations from members of the church, has left a net sum of \$1,100 for the further care of the two young men.

Consul C.O. de Dardel and Pastor Elof K. Johnson were the speakers on this occasion and Bruno Esbjorn, the violin virtuoso, and the Swedish Glee Club were those who furnished the musical parts of the program.

WPA 61 200 100

Svenska Kuriren, April 29, 1926

Adv.

"NORDSTJERNAN SINGING CLUB"
will give its
Farewell Concert
prior to the departure for its
Tour of Concerts in Sweden

Sunday, May 2nd, at 3:30 P.M.
in the
Trinity Parish House
Cor. Osgood and Barry Aves.

Assisting Artist
William Gustavson
of The Metropolitan Opera Co. of New York

- - This is Mr. Gustafson's first appearance - -
at a Swedish Concert in Chicago.

Tickets: In advance \$1, - at the door \$1.25

Svenska Kuriren, March 18, 1926

Adv.

Swedish Choral Club

will give its Spring Contest

conducted by Edgar A. Nelson

Wednesday, April 7th, at 8:15 P.M.

at

Orchestra Hall

with presentation of

Mendelssohn's

ELIAH

Assisting soloists:

Arthur Middleton

Elsa Harthan Arendt

Flora Hardie Burditt

Leroy Hamp

Harry T. Carlson

and

50 members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 10, 1925

ADA (447 PRO) 80271

Adv.

MESSIAH
Haendel's Immortal Oratorio

will be presented by
The Swedish Choral Club

Edgar A. Nelson
Conductor

Harry T. Carlson
Organ Soloist

Assisting Artists:

Marie Sidenius-Zendt, Soprano - Arthur Kraft, Tenor
Helen Peterson-Barth, Contralto - Mark Love, Basso
and Besides

50 members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra

Wednesday, December 30th

-- 8:15 P.M. --

at

Orchestra Hall

Tickets \$1, \$1.50, - Boxes \$15.

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 8, 1925

Adv.

Swedish Choral Club
Edgar A. Nelson, Conductor

will give a

Charity Concert
at Orchestra Hall, Thursday, Oct. 15th,
at 8:00 P.M.

Assisting Artists:

Ragnhild Holmquist-Congdon, Soprano
Ebba Sundstrom-Nylander, violinist
Harry T. Carlson, accompanist
Mark Love, Baritone
Paul Hultman, Pianist

All of these artist appear gratis and the entire proceeds go to
The Swedish Sanitarium in Denver, Colarado.

Admission - \$1.00.

II B 1 a
III C

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 8, 1925

CHURCH CHARITY CONCERT

A Church Charity Concert, with Knut Ohrstrom as soloist, will be given by the "Fyrbaken" (The "Beacon Light") Aid Society in the First Swedish Baptist Church, corner of Addison street and Maple Square avenue, Wednesday, Oct. 14th, 8 P.M.

Mr. Ohrstrom, at this concert, will be assisted by Mrs. Ebba Sundstrom-Nylander, eminent violinist. Proceeds of the concert will go to the Widows and Orphans Fund.



Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 1, 1925

Adv.

NORDSTJERNAN SINGING CLUB
-Joseph M. Wahlton, Conductor--

will give its
Annual Concert
at

Orchestra Hall,
Sunday, October 4th,
at 3:30 P.M.

assisted by the famous Tenor,
Knut Ohrstrom
from the Stockholm Royal Opera Co.
and
Elmer Swanson, Violinist

Tickets at \$1.50, \$1.00 and \$.50.

II B 1 a
II B 1 c (2)

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 24, 1925

72A 111 YP8 1 3.12

Adv.

Chicago Swedish Glee Club
presents

"Varmlandingarna"

at

Studebaker Theatre
418 S. Michigan Ave.

Sunday, October 11th, 1925

8:00 P.M.

Anna-----Elsa Soderstam
Erik-----Gunnar Sund
The chorus-----The Glee Club (40 voices)
The Folk Dances-----by "Skansen" Society

Directed by Ernst Behmer

Tickets at \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 and \$.75.

WPA 100-10000-1027-

Svenska Kuriren, May 21, 1925

1st PRIZE AWARDED TO SWEDISH LUTHERAN EBENEZER CHURCH CHOIR

In the contest arranged by the Chicago Church Federation and in which choirs from fourteen different churches in Chicago participated, the choir from the Swedish Lutheran Ebenezer church at Foster Ave. and N. Paulina street won first prize. The contest was held last Monday evening at Orchestra Hall. Mr. George A. Carlson conducted.



Svenska Kuriren, May 21, 1935

Adv.

"THE BELL RINGERS IN CHICAGO AGAIN"
Concert

Thursday, May 23, at 8 P.M.
in Paul Rader's Tabernacle at
N. Clark St. and Barry Ave.

This is their only free concert and the
tabernacle has also been donated, hence.

Free Admission

Assisting Artists: Minnie Cedargren-Jernberg, violinist;
William H. Nordin, baritone, and
Harry E. Carlson, pianist.

This will be one of the biggest Charity Concerts ever
given by Swedes in Chicago, but in order to exercise
Charity one must have money. Therefore, the most
important part of this concert is The Collection
which, without any deductions, goes to

The Swedish Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Denver

This concert is worth more than one dollar
per person, but there will be no admission fee.

COME! - ENJOY! - GIVE!

15 61 7 4000 30275

Svenska Kuriren, April 23, 1925

Adv. .

LUTHERAN A CAPELLA CHOIR

Student Choir of Augustana College,
Rock Island, Illinois

Dr. Otto Bostrom, Conductor

will appear in a

Grand Concert

at Orchestra Hall
Friday, May 8th, at 8:15 P.M.

under the auspices of
The Swedish Women's Mission Society
for the benefit of

The Mission Home,, 3939 Pine Grove Ave.

11 (11) 11 11 11 11

Svenska Kuriren, April 16, 1925

Adv.

GRAND MAY CONCERT

will be given at

Orchestra Hall

Sunday, May 3rd, at 3 P.M.

By

Bellmanskoren and
Conductor: Otto C. J. Carlson

De Svenske
Accompanist: Edgar A. Nelson

Soloist: Charles Marshall of the Chicago Civic Opera Company

Ebba Frederickson, Violinist

Elsa Soderstan, Soprano.

"Orion" Male Quartet

Svenska Kuriren, April 9, 1925

Adv.

SWEDISH CHORAL CLUB
will give its
Annual Spring Concert
under the direction of
Edgar A. Nelson
Wednesday, April 29, at 8:15 P.M.
at
Orchestra Hall

This concert is the initial appearance
of the Club on its Grand Tour of Concerts
through the United States.

Eighteen selections will be sung.
Swedish Folk Songs--Other Swedish
Songs--American Choral numbers--

Special songs for the Ladies' Choir and a general program
for the entire chorus.

Soloist: Edna Swanson-Ver Haar.
Accompanist: Harry T. Carlson.

[A RARE MUSICAL TREAT]



Svenska Kuriren, April 2, 1925

A Recital Extraordinaire will be given by Ebba Frederickson, violinist; Henry Corsell, tenor; Hildur Bergstrom; pianist, assisted by Claes Nelson, pianist; Norman Kling, baritone; Runo Fagerstrom, cellist; and the Bellman Chorus at the Maccabee Temple, Sunday, April 5th, 5711 W. Chicago Ave, at 3:30 P.M., and at Viking Temple 3257 Sheffield Ave, Sunday, April 12th, at 3:30 P.M.

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II F 1 c (3)

SWEDISH

Svenska Kyriren, Feb. 12, 1925

Adv.

"CONCERT AND FESTIVAL"

This will be a great and
historic evening --

in the interest of the
Gustavus II Adolphus Ter-
Centennial Memorial

Tickets \$.50
tax exempt.

Auspices of the Chicago
Districts Lutheran Augustana
Synod

Orchestra Hall

Three large choruses from the
churches of the Chicago districts will
sing a group of songs and join in a
united grand chorus.

Friday, Feb. 20, 1925
at
8:15 P.M.

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Chairman - Doctor Peter Peterson
Speaker - Doctor Julius Lincoln

Short Addresses by Dr. C.E. Hoffsten and Rev. Joshua Oden.



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 12, 1925

NEW HONORS FOR EDGAR A. NELSON

The "Apollo Music Club", Chicago's leading male chorus, has selected as its conductor for the current year, our countryman Edgar A. Nelson. This places Mr. Nelson in a singular position, as he already conducts the Swedish Choral Club, which under his direction has become renowned.

REF ID: APROJ 20276

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 29, 1925

CONCERT BY THE SWEDISH GLEE CLUB

The Swedish Glee Club's winter concert given at the Swedish Club, last Sunday afternoon, under the direction of William Nordin, may be referred to as an outstanding success. Works by the following Swedish composers were given by the choir: Alfred Berg, C.A. Brolen, Ejnar Eklof, Felix Korling, Stenhammar and Ivar Widen. Soloists were Mlle. Ebba Frederickson, our celebrated violin virtuoso, and Leola Aikman, soprano.

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 15, 1928

CHICAGO "SWEDISH SINGERS' SOCIETY"

The annual meeting of this Society was held last Sunday in C&I Fellows Hall, 6313 Yale Ave., and was presided over by Carl Flomstrand, the newly elected President. Annual reports from the various singing organizations were read and new business was discussed.

Among new decisions reached was that pertaining to the Swedish Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Denver, Colorado. This was of special interest, insofar as a unanimous agreement was made to raise the Society's annual contribution to the Sanitarium from \$1,600 to \$2,500, which increases the quota of the "National Swedish Singers' Society" to \$12,000. It was further decided to hold the big annual summer picnic at Riverview Park, Sunday, June 24th, and that both picnic groves should be rented.

The installation of new officers was conducted by C. Hjalmar Lundquist, and as a worthy finale a dinner was served, at which the South Side clubs were hosts.



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 1, 1925

CONCERT BY THE SWEDISH CHORAL CLUB

At the concert given last Friday evening, Dec. 26th, 1924, by the "Swedish Choral Club", at Orchestra Hall, this rightly famous choir's rendering of Haendel's "Messiah" was received with a great ovation. The hall was packed to capacity. The chorus, as well as the fifty-piece orchestra, selected from the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, was conducted in a masterly manner by Edgar A. Nelson, ably assisted at the organ by Harry A. Carlson. The soloists were Else H. Arendt, soprano, Arthur Boardman, tenor, and Herbert T. Gould, bass.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 2, 1924.

THE SINGERS' CONVENTION AND FESTIVAL

Last week might well be called Swedish Singers' Week, for the great convention of the Swedish Singers' League of America set its mark on the city, and everything Swedish in Chicago centered about the singers and their song.

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The convention opened Thursday morning, and its most important meeting took place that same afternoon, when several important questions concerning the League's activities came up for discussion.

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Delegates from the various divisions throughout the country attended, as well as the two representatives from Sweden, Count C. E. Taube and engineer Gustaf Hultquist, who conveyed greetings from the honorary

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 2, 1924.

president of the singers in Sweden, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf. Needless to say, the two representatives of the singers in the old country received a hearty ovation.

On Thursday night, veteran Chicago singers were the hosts of their brothers-in-song from various parts of the country at a banquet in the Swedish Club.

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During the convention, two great concerts were given in the Medinah Temple, one on Friday night and the other on Saturday night. On both occasions, the concert hall was filled to capacity.

On Sunday, the final day, the singers gathered in Riverview Park, where comradeship and the traditional singing spirit manifested themselves with

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribnuen-Nyheter, July 2, 1924.

a minimum of restraint. The general public took part in the festivities, and it is said that never before has a Swedish event drawn so many visitors to the park. Some twelve thousand people entered the grounds during the day, and everybody enjoyed themselves immensely.

The Chicago arrangements committee had made special provision for the entertainment of the visiting ladies. On Saturday, a luncheon was given for them in the Lincoln Park Restaurant.

It was a great week and a great convention.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 4, 1921.

CONCERT OF SWEDISH CHORAL CLUB

The Swedish Choral Club's presentation of Handel's famous composition "The Messiah" in Orchestra Hall last Wednesday night added a new victory to the Club's previous triumphs. The performance exceeded fondest expectations and came close to perfection, again reminding the audience that the Swedish Choral Club was formed for the specific purpose of rendering compositions of this type. The Club has held on to its high ideals, even though it has occasionally offered programs of a more secular nature.

Prominent artists participated and contributed to the success of the event. The tenor, John Miller, is well known from previous concerts, but we feel sure that he won many new admirers through his rendition of "Comfort Ye, Comfort Ye, My People", which was among the introductory numbers. The contralto, Rose Lutiger Gannon, was at her best in several solos, and the soprano, Mabel Sharp-Herdien, performed with excellence, especially in the rendering of "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth".

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 4, 1921.

Gustaf Holmquist has won such a secure place in the heart of song lovers that **it** is sufficient merely to mention his name since he has taken part in many previous presentations of "The Messiah". This time he surprised his audience by singing several very difficult parts without as much as glancing at the notes.

The choir handled its part of the program in a very creditable manner, bringing out clearly the fine and often difficult nuances. The lack of tenors could be noticed at times, and, we think, a few additional voices of that type would enable the choir to round out its already very fine performance.

To Edgar A. Nelson, the director, who wielded the baton, falls, of course, the lion's share of the credit for the Choral Club's excellent performance.

The organist, Harry T. Carlson, and a group of musicians from the Chicago Symphony Orchestra rendered faultlessly the musical accompaniment.

Orchestra Hall was filled almost to capacity.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 16, 1921.

A GREAT CONCERT

"The best that the Swedish-Americans have in them was expressed during this concert." We feel sure that thoughts to this effect occupied the minds of the majority of those who attended the concert in Orchestra Hall, last Sunday afternoon, which was given on the occasion of the Countess Wilamowitz-Moellendorf's visit here. The program was harmonious and at the same time offered a pleasing variety. The lively applause with which the performing artists were rewarded after each number showed clearly that our people really appreciate fine music. However, this love for the finer things in life was not the only quality that characterized the audience, which filled the concert hall. Even more apparent and, one might say, more important, was the will to give generously to a good cause, namely the relief of European children who are in distress. The guest of honor, the Countess Wilamowitz, struck the keynote of the event.

But first something about the concert itself. It opened with the singing of

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 16, 1921.

"America" in unison, and with a brief prayer by Dr. C. G. Wallenius, pastor of the Bethania Methodist Church. Under the baton of Musical Director Edgar A. Nelson, the Swedish Choral Club then rendered three of the finest numbers in its repertoire, namely: "Deep River", "Listen to the Lambs" and the Norwegian composition "Landkjending" (Sighting Land). If we should make so bold as to offer any critical comment, it would be that the last-named selection lost some of its beauty and power by not being sung in the original language. Otherwise the execution of these three numbers was excellent; the voices were well schooled and placed, and every nuance reached its highest possible effect. H. William Nordin, the baritone, sang the solo parts of "Landkjending," and we are sure he won many new admirers. In "Listen to the Lambs" Mrs. Jennie Peterson was the soloist. Then followed the Northland Trio, which, accompanied by Edgar A. Nelson at the organ, rendered with force and artistic feeling, three Swedish songs, "The Musician's Medley," "Summer Joy," and "A Summer Song". The audience demanded an encore, and got "Tula Vall," which was not on the program.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 16, 1921.

Next on the list of performers was the violinist, Mrs. Ebba Hjertstedt-Anderson, an artist who a few years ago had European music lovers at her feet. She was supposed to play only one number, Saint-Saens' beautiful but technically difficult composition "Rondo Capriccioso," but she yielded to the persistent applause and gave Wieniawski's "Romance" as an encore. She was accompanied on the piano by Edgar A. Nelson, who a short time ago was called "one of the country's foremost accompanists" by a Chicago metropolitan daily.

When the program was concluded, the chairman of the concert committee, C. S. Peterson, made a brief speech in which he called attention to the real purpose of this event, namely, that of obtaining funds with which to aid the starving and sick children of those European countries which were ravaged by the World War. Introducing the Countess Nilamowitz, he declared that few people in the world are better qualified than she to describe the misery under which these poor children live, for she has lived and worked among them for a long time, and has observed conditions with her own eyes. She

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 16, 1921.

has come to this country to ask all Swedish-Americans to help her carry on her work of mercy.

The Countess then spoke simply, but with words that went straight to the heart, about the critical situation in the war-torn countries of Europe. She also reviewed the magnificent contribution which the Swedish nation has made towards the alleviation of suffering among these unfortunate peoples. During a period of ten months, seven million kronor (approximately \$1,800,000) and miscellaneous merchandise, valued at a like amount, were donated by the Swedish people and distributed where most needed. The Countess went on to tell of the Swedish families who opened their homes to hundreds of the "war children".

Pastor C. E. Hoffsten followed the Countess on the rostrum, and urged the audience to give generously to this humanitarian cause. The collection which was taken brought in about \$900. The net proceeds of the concert, the amount

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 16, 1921.

IV

of which has not yet been published, will be added to this sum. It is expected that thus the total will be increased by several hundred dollars.

The festive event ended with the appearance of the Swedish Glee Club, which, under the direction of H. William Nordin, sang "June Night," "Would that Life were Endless Sailing," and "Sandman".

Orchestra Hall was filled almost to capacity.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 20, 1921.

SWEDISH VIOLIN CONCERT

The well-known Swedish violinist, Bruno Esbjorn, gave a concert yesterday at the Kimball Hall, Edgar A. Nelson was the accompanist.

The program was as follows:

1. Sonata No. 1 in E Minor Peteron-Berger.
2. Lento Allegro Molto Adagio,. (Scherzando,
Vico con Grazia)
(First time in America)
3. Chaconne. Bach.
4. Concerto No. 4 in D Minor. Viextemps.

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SWEDISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 30, 1921.

5. Capriccio Nos. 23, 13, 14, Pagnini-Esbjorn.
6. Romance, Valse Capriccio. Wienlawski.
7. Vaggsang, Mazurka. Toraulin.

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SWEDISH

Skandinavien (Daily Edition), Oct. 2, 1920.

JENNY LIND

The Swedes here in Chicago celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale. Jenny Lind became an American citizen in the fifties through her marriage to Otto Goldschmidt. The Chicago festival was held in Orchestra Hall. Alma Petersen represented Jenny Lind at the festival, singing all the songs that Jenny used to sing, and she was dressed in an exact duplicate of the dresses and hats which Jenny used to wear. The ushers were all dressed in hoop skirts, and the gentlemen connected with the festival wore the dress of the period.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 15, 1920.

[UNION OF SWEDISH SINGERS]

The Svenska Sangar Forbundet (Union of Swedish Singers) held its annual meeting last Saturday in the halls of the Svithiod Sangarklubb (Svithiod Singing Club) under the direction of its chairman, C. Hjalmar Lundquist. Practically all of the delegates from its seven societies were present at the opening of the meeting, and a large number of other friends of music also attended. The first two hours were taken up with the reading of the minutes, the rendition of committee reports, etc. After this business, the meeting was adjourned. Supper was then served in the dining room. When transactions were reopened, the question of a singing excursion to Sweden in 1922 was taken up. A few of the delegates quailed at the expenses and urged that the final disposition of the question be postponed until after the song festival of the Union of Swedish Singers in Worcester, Massachusetts this summer, but these were in the minority and a decision was reached to



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 15, 1920.

arrange for the proposed excursion. One member from each society is to serve on the arrangements committee, and this committee is to meet in a month to begin work on the plans. In connection with this, it was decided that the income of the society from concerts, summer outings, bazaars, and other affairs, which are held before the song tour, is to go to the travel fund, after deducting necessary expenses. Another important decision reached was to invite the Union of Swedish Singers of America to hold its next convention in Chicago, in 1924. This invitation will be presented to the union at the convention in Worcester this summer. It was also decided to begin the campaign for funds for these two great events already this spring through the arrangements of another concert of a more pretentious nature. After these, and other important decisions were arrived at, the election of the directorate for the year of 1920 was in order. For chairman, C. Hjalmar Lundquist was re-elected; first vice-chairman, August Thorson; second vice-chairman, Adolph Carlberg; secretary, Fred Bolling; treasurer, Hugo E. Jansen; librarian, Ben Peterson; publicity agent, Elof Peterson; monitor, Oscar Stomberg; chorus director, Joel Mossberg; auditors Carl Blumenthal, Frank Lundberg, and Thorsten Flodin. Prior to the election, the retiring officers rendered their annual reports, which were both exhaustive

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 15, 1920.

and interesting. The report of the chairman was especially inspiring. This was received enthusiastically, and the meeting decided to submit to the Musiktidningen (Music Journal) for publication. The treasurer reported that the treasury balance had increased more than \$1000 during the year. After the election many encouraging talks were given interspersed with songs.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 15, 1920.

SWEDISH CHORAL CLUB'S EXCURSION TO SWEDEN

The Swedish Choral Club will leave Chicago on May 10 to begin on its trip to Sweden. They will stop first at Jamestown, New York, where they will give a concert. From there they will go to New York City where arrangements have been made for them to give a concert in Carnegie Hall on May 13. On May 15, they will start their journey across the ocean. The number of concerts in Sweden, and the festivities to be arranged at different places in honor of the Chorus, we shall take up later. For the present we wish but to point out that the great Chicago spring concert of the Chorus is set for March 24, at Orchestra Hall, when the entire musical program will be sung in Swedish. In other words, this means that the public may first hear Edgar A. Nelson's new arrangement of the poem "Helsning Till Sverige" (Greetings to Sweden.) which, when first composed, was published in this as well as in other Swedish-American newspapers, and for which the author of the poem, Ernst Bernstrom (Jack Freelance) of Salt Lake City, received a prize. Fol-



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 15, 1920.

Following this will be a group of songs by the chorus in Latin. There will also be offered a group of solos by Gustaf Holmquist, who will be the male soloist during the excursion to Sweden. The fourth section consists of five Swedish compositions which will be presented by the Chorus. Following this, the women in the Chorus will present a group of Scandinavian songs, and the men will do likewise. In addition, the following group of solos will be presented: "The Parting Kiss," Pinsuti; "Round the Good Father's Door," Archanglesky; "Deep River," Burleigh; "You Stole My Love," Mac Farren; "Listen to the Lambs," Neft; "The De'ls Awa'," Delamarter; "Union and Liberty," Horatio Parker.

It is evident that this program differs significantly from those one has been accustomed to hearing from the Swedish Choral Club in the past.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 15, 1920.

THE LADIES OF HARMONY

The Ladies of Harmony is a new society with about sixty members, which was organized last Friday evening. As the name indicates, this society is composed of women only, and its foremost aim is to assist the Harmoni Sangarklubb at its affairs. Both of these societies have rented the Viking Temple for "Fyra Qvallar Pa Skansen" (Four Evenings on the Redoubt) to be held March 17 to March 20, inclusive. A bazaar, carnival, concert, and dance will be featured at this time, and no expense has been spared to make this the most pleasant and best variety program of the season. Harmoni is known for its originality and certainly will maintain its reputation by the presentation of this affair. The opening will be on Saint Patrick's Day and the members of these two clubs expect to welcome many old friends and lovers of Swedish songs. The officers of the new society are: Chairman, Mrs. Anna

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 15, 1920.

Bolling; secretary, Mrs. Albin Pearson; treasurer, Mrs. Hanna Linwall.

On March 7, the Harmoni Sangarklubb will celebrate its twentieth anniversary with a magnificent concert at the Viking Temple. First-class talent has been secured for this concert and the chorus is to give a number of new songs, including "Come Where The Lilies Bloom" and "Moder Svea" (Mother Svea). The latter song is written by Hugo E. Jansen, member of the Harmoni Chorus, and arranged by Gustaf A. Carlson, the conductor of the Chorus.

II B 1 a

SWEDISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 13, 1919.

SWEDISH FOLK-SONGS

(Advertisement)

Swedish folk-songs with music for piano: "Vart Land," (Our Land); "Norrlan-
ingens Hemlangtan," (The Norlander's Longing for Home); "Necken," "Larkan,"
(The Lark); "I Villande Skogen," (In the Dark Wood); "Der Sjong En Fagel Pa
Lindeqvist," (On Linden-Branch There Sang a Bird), and "Fiskarflickan," (The
Fisher Girl). All seven for \$1.00 or three for fifty cents. Send in your
order at once to Otto Lundell, 725 Unity Building, Chicago, Illinois.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 30, 1919.

THE SWEDISH SINGING SOCIETY

The Swedish Singing Society of Chicago held its meeting of delegates at the Svithiod Singing Club, 624 Wrightwood Avenue last Sunday. The following choruses were represented with the full number of delegates, elected for the present year in the singing society's directorate: Bellmans Koren (Bellman Chorus), Harmoni (Harmony) Iduna, (Iduna); Nordstjernan (North Star); Svenska Gleeklubben (The Swedish Glee Club); Svithiod Sangarklubb (Svithiod Singing Club); and Zephyr.

At the meeting, a committee was appointed, consisting of four members from each chorus. The committee is to make arrangements for the large spring concert at the Aryan Grotto Temple, 741 Wabash Avenue, Sunday evening, April 27. It was decided at that time to hold the yearly picnic in River-view Park, June 22, or 29.



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 30, 1919.

Further, it was decided to appear at the Swedish-American Republican League's John Ericsson festival at the Hotel La Salle, Sunday afternoon, March 9. Practice is held regularly at the Svithiod Singing Club usually attended by from seventy-five to one hundred singers, which indicates that the concert is to be something exceptional in the history of the Swedish Singers of Chicago. New songs are now being practiced, and the song-loving public will be treated with a number of delightful surprises. The singing society, **as** a whole, will present "Vikin-erne," (Vikings) and "Son of the Sea," with accompaniment by a musician from the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.



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SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 2, 1919

CONCERT

A concert for the Swedish Old People's Home in Evanston was held last Sunday by the Harmony Singing Club.

About twenty numbers were rendered to the delight of the old folks. They appeared to grow about ten years younger as they listened to the singing and music. Other Swedish singing societies and clubs should follow Harmony's example, and give a concert for these folks so as to shed some gladness and cheer into their lives.

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SWEDISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 26, 1918.

MALE HELP WANTED

On account of the War, the male voices within our singing societies, and church choirs, have diminished considerably in number. The Swedish Choral Club, which practises every Tuesday evening in preparation for the grand Christmas Concert, is hereby urging all male singers to join in the Club's auditions for later participation in the honors.

Applications are received every Tuesday evening at 8 P.M. in the Atheneum by Edgar Nelson, who is the director for the Club. His address is Bush Temple.

Applications will also be received by the secretary of the Club, Jennie Eckblom-Peterson 6031 Eberhart Avenue, Telephone: Hyde Park 9188.

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SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 22, 1917

SWEDISH CHORAL CLUB

With the coming of Christmas, the Swedish Choral Club will give a concert in Orchestra Hall December 26.

The principle number on the program will be the great oratorio, "Maria Magdalena".



This great musical piece is taken from the Biblical story. About sixty artists from the Chicago Symphony Orchestra will take part. Among them were: Sopranos, Lillian Wright, and Mohle Carlew-Smidt; the tenor, Edward Atarson, and the baritone, Burton Thatcher.

The leader, as usual, will be Edgar Nelson. This oratorio is said to have a peculiar appeal, as it has sweet, soft, and touching, tones,

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 22, 1917

and will be new to the Chicago audience. This masterpiece was produced by **Massenet** in 1873, and which made him the greatest compositor after the Franco-Prussian War.

The Swedish Choral Society has not yet held a concert where less than one hundred have been unable to get tickets, so it is best to apply early.

The price of tickets is the usual one, as we have not yet adopted War prices.



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II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 2, 1917.

SINGING FESTIVAL

The great singing festival in Riverview Park held last Sunday was a great success. Ernest Lindblam directed with Emil Bjorn. A great number of Swedish songs were ably rendered. The Norwegian Ladie's Choir, Grieg, directed by Mrs. Husely sang one Swedish and one Norwegian number, which brought great applause.

Norwegian dances featured part of the program. Arrangements were made by Swedish Glee Club, Svithiod Club, North Star Singing Club, Iduna, Jephyr, Bellmanchair, Norwegian Glee Club, Norwegian Worker's Society, Danish Worker's Society and Danish Harmony.



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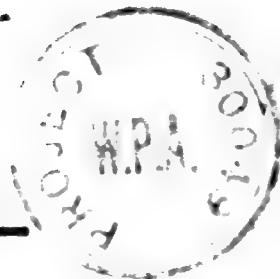
SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 14, 1917.

SPRING-CONCERT IN ST. IMMANUEL CHURCH

A capacity crowd attended the concert held in the St. Immanuel Church. The Congregation gave the concert. It's brilliant leader, Alfred Holmes directed a Choir of seventy voices with sixteen instruments. Pastor Peter Peterson gave a short talk.

Gustaf Holmquist sang, "Rolling in foaming Billows." A fine piano solo was given by Sven Victor Lekberg. The evening's star number was the "Requiem Mass" which mighty tones rolled through the great temple. The mezzo soprano, was Helen Edith Peterson, tenor William Davies. The closing number featured the singing of America in which everyone took an enthusiastic part.



II B 1 a
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Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 12, 1917.

/SECOND CONCERT SEASON OPENS/

The Swedish Choral Club, under the direction of Edgar A. Nelson, commenced its second season with a concert in Orchestra Hall.

The program was almost entirely in the Swedish language and included the following: "Den Store Hvite Flok" by Giveg, "Sverige" and "America". Gustaf Holmquist's solos were received enthusiastically by the audience. In brief, despite the fact that he is considered an outstanding musician with an unusual voice range, he seemed to outdo himself that evening.

He sang Armas Jarnfelts, "Titania" and "Nat Kveld"; and Peterson Bireger's "Host Sang" and several encores. The choir sang Swedish songs of a familiar type. The Swedish Choral Club now has two hundred and fifty voices.



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 4, 1917.

[CHORAL CLUB CONCERT]

The Swedish Choral Club is now an Institution in the music world of our people and more particularly in the music world of Chicago.

This organization gave its first concert Tuesday night in Orchestra Hall to a full house. The program consisted chiefly of two major musical creations, namely: "Jul-Oratorium" (Christmas Oratorium) of Saint Soens and Mendensohns, "Hymn of Praise."

The soloists were: Esther Nelson, Esther Pearson, Hazel Huntley, John B. Miller and Joel Mossberg, who was really outstanding. At the organ was Harry T. Carlson. The orchestra was composed of forty members of Chicago Sumphony Orchestra, whose ability is well known. The tonal range and quality of the choir was perfect, in fact, the concert was a positive triumph and its energetic leader, Edgar A. Nelson, is to be commended too.

II B 1 a

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 9, 1916.

THE SEVEN SWEDISH SINGING SOCIETIES

They will give a concert at Orchestra Hall, Thursday, April 13th. An inspiring practice meeting was held last Sunday at the Svithiod Society Hall, and there was a sentiment of harmony and enthusiasm, which gave excellent promise of solidarity and success for the future.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb.24,1916.

SWEDISH CHORAL CLUB.

Information comes to us, that all the members of the chorus are preparing for participation in the great spring concert, to be given in Orchestra Hall, and doing their work with great enthusiasm. The huge success of the former concert is spurring the members on to still greater efforts, and although the work is exacting, the singers are doing their part with pleasure, in a manner that promises good results for the concert.

SWEDISH



II B 1 a

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 6, 1916.

[FIRST CONCERT A SUCCESS]

The Swedish Choral Club gave its first concert Wednesday evening in Orchestra Hall and the affair was a success in every respect. Both the public and the critics agree in this. The hall was filled by an enthusiastic audience and the musical critics hail the choral club as a most valuable addition to the cultural life of Chicago.

The club possesses very valuable voice material, and its leader is a man who knows how to utilize the forces under his leadership.

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III A

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 14, 1915.

THE ORION CLUB

This is one of the strongest Swedish organizations in Chicago. Only the name is new. It is the name assumed last Wednesday by what had been the Svithiod Singing Club, and the members hope to go forward under this new name to new victories in both a musical and a social sense.

The fact that such a typically Swedish organization as the Svithiod Singing Club finds it necessary to change its time-honored name is a somewhat depressing sign of the times. It indicates a trend which, no matter how distasteful it may be to Swedes of the old school, can not be disregarded. It is making itself felt in our national singing circles throughout our adopted country.

There was a time, not so long ago, when Swedish song in Chicago reached its zenith, blossoming forth in all its vigor and beauty. When old singers left,



II B 1 a

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SWEDISH



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 14, 1915.

their voices were replaced by new, young ones, coming from Old Svea [poetical name for Sweden]. But that time is passing, and the singing fraternity must now look to American-born Swedes for reinforcements. Swedish song is now going through a transition period, and the Svithiod Club wants to help and encourage those who were born in this country to understand and appreciate the Swedish language and song. We cannot, and would not want to, make old-country Swedes out of children born in America to Swedish parents. But we do want to invite them to join the transplanted Swedes, who learned to love Swedish song in the country of its origin, and who want to make it known on this side of the ocean.

Some three decades ago, when practically all members of our organizations had been born in Sweden, no more fitting name than Svithiod could be found for a Swedish society. But times and conditions have changed and so have we.

It was not without hesitation that the members of Svithiod gave up the venerable

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 14, 1915.

name and assumed one that is easier on the American tongue and ear. Let us hope that their sacrifice has not been made in vain.

The Orion Choir will continue practicing every Wednesday night in the old clubhouse at 624 Wrightwood Avenue, and singers of Swedish ancestry are welcome.



II B 1 a

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 9, 1915.

/DOUBLE FEATURE/

Singing Club Norden is giving concert and theatrical presentation at the hall of the club, 11,039 Michigan Avenue, on Sunday December 12. Both programs are highly worthwhile and the direction good.



II B 1 a

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 30, 1915.

[CHORAL CLUB MEETS]

The Swedish Choral Club has started its regular practice this week. The work of selecting and developing the best voice material from out of the rich supply to be found in the singing societies in Chicago is well under way, and the results so far have been very good. Singers of high voice quality are yet welcome, however. Information may be had from the secretary, Room 82, Auditorium Building.

The Swedish Oratoria Society and Choral Club undoubtedly is facing a bright future.

II B 1 a

SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 30, 1915.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

A Musical Entertainment will be given at the Lake View Hall, October 20, 8:00 P.M.

The concert deserves the attention of the public; it will be an artistic enjoyment beyond the ordinary. All the performers are Swedish, of high standing.

II B 1 a

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, July 22, 1915.

/PLAN MUSIC PROJECT/

A Magnificent Swedish Music and Singing project is about to be realized. The plans are fully developed; Chicago is to have a Swedish oratoria choir on a lodge scale, and the undertaking is supported by our foremost singers and musicians.

Two great concerts are to be given every year. The names behind the movement give assurance that the undertaking will be a success and an honor to the Swedish name in Chicago.



SWEDISH

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II B 1 a (Bohemian)

II B 1 a (Polish) Svenska Kuriren, June 17, 1915.

/SWEDES WIN SECOND PRIZE/

The Swedish Glee Club won second prize last Sunday at the great International Singing Match.

Eleven singing societies participated, representing as many nations.

First prize went to the Poles with a chorus of seventy voices. Third prize went to the Bohemians. The Norwegian Singing Society "Normander" received honorable mention.

The large audience accorded the singers thunderous applause.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Ayheter, June 1, 1915.

DO NOT FORGET OUR SINGERS

(Editorial)

A short time ago we commented on the fact that Swedish-American artists are attracting more and more attention; they are getting much-needed encouragement and have won a place for themselves in the esteem and good will of the public. They are also faring better financially; in short, they are coming into their own.

This gratifying change ought to extend also into another sphere. We are thinking of song and music. Swedes love song and music but, in spite of this, we read repeatedly in our press that such and such a concert, even though a performance of the highest order, was poorly attended. In fact it often seems that the interest evinced by the public declines in proportion as the quality of performances rises.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 1, 1915.

When a Swedish chorus or musical organization arranges a concert for the purpose of replenishing its treasury, the public, on which it depends for financial and moral support, is conspicuous by its absence. It has, therefore, become customary to feature dancing after the regular program at concerts, in order to attract an audience, and this state of affairs is regrettable from the point of view of the performers, and for other reasons as well. Most of our singers and musicians are amateurs who perform without pay, and often do much to enliven festive occasions which, without them, would be rather dull and commonplace. They certainly deserve more appreciation and encouragement than they are getting, even though their performances do not always measure up to the highest artistic standards.

Let us honor our faithful and idealistic chorus leaders and musical directors who, regardless of **monetary** compensation, do so much to preserve our Swedish traditions in song and music. They are among our cultural standard-bearers.





II B 1 a

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren(The Swedish Courier,Weekly)May 13,1915.

[CONCERT A GREAT SUCCESS]

The Spring Concert of the Swedish Glee Club at the hall of the Swedish Club was a success in every way.....Especially the soloists, John Chellman and Reinhold Hurtig received great applause, and even more so, perhaps, Mrs. Christine Chindblom for her masterly executed piano numbers.....

After the concert the floor was cleared for dancing.

II B 1 a

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren (The Swedish Courier, Weekly) Feb. 25, 1915.

THE SWEDISH SINGING SOCIETY, CHICAGO

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Extra meeting held, on Sunday, A.M., at the hall of the Svithiod Singing Club. The attendance was large, and all the questions taken up were discussed with an interest and enthusiasm which bodes well for the affairs of the society in the new year. It was decided that all the singers of the society meet at the same hall on the first Sunday in every month for practice and business meeting, while meetings of the delegates from the local units of the society meet as usual.....After the meeting the members went, together to Rose Hill Cemetery.....where flowers were placed at the grave of the singer, Olaf Nelson.

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IV

SWEDISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 29, 1914.

ENJOYABLE SWEDISH CONCERT

A large crowd filled Orchestra Hall last Sunday afternoon to capacity. Albert Lindquist, tenor, Mme. Marie Sundlius, soprano, and Minnie Cedar-gren, violinist, won the public's acclaim with their excellent presentations, and consequently, reaped lively applause during the concert.

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 30, 1914.

[CONCERT BY THE SWEDISH (NEW) NATIONAL SOCIETY]

The Swedish (New) National Society's concert last Sunday at Medinah Temple was very successful from a musical viewpoint, but not from the financial standpoint. The big place was far from filled.

The most attractive name on the program was that of Mme. Julia Claussen, the prominent opera singer. She sang both numbers listed on the program, and also four extra numbers. She received lively applause from the thankful audience. Gustaf Holmcuist preceeded her on the program and sang several Swedish folk-songs. Mrs. Carl R. Chindblom served as an excellent accompanist. The chorus sang several Swedish folk-songs directed by Joel Mossberg. Mr. Gustaf A. Carlson directed the orchestra, which played several enjoyable numbers.



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III B 2

IV

SWEDISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 27, 1914.

THE SWEDISH NATIONAL LEAGUE

The Swedish National League gave its first major concert at the New Medinah Temple; 4,500 people attended. Mme. Julia Clausen, the opera star, assisted. The baritone, Gustaf Holmqvist, also appeared on the program. The Swedish Singer's League, under the direction of Joel Mossberg, sang the old Swedish songs of the homeland. The Singer's League, consisting of two hundred voices, is the best Swedish chorus in America.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 23, 1914.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SVITHIOD SINGING CLUB

The Svithiod Singing Club held its annual meeting at the club's hall **last** Friday. The following officers were elected to **serve** for 1914: Chairman, John E. Ericson; vice-chairman, Eric B. DAVIS; recording secretary, Herman Olson; financial secretary, Arvid HANBERG, and treasurer John P. Friedlund. Eric E. Hall and Carl Swanson were elected members of the Board. The former delegates to the Swedish National Society were re-elected.

The chorus sang under the direction of Professor Mossberg.

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 12, 1914.

CONCORDIA CHORUS ELECTIONS

The Concordia Chorus, whose members belong to the Good Templar Order, has elected the following officers: chairman, John Malm; secretary, Gottfrid Berg; treasurer, Carl Johnson.

The chorus was organized six months ago, and has a membership of twenty-four. Mr. Herman Stenbarg is director.



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 5, 1914.

THE SWEDISH SINGING SOCIETY

The Swedish Singing Society of Chicago held its annual meeting January 26, at Svithiod's Singing Club Hall. The Zephyr Singing Club's application to become a member of the Society was accepted. Oscar G. Lindwall, Axel Johnson, and Sigfrid Franson, were elected as a committee to make arrangements for the Society's participating at the singing festival at Minneapolis, Minnesota, this summer.

It was decided that all the societies, clubs, and members, should be present at Rosehill cemetery February 1, at 3 P.M. to honor the memory of Olof F. Nelson with songs at his grave, and that such a memorial celebration should always take place the last Sunday afternoon in the month of January every year.

The following officers were elected: Chairman: Sigfrid Franson; vice-chairman: Axel Johnson; secretary: Arvid Hagberg; treasurer: A. J. Palmquist; director: Joel Mossberg; librarian: Carl Blomstrand.



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 15, 1914.

THE NORDIC SINGING CLUB

The Nordic Singing Club held its annual meeting January 8, and elected the following officers: chairman: John Brunzell; vice-chairman: A. H. Hurtig; secretary: Fritz Holmer; treasurer: Emil Sommanson; librarian: Otto Sodergren. Delegates are: C. H. Bergeen, and J. A. Bromberg, who also are trustees together with Otto Sodergren. Wm. Dahlen was re-elected director.

The club will participate at the singers feast at Minneapolis, Minn. next summer.



Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1914.

THE SWEDISH GLEE CLUB

The annual meeting of the Swedish Glee Club was held last Tuesday at the Swedish Club, and elected the following officers for 1914: chairman; Carl Lonnerblad; vice-chairman: Axel Cherrstrom; secretary: Carl Lindeberg; treasurer: Aug. Thorson. Professor William Dahlen was re-elected director, and Hilmer Lagerquist was elected librarian.

The club decided unanimously to participate at the Swedish-American Singing Festival at Minneapolis next summer.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 1, 1914.

A CHRISTMAS FEAST

On last Sunday at Orchestra Hall, a very attractive program was presented.

Professor Emil Larson played several Swedish folk melodies on the organ. The Swedish Glee Club, directed by Professor Dahlen, sang several numbers and so did Knut Sjoborn, a baritone. "King Oscar's farewell to Sweden" was recited by director Behmer. A moving picture, with sceneries from Sweden and Chicago concluded the program.



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III B 2

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 11, 1913.

THE VETERAN SINGERS' ANNUAL FEAST

The annual feast of the Veteran Singers was celebrated last Saturday at the Swedish Club by about fifty veterans, who participated in songs in Chicago before 1898. After the traditional "smorgasbord" had been served, the following officers were elected for next year, namely: president: Foreman Charles Nelson; vice-president: factory owner Theodor Johnson; and secretary for the fifth time, machine engineer Fritiof Sjoberg. The newly elected officers installed themselves, gathering around the large punch bowl by making glittering speeches, which were received with great enthusiasm. The honorary president, William Wilson, directed the songs with an energy one must admire. Charles Erikson, William Wilson, and Charles Wahlgren, who, together with Henning Johnson, now deceased, started the first single quartet in Chicago. They sang several old songs of past days. Mr. Erikson still sings first tenor in a way that the younger generation must admire.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kyrkan, Dec. 11, 1913.

Editor Hjalmar Nilson from Minneapolis, and chairman for the Swedish Singing Society in America, suggested that all the Chicago singers should participate next year in order to make the Society's feast in Minneapolis a success.

We are told that several veteran singers went directly to the church to attend the Sunday morning service after the feast, but this report has not yet been confirmed.



Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 11, 1913.

THE SWEDISH THEATER ASSOCIATIONS

The concert of the Swedish Theater Association held last Sunday at Lake View Hall was attended by some five hundred persons. It was opened with a piano solo by Doctor G. Erikson, followed by a solo by Nils Carlson, who later on in the evening, appeared as a comedian. Thure G. Tureo, baritone, sang several numbers, and Ernst Lindblom, together with Nils Carlson, sang a duet. Dancing followed, and the public seemed to be very well satisfied.



Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 30, 1913.

THE NORDIC SINGING CLUB

Last Sunday Afternoon, the Nordic Singing Club gave its usual fall concert in Pythian Temple, assisted by Miss Minnie Cedargreen, violinist; Miss Doris Trafford, pianist; William Dahlen, tenor; Reinhold Hurtig, baritone. Every seat in the large hall was occupied. The audience was well pleased with the well-chosen program, the artists who took part in it, and with the songs by the club.



II B 1 a

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 30, 1913.

CONCERT AT THE SWEDISH CLUB

Miss Margaret Slattery and Professor W. M. Anthony gave a grand concert in the Swedish Club's large hall, assisted by the Harmony Singing Club, which was directed by Mr. Anthony.

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 9, 1913.

SINGING CLUBS ELECT OFFICERS

The Harmony Singing Club held its annual meeting Thursday, December 26, 1912, and elected officers for 1913. Among them are: Karl Hedin, chairman; H. Olsson, vice-chairman; Chas. Samuelson, treasurer; E. M. Cederquist, recording secretary; T. Nelson, financial secretary; H. Olson, librarian; N. W. Anthony, director.

The Zephyr Singing Club elected last Friday. B. Lindberg, chairman, Martin Schay, vice-chairman; Nils Rundquist, secretary; Svan Carlson, treasurer; E. Ytterberg, director. There are thirty-five active members in the club.

The National Chorus elected at its annual meeting, last Sunday: Alfred Hedlund, chairman; A. W. Thorson, vice-chairman; Fritz Holmer, recording secretary; William Dahlen, treasurer; Joel Mossberg, director.

II B 1 a

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 23, 1911.

SVITHIOD SINGING CLUB

This club will give its usual Christmas Concert Monday, December 25, assisted by Miss Marie Freeman and Franz Wagner. The chorus will be under the direction of its leader, Professor Emanuel.

The club will give its children's festival on New Year's Day. Arrangements have been made by the ladies of the members.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 4, 1911.

IDUNA SINGING SOCIETY AND MUSIC CORPS

A fine concert by the Iduna Singing Society and Music Corps last Sunday at the South Side Turner Hall was well attended by an appreciative audience. The director, Mr. Mossberg, deserves all honor for the fine work being done.



Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 30, 1911.

SVITHIOD SINGING CLUB

This club gave a concert on Christmas Day at its hall at Wrightwood Avenue. The chorus sang under the direction of Professor Emanuel and gave many encores. Miss Marie Freeman sang an aria from "Aida".

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 21, 1911.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN FEMALE TRIO CONCERT

The concert last Sunday at Viking Temple by the Swedish-American Dan-trion Society was a complete success and was well attended. The members of the Trio are pupils of the Swedish Singing teacher, Mrs. Chrstron-Renard of New York. The Trio sang several extra numbers. Dancing followed.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, May 27, 1911.

THE SWEDISH NATIONAL CHORUS

The name for a newly organized Swedish Men's chorus in Chicago is the "Swedish National Chorus," consisting of the Swedish Glee Club, Iduna, Norden, and Zephyr Singing Clubs.

The following officers were elected: John Brunzell, chairman; Otto Rune, secretary; William Dahlen, treasurer; Joel Fossberg, director. The chorus intends to cultivate and preserve good Swedish songs in Chicago.



II B 1 a

SWEDISH

Svenska Kyrkan, Apr. 1, 1911.

VIKING AND NORTHERN STAR BAND CONCERT

The concert by the Viking Northern Star Band at Turner Hall was well attended. The regiment music, conducted by Dr. Carlson, was commendable. The Northern Star Singing Club sang very well under the direction of Professor Larson. Miss Margaret Dahlstrom sang a solo, and Mr. Lofgren played the violin.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 14, 1911.

THE SWEDISH GLEE CLUB

The Swedish Glee Club held its annual meeting last Tuesday, and elected the following officers: Chairman: William Dahlen, vice-chairman: Carl Lonnerblad, secretary: W. E. Benson, treasurer: A. W. Thorson, librarian: Emil Granath, choir director: William Dahlen. The choir has twenty-six members now.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 18, 1910.

NEW NAME FOR THE GLEE CLUB

The Swedish Glee Club held its annual general meeting last week, and the report showed that the Club is enjoying a steady growth. Its membership, which now stands at two hundred and fifty, increased by fifty during the past year. The treasurer reported that the income last year amounted to \$4,214.92, and the cash balance as of December 31, 1909, was \$1,989.02. It was decided to earmark \$1,500 as an initial fund for a future club building.

The Club's name was changed to Svenska Klubben (Swedish Club), which name was considered more appropriate and more indicative of the organization's scope and activities. New officers for the current year were elected.



WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30049

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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Nov. 4, 1909.

COMMITTEE ON THE SINGERS' JO JOURNEY TO SWEDEN

A committee on the Svithiod Singers' Journey to Sweden met Saturday evening in Svithiod Singers Club Room, and set up plans for the contemplated trip to Sweden in 1910. One hundred of the members have expressed their desire to make the trip, but only fifty will be selected. It is the duty of Professor Ortengren to make the selection. At the meeting, a travel committee was appointed with Frank Gustafson and Consul Henry Lenschen to handle the finances. Mr. Cliff Nelson of Chicago is to serve as chairman, and Victor Nilsson from Minneapolis, is to serve as secretary. We believe several hundred Countrymen will go on a trip to Sweden at this time, and with the choir, pay a visit to their homeland together.



II B 1 a

IV (Norwegian)

II A 3 b

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 1, 1909.

IV

IV (Danish)

THE CONCERTS AT ORCHESTRA HALL

SWEDISH

The Scandinavian concerts which were given last Wednesday and Thursday in Orchestra Hall did not draw audiences as large as had been expected. Wednesday the attendance was very poor even though the program promised a variety of the finest selections.

"Wedding March" was exquisitely rendered by the orchestra under the direction of Emil Bjorn (Norwegian), and Professor Emil Larson's organ solo was a fine artistic presentation. The participating choirs sang separately and in unison. The Danes under Joel Mossberg's direction sang "The Battle of Wolmer"; the Norwegians directed by Emil Bjorn sang "God's Nature"; and finally, the Swedish Choir, with Mr. John R. Ortengren swinging the baton, rendered "The March Of The Bjorneborgers". We have seldom heard this stirring composition so powerfully and understandingly executed. With Mossberg conducting, the three choirs sang "The High North" in perfect harmony, and "Remain Strong" under Ortengren's direction. The outstanding soloist of the evening was the baritone singer



II B 1 a

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SWEDISH

IV (Norwegian)

II A 3 b

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 1, 1909.

IV

IV (Danish)

Gustaf Holmquist, whose rendition of "King Heimer and Aslog" and "See the Stars" came close to perfection.

The lady soloists were Miss Clara Jensen and Mrs. Ragna Linne, both of whom were rewarded with flowers and hearty applause.

Thursday's program was no less enjoyable, offering an organ solo by Olai Selberg, and songs by Bergliot Aalrud, Ellyn Swanson, and Grace Nelson.

All in all, the concerts were very successful from the artistic point of view, but did not receive the public response which they merited, and the financial returns were meager.

We believe this event will serve as a strong stimulus for further co-operation along artistic and humanitarian lines.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 27, 1909.

OUR OWN SWEDISH-AMERICAN TALENT

(Editorial)

Our celebrated countrywoman and operatic singer, Olive Fremstad, who is at present performing here in Chicago, is being acclaimed by the American press as one of the world's really great artists. The critics have carefully analyzed her voice and technique, and she has passed the test with flying colors. We do not mind admitting that it gladdens our Swedish hearts to read about the honors showered upon her by leading American newspapers. She is a mature woman at the zenith of her career, and her own countrymen as well as other nationalities vie with each other in paying her tribute.

This turns our thoughts to another state of affairs not so pleasant to contemplate. After all, it is easy to join the chorus and pay homage to one who has already won her laurels. We are simply reveling in the glory reflected by somebody else, but it has often been demonstrated



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 27, 1909.

that we Swedes do not appreciate our talented Swedish-American singers until they have first been discovered by the other Americans. Then we suddenly get excited and claim them as our own. What do we ever do to make the road easier for the struggling young artist to help her reach her goal? Are we not rather niggardly with our encouragement? There are today many young Swedish-American women in this country who may have a great future as singers, but they would not receive much attention if they were to make a concert tour of our largest Swedish-American communities. Even such a famous prima donna as Madame Norelli has had to sing before comparatively small audiences in various parts of the country, and that also goes for the great Swedish-Finnish singer, Sigrid Westerlund, who is now giving concerts in the East.

We Swedish-Americans hesitate to applaud our own talent, and seem to take it for granted that our singers, musicians, speakers, and leaders in other lines of endeavor are inferior to those who come over here from the Old Country. A typical demonstration of this attitude was observed recently in Seattle, Washington, where it was decided to import artists from

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 27, 1909.

Sweden, at great expense, to perform on Sweden's Day at the fair, while Swedish-American artists, who compare favorably with anything they have in Sweden can be found right on the west coast.

The action taken at Lindsborg, Kansas, on the occasion of the great Messiah Festival was an exception. An important singing role was entrusted to a product of "home talent," Mrs. Bertha Vestling, who gave such an excellent performance that even the state's American press devoted columns to her praise.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Feb. 11, 1909.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN MIDWINTER FEAST

This celebration will be held Friday evening, February 26, at Orchestra Hall. A splendid program is already arranged and the large choir is holding rehearsals. This large choir of mixed voices, consisting of 300 members from different congregation choirs, is directed by Emil Larson. The large men's choir, of about 50 voices, is directed by Prof. C. J. Carlson. Prof. Alfred Holmes will play the organ. The committee has been fortunate in being able to engage Alfred J. Pearson from the Drake University of Iowa as speaker. Dr. Pearson is well-known, and is a popular and talented speaker. His talk will be of an educational character. His subject will be "Our Contributions to American Ideas and American Institutions." The admission prices will be twenty-five, fifty, and seventy-five cents.

The net proceeds will be equally divided between the Augustana Hospital and the Chicago Lutheran Home Mission. Tickets are now on sale at the Augustana Book Concern, 79 Dearborn St., R. 301, and at the Augustana Hospital.



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II A 3 b

SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 10, 1908.

SONG CONCERT BY MADAME NORELLI

The day for the Concert of the Swedish Singers Society in the Chicago Auditorium draws near. Only three days remain before it will take place. Sunday is the day. The large choir is ready for its presentation, and Prof. Ortengren promises that it will be proud of itself. The drawing power at this concert will be Madame Jennie Norelli, the celebrated singer, who is on the way to win world renown. She is not only known in the United States and Sweden, but also in England and France, where she has made a name for herself as a singer of renown. She has been accorded worthy praise by England's Press, particularly on one occasion when she played the role of "Gilda" in "Rigoletto" for Madame Melba, who was ill. She played this

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Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 10, 1908.

difficult part in such a splendid way as to win the acclaim of the audience. London had not heard anyone other than Madame Melba sing this part up to that time, and it was, therefore, real bravery on the part of our compatriot that with only a few hours rehearsal, she played this difficult role. But luck was with the brave, and it won here. She received praise, even though the odds were against her. Now she will sing for the Chicago Swedish critics next Sunday. She will surely sing her way into their hearts, and perhaps more able to do so than those who do not hail from the same country from which she comes.

Madame Norelli, or Norelius, her Swedish name, was born in Norrland, Sweden. She studied first under Ivar Hallstrom, at the Royal Swedish Academy of Music in Stockholm, and afterward with that master, Dene Sedie, in Paris. She also



Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 10, 1908.

studied in Milan, Berlin, and London. Her debut was made in the Play "Taken Away," from the Royal Opera in Stockholm.

She was for a time "Prima Donna" with the Metropolitan Opera Company and shared the honors with Madame Sembrich, Caruso, Plancon, and Reczke.

The concert at the Auditorium promises to be unusually good, and the proceeds will go toward helping defray expenses of the trip the Elite Choir is to make to Sweden in 1910.



II B 1 a
III H

SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Nov. 5, 1908.

CONCERT BY SWEDISH SINGERS' SOCIETY

A grand concert has been arranged by the Swedish Singers' Society of Chicago for December 13, at the Auditorium, This large choir, under the direction of Prof. Ortengren, is now holding rehearsals, as a number of new singers will take part at the coming event. Among the outstanding and talented performers will be Madam Norelli, and Prof. Hugo Hermann, violinist.

The proceeds will be used to help defray expenses of the trip the choir is to make to Sweden in 1910.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, May 2, 1908.

THE SECOND AND THIRD CONCERTS BY THE "KRONOBERGARNE"

The second and third concerts by the "Kronobergarne" were held last Sunday and Tuesday nights at Orchestra Hall, with capacity houses on both nights. The programs were much better than at the first concert. The Harmony and the Glee clubs assisted. But the great attraction on the program was Mrs. Mally Hogberg, the great opera singer from Stockholm, who took the public by storm. Her husband, director Hogberg, who lead the Kronoberg's Regiment Music Corps, presented a new program which included the well-known Sousa March, "Stars and Stripes." Director Hogberg received a wreath at the third concert.



II B 1 a

III B 4

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 25, 1908.

SVITHIOD SINGING CLUB

The Svithiod Singing Club elected at its annual meeting the following officers: Olof F. Nelson, president, Olof J. Ohlson, vice-president, N. O. Johnson, secretary, John P. Friedlund, treasurer, A. C. Lenberg, and Dr. Carl Lindstrom were elected directors for three years, F. R. Franson and John Anderson, elected directors for two years and L. Thorstenson and Axel L. Erickson were elected directors for one year.



Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 18, 1908.

KRONOBERG'S REGIMENT MUSIC CORPS

The Kronoberg's Regiment Music Corps held its concert last Sunday at Orchestra Hall under the auspices of The Swedish National Society. The hall was filled to capacity. After two numbers had been rendered by the Harmony Singing Club and the Ladies' Quartet, Linnea, the "Kronobergarne" made their appearance on the platform, and were greeted with applause. The corps played several marches, Swedish folk melodies, pieces from Operas, and last the Kronobergarnes march, and the retreat of the Swedish Army. A telegram was sent to King Gustav during the concert.



Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 28, 1907.

SVITHIOD'S CONCERT

The Svithiod Singing Club's concert last Sunday night was well attended. The chorus received generous applause. The biggest ovation went to the two soloists: the singer, Ellyn Swanson, and the violinist Miss Elsie Oberg, each playing with deep feeling, and fine, artistic emotion. The club, itself, sang wonderfully.



II B 1 a
III B 2

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 14, 1907.

ORPHEI SINGING CLUB

A concert sponsored by the Orphei Singing Club was held in its hall, 1428 School Street. Mr. Joel Mossberg directed the chorus, which sang several Swedish folk songs. Mr. Oscar Peterson presented violin numbers.

A ball was in order after the concert, which was favorably received with applause.



Svenska Kuriren, June 8, 1907.

CONCERT AT ST. ANSGARIUS CHURCH

The concert at St. Ansgarius Church last Thursday night was, as expected, very successful and well attended. On the well chosen program appeared the following: Mr. Gustave Holmguist, bass soloist; Miss Maud Robberts, mezzosoprano, and Miss Dolly Randolph, violinist. Miss Carin Lindskog was at the piano.

Pastor Lindskog mentioned the golden wedding jubilee the Swedish king and queen celebrated recently in Stockholm, Sweden.



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III B 2

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 16, 1907

[A RANGE SONG PROGRAM]

The Svithoid Singing Society, has arranged a pleasant entertainment in its auditorium, 1768 Wrightwood Av., called, "Gamla Stockholm." The program will run for a week beginning Saturday, Feb. 23.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, June 5, 1906.

[CONCERT BY LAKE VIEW AID SOCIETY]

The concert presented in the Humboldt Park Baptist Church, by the Lake View Hospital Aid Society on Saturday, June 2, was a musical treat somewhat unusual in our Chicago churches. The church choir pleased the full house with several well-executed songs. The rest of the program was excellent. Vocal solos were rendered by Frida Ecklund, Anna Johnson, and Seth Gordon; organ and violin solos were rendered by Ben Peterson and Oscar Peterson.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, June 5, 1906.

/SVITHIOD SINGING SOCIETY'S PICNIC/

Svithiod's picnic in Brand's Park on Sunday proved a success in every way. The beautiful weather drew a capacity crowd and everyone enjoyed every minute of this outing.

Attorney G. E. Anderson was the speaker of the day. The musical entertainment was furnished by Svithiod and Harmony Male Chorus under the leadership of the well-known Joel Mossberg.



Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 24, 1906.

MUSICAL SWEDES AGAIN SCORE SUCCESS

The concert given by the Svithiod Sangarforbund (Svithiod Singing Society [a Swedish Male Chorus]) on Sunday, April 22, proved to be a success in every way as was predicted. There was a capacity audience, which enthusiastically applauded each number.

The program consisted of the opening song by the chorus, Ljungt Hvilar Sjon (Peacefully Rests the Sea), followed by violin solos:--Miss Elsie Oberg; soprano solos:--Miss Clara Englehorn; tenor solos:--Frank Steen; Duets (including "The Fisherman"):--Steen and Mr. Anthony; and solos and duet, respectively:--Mr. Dahlen and Mr. Anthony, with chorus accompaniment.

In our estimation, a failure, or even a disappointment by the Svithiod Singing Society would be absolutely an impossibility.

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 27, 1906.

[TALENTED SWEDISH ARTISTS IN CONCERT]

February 22 was celebrated in the St Ansgar (Swedish) church on Sedgwick Street by presenting several of the most talented artists in Chicago's Swedish colony. Gustaf Holmquist, America's greatest Swedish baritone, opened the program with "Kung Heimer och liten Aslog" (King Heimer and little Aslog). The next number was Allitsen's "The Lord is my Light" by Miss Ellyn Swanson, whose presentation pleased the audience as no other singer ever seemed able to do. Following her selection was a beautiful tenor solo by William Dahlen, and an artistic violin solo by H. Perry Johnson.

The most highly appreciated number of the evening was Chisholm's "Slumber Sea," presented with the greatest appeal, by Miss Swanson, who sang as an encore, Ole Bull's "Saetergjentens Sondag" (The Chalet Girl's Sunday).



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 27, 1906.

Wennerberg's "Jatten" was exceptionally well performed by Mr. Holmquist, who, to conclude the program, sang a duet "Slottsklockan" (Monastery Bells) with William Dahlen. The duet in our estimation, was the best we have ever had the pleasure of hearing.

The accompanist during the entire evening was Miss Karin Lindshog, whose rendition was perfect in every way. We consider her the artist of our Swedish colony.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 5, 1905.

SWEDISH SINGING UNION OF CHICAGO

The Swedish Singing Union of Chicago has applied for and received a corporation charter from the Secretary of the State, in Springfield, Illinois. This is the old Swedish Singing association which has been re-organized. The incorporators are: Olaf F. Nelson, Herman G. Nordberg, and William Dahlen.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 5, 1905.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL

The three musical clubs, Viking, Northern Star, and Idun, will hold a grand festival on Sunday December 7, 8 P. M., at Southside Turner Hall. The singing societies Northern Star, Idun, Zephyr, the North, Frithiof, Orpheus, Harmony, will also participate.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 5, 1905.

CHICAGO SINGERS

Editor of Svenska Nyheter:

I read today in your paper an editorial under the heading "Professor Ortengren and Swedish Singing in Chicago," and, being greatly interested in Swedish singing, I cannot refrain from adding a few words to your statement.

It seems to me that there are other reasons for the retrogression in Swedish singing in Chicago than the so-called laziness of the singers. Is it not possible that the leadership is slightly out of date? It seems to me that you are "praising the general at the cost of the soldiers."



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 5, 1905.

The singers are probably not as unwilling as one might imagine. The fact is that the leadership has retrograded so as to become merely trade-like and a matter of self-satisfied habit, which does not imbue the singers with enthusiasm and love of singing. The leading men of the Swedish Singing Association during this year, have proved so completely immersed in pride and self-worship that as a result, the fiasco at the song festival in Chicago this year, became a great disappointment for the public which had expected a great and inspiring festival. Your **correspondent** was saddened to the very depth of his soul, sitting in the merely half-filled Auditorium, hour after hour, listening to all those long drawn presentations of genuine mediocrity so-called artists as well as the choruses, performers who might do very well in our little affairs such as church socials, but who are altogether out of place in a great Swedish song festival. Add to this the absence of the orchestra, the half-filled hall, and the lost singers'



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 5, 1905.

pride, and we of Chicago have a reason to feel insignificant.

In the meanwhile, we read in the papers the most flattering statements about the leading men in this doleful occurrence; how they hold socials in honor of one another; how they give presents to each other, pat each others' backs, lauding their own performances. For no one need to imagine that the singers, the plain chorus members, were to blame for the failure of the program and the rest. To think so, would be a mistake. The only gleams of light are to be found in the fact that Mrs. Hellstrom and the grand chorus saved the festival from complete fiasco.

The statements made here are severe, but they are true. There are as many fine singers as ever in Chicago at the present time, and without doubt, once again Swedish singing will blossom forth and find its best home in



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 5, 1905.

Chicago. But to attain this result, once more is needed first of all unselfish and earnest cooperation. Singing for the sake of singing, that must become the motto. How about forming a new chorus? Would a move in that line win acceptance?

Chicago, Nov. 28, 1905.

F. D.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 3, 1905.

AMERICAN UNION OF SWEDISH SINGERS

The Chicago branch of the American Union of Swedish Singers held a meeting last week at the Sherman House at which the question of incorporation was discussed. A committee was appointed to prepare statutes, and it was decided to hold a second meeting on October 16.



Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 12, 1905.

SINGERS' BANQUET

Last Saturday evening, the Chicago branch of Swedish Singing Association of America gave a banquet at the hall of Svithiod Singing Club, in honor of Mr. Olof Nelson, past president of the Association. The guest of honor was presented with a valuable gold watch in recognition of the work he has done for the promotion of the Association. The past Festival Secretary, Mr. Herman Nordberg, made the presentation, and in this connection, he gave a fiery and forceful speech. Afterwards, speeches were made by Doctor John A. Enander and Mr. C. R. Chindblom. Mr. Olof Nelson then made a brief speech of thanks for the gift.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, July 25, 1905.

BELLMAN CONCERT AT RIVERVIEW PARK

Nearly ten thousand people attended the concert given on Sunday in Riverview Park in honor of the great conductor, Carl Michael Bellman.

Once more the various singing societies presented us with a unique play and a rare musical enjoyment. Great enthusiasm, conviction, and sincerity were evidenced in the singing. The repertoire offered caught the interest; it held a far more powerful immediate appeal than the music in which foreign competitors seem to find such great pleasure.

The greater part of the numbers sung lie very close to the popular inspiration;



Svenska Nyheter, July 25, 1905.

they possess all the immediacy and fragrance of the latter, and it causes no surprise to find that several among them, for example, several of Bellman's songs, become almost as popular as if they had sprung from the people. These compositions present us with a true picture of the nature and musical soul of the Swedish people, and this fact is probably in part the reason for the very unusual attention with which the crowd followed the concert. Bellman chants especially were sung with idyllic sentiment.

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The Grand Chorus gave a magnificent example of highly developed musical art. It is almost impossible to sing with greater unity, correctness, and precision, and at the same time, with greater sincerity, freshness, and courage. No



Svenska Nyheter, July 25, 1905.

unnecessary nuances or vocal effects were necessary. A splendid measured power, not excluding the softer strains, but free from sentimentality; manly, honest, and simple; songs sung in a way to awaken enthusiasm, and move to tears. The singers are amateurs who sing **because** they love singing, not professionals looking for applause; but these amateurs sing as well as if they were professionals.

The applause which burst forth even after the first number continued throughout the concert, and resulted in a number of encores, first "Hör oss Svea," and in closing, "America."

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 6, 1905.

SONS OF THE NORTH CONCERT

The Society, Sons of The North, gave a literary program at its hall, 210 Oak Street, last Saturday evening. A large audience attended the meeting, and the various vocal and music numbers were presented in a most satisfactory manner.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, May 23, 1905.

THE CONCERT AT THE AUDITORIUM

A spirit of genuine festivity prevailed at the Auditorium Sunday evening where a large and animated audience had gathered to enjoy the concert by the students from the University of Christiania, Norway, and a real success it was. At their very entrance upon the stage, and later at every opportunity, the Norwegian singers were given an ovation which increased in warmth as the evening progressed. Genuine heartiness was evidenced in these ovations; clearly the audience was joyful at being in close rapport with the celebrated visitors.

The Swedish National Association, through Mr. Beruh Anderson, presented the singers with a laurel wreath. Mr. Anderson's brilliant speech of presentation



Svenska Nyheter, May 23, 1905.

was frequently interrupted by most intense applause, adding force to its representative character.

Listening to the singing of this great chorus was true enjoyment. The young, rich and vigorous voices of the singers presented a magnificent tone material which, untrammelled, developed its full force and harmony. Rhythmic agility and sovereign strength in harmony and in delivery were outstanding characteristics. Almost magical was the ability of the voices to melt in a beautiful ensemble as of just four mighty homogenous voices with the tenors, both in forte and in pianissimo completely controlled and balanced against the mighty basses. Singing, thus complemented in all its phases, is heard but rarely, as is also the lightening energy and minute exactness present in the elements of forte.

Mr. Grondahl, the director, evidently possesses the ability both to select



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, May 23, 1905.

the voices and to nurture and train them, therefore, this unusual melting together of the voices, in which every individual voice fulfills its role with wonderful taste and precision. Mr. Grondahl, as director, is the man of superior leadership, who controls the masses by his confident energy enlivened by hidden fire and exceptional understanding.

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As stated, the concert was a great success, but, of course, the victory is not to be compared with the shining success of the concerts by the students from Lund University in Sweden last summer. And the reason? No chorus of singers can sing as well as the Swedish student chorus, none in all the world.



Svenska Nyheter, May 9, 1905.

[CONCERT IN KIMBALL HALL]

True delight was experienced by those present last Sunday at the concert in Kimball Hall. Our magnificent baritone Joel Mossberg, whose voice, like those of the other singers, was in excellent condition, presented the first number of the program, "Don Juan's Song" very beautifully, rich in tune, yet, in our opinion, a somewhat more determined expression would not have hurt. Mr. Mossberg was applauded enthusiastically whenever he finished a song. This enthusiasm was fully warranted; only rarely does a singer unite in his person all the qualities required for ideal singing: a beautiful and well-trained voice, clear and expressive diction, emotional richness, and above all a genius for understanding the moods of the public, and an almost instinctive response to these moods in such a manner as to bring to the listeners a full and genuine presentation of the composition in question.



Svenska Nyheter, May 9, 1905.

The young artist Miss Slattery proved to be a highly gifted singer. She possesses musical intelligence, and also excellent vocal resources, so all important for the success of a singer. Nature has endowed her with a beautiful voice with considerable capacity for expansion. Especially is this true in the higher realms of the scale where she brings out a richness and beauty of tone which is very attractive. In the lower parts of the scale, on the other hand, her voice holds less volume and, at times has a somewhat guttural sound. The singer is best in the softer legato, of this the concert brought repeated evidence. Miss Slattery also possesses temperament. Her whole singing is brought out with considerable energy. Once in a while she exaggerates, but this is easily forgiven her, since the general impression is pleasing.....

Little Miss Zedeler came, saw, and conquered. George Krebs proved a good reader.



Svenska Nyheter, May 9, 1905;

[CONCERT IN MARKET HALL]

The students of Charles Erickson, the violinist, assisted by Edna Swanson, soprano, Walfrid Lindberg, mandolinist, and members of the Roseland School of Fine Arts, gave a concert on Tuesday evening last week in Market Hall, Pullman. The presentation by the pupils showed clearly that the teachers had fulfilled their tasks satisfactorily. The numbers presented were received with great applause, and several encores had to be given.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, May 2, 1905.

[ORPHEI SINGING CLUB CONCERT]

Orphei Singing Club's concert at Claremont Hall last Saturday evening was attended by a large audience who applauded the various presentations with great vigor.

The duets rendered by Mr. Mossberg and Miss Slattery received the most intensive acclaim.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, May 2, 1905.

[CONCERT]

The highly esteemed singers Joel Mossberg and Margaret Slattery will give a concert Sunday, May 7, at 4 P.M. at Kimball Hall, assisted by Nicoline Zedeler, violinist, and Mr. George Krebs. The well-selected program offers compositions from several of the most renowned composers of our time and contains no less than fourteen numbers. We are fully convinced that all of these will be given masterful interpretation.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 11, 1905.

[CONCERT OF SWEDISH GLEE CLUB]

The Swedish Glee Club will hold its spring concert at Handel Hall, Saturday evening, April 15. To judge from the rich offerings on the program, the concert will be exceptionally good. Lovers of excellent singing, music, etc., should keep in mind the date of this concert.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 11, 1905.

[FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF HARMONY SINGING SOCIETY]

The Harmony Singing Society celebrated its fifth anniversary. The celebration took place at Kalle Schonbeck's Hotel, on Division Street, and only singers could obtain admission. There was a varied program of speeches and singing, and eating and drinking. Svenska Nyheter wishes the society a bright future.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 24, 1905.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN SINGERS AND MUSICIANS
Picture Gallery for Svenska Nyheter
by

Karl G. Fredin

(Article Eleven)

Among the great composers, the name of Wennerberg looms with a clearer lustre than most; and among the compositions of this great composer, we find a collection of duets which have special appeal to young students. The duets are rich in music technique, and portray great humor in the sketches of student life in a large university city. His works have won their way into broad circles, and today one may find an interested, intelligent, and appreciative public applauding the presentation of Wennerberg's "Gluntar". Also among the Swedish-Americans, the "Gluntar" has won popularity.....For this, thanks are due principally to Christoffer



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 24, 1905.

Brusell, our popular theatrical director, and a great business-man. He introduced the "Gluntar" to Chicago, and, together with the late Editor Otto Pallin, has on numerous occasions rendered the piece in such masterly manner as to enthuse the public. Mr. Brusell is not merely an outstanding singer of the "Gluntar". Because of his splendid voice resources, his unusual capacity for understanding, his studies in music, and above all, his musical talent, he has become a valued soloist also in other circles.

The readers of the Svenska Nyheter, read in the issue for November 3, 1903, a biography of Mr. Brusell in conjunction with a picture gallery of prominent Swedish-American businessmen; for this reason, we do not believe it necessary to repeat the biography. But we wish to extend our thanks to this outstanding singer, and, in Chicago, unsurpassed actor; thanks for what he has accomplished in the field of singing; thanks again for his energetic work to bring Swedish dramatic art in Chicago to a level with



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Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 24, 1905.

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IV that in Sweden. In Sweden the dramatic arts are subsidized by the government, work which has of late been crowned with success.

(Article Twelve)

"A chip off the old block."...In Miss Hedvig Brusell, daughter of Christoffer Brusell, singer and theatrical director, we observe a young lady of decided dramatic and musical talent.

Miss Hedvig Brusell was born in Chicago, November 14, 1884, and....is well versed in the language of her father. In 1901 she finished her high school course, and later she became a stenographer with the firm of Stromberg and Carlson.

Miss Brusell's desire is, however, not for the world of business. As



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 24, 1905.

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IV mentioned, she is gifted both as a musician and as a dramatist.

Is it not to be wondered at, then, that she wishes to follow her calling and develop her talents? Her voice is the very liquid type of mezzo soprano, and she understands how to utilize her voice although she has studied singing only a very brief time. When last we heard her, she sang Gounod's "Margareta." Her singing teacher, Professor Ortengren, praises her highly. Surely, with a voice like hers, trained by a teacher such as Professor Ortengren, one may expect the very greatest things from her.

Miss Brusell appeared in the role of "Lotta" in "Valborgsmessoafton," in Chicago in 1903; she was cast as "Lovis Haverman" in "Country Life"; "Anna" in "Vermländingarne," "Margareta" (excellently) in "Around the World in Eighty Days," and "Susanna" in "Oregrund-Osthammer." It is the firm intention of Miss Brusell to study for the opera, and we venture to predict that she will be a success. She is attractive, of joyous



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 24, 1905.

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personality, keen and quick of thought, which ought to enhance her chances for success both as a singer and as an actress.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 10, 1905.

THE SWEDISH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND THE SWEDISH SINGING ASSOCIATION

(Adv.)

These two associations will unite to celebrate Mid-Winter festival at the Auditorium on Saturday, January 28, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The program includes pantomimes representative of Swedish life at home, on the chase, in battle. Our most beautiful creation in melody will be sung by the Swedish Glee Club, the Svithiod, the Orphei, the Harmony, the Lyran; the Iduna; the Nordstjerman; the Norden; the Frithiof, the Baltic, the Linna, the Wennerberg. Our foremost soloists, Mesdames Ragna Linne and Margareth Dahlstrom, Prof. John R. Ostengren, Prof. Gustof Holmquist, Joel Mossberg, Wm. Dahlen, and Aug. Anderson will also sing. To complete the program there will be original folk dances by the Philchorous Club and music by Meck's orchestra.

Tickets \$1.00, .75 and .50.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 29, 1904.

THE LADIES' QUARTETTE, LINNEA, GIVES CONCERT

Linnea, the Swedish-American ladies' quartette, gave a concert in Schiller Hall last Saturday evening, and it was a success in every way. The popular quartette consists of the following members: Mrs. Signe Mortensson, director, Miss Lovendahl, Miss Hakanson and Miss Jansson. The many songs presented were delivered with excellent style and revealed high musical understanding.

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As far as we know, there is no Swedish ladies' quartette in Chicago except the Linnea....and we gladly welcome any public concert by this quartette.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 19, 1904.

SONG FESTIVAL AT AUDITORIUM

For the benefit of the Mission Society's hospital in Bowmanville a song festival was held in the Auditorium on November 5. A. L. Nystrom was president of the committee; John Hogfeldt was secretary; C. O. Beroth was treasurer; A. L. Hvassman was elected director. As a result of the song festival, the committee has now turned over to the Mission Society's hospital the sum of \$1,950, the total net proceeds from the festival.

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Svenska Myheter, Dec. 30, 1905.

[ORPHEI SINGING CLUB MADE SO LAST]

The Christmas concert given last Saturday evening by the Orphei Singing Club at the Lincoln Turner Hall was a decided success. The singing societies Iduna and Bjorgvin participated, and in addition a band from the Vikings' orchestra was present. The large hall was filled to capacity by an appreciative audience. Every number of the program was warmly applauded, and encores were requested.

The concert opened with a selection from "Carmen," splendidly played by the Viking band. Next came Lindblad's powerful work, "Warrior's Prayer," sung by the combined singing societies of Orphei, Iduna, and Bjorgvin under the direction of Professor Joel Mossberg.....The presentation received thunderous applause. As an encore, "Bjorneborgerne's March" was given.

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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 29, 1903.

The final number of the concert was Grieg's "Landkjending," directed by Professor Mossberg and presented by the three above-mentioned singing societies, assisted by the band. Mr. Mossberg sang the solo parts....

The concert was a great success for all those who participated, and a splendid conclusion of a year of musical effort.





Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 8, 1903.

[SVITHIOD SINGING CLUB PRESENTS MINSTREL SHOW]

The Svithiod Singing Club's minstrel show last Sunday night was witnessed by a large audience. The show fully merited the large attendance. From the very start, great enthusiasm was evident, and laughter and applause followed throughout the presentation. Every number had to be given da capo, some of them being repeated two and three times. Messrs. Dahlen, Anthony, and Valley won special favor by their singing. Messrs. Franson and Nelson played the comic roles in the show, appearing in black-face and in typical negro attire.

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On Saturday evening the same minstrel show will again be presented, and it is expected that many of those who witnessed the show on Sunday will be present, and that many others will also attend so as to get a chance to laugh.

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 1, 1903.

[ORPHEI SINGING CLUB GIVES CONCERT]

The concert given last Sunday evening in the club-house on Aldine Avenue in Lake View was a success. It was attended by a large number of people, who will surely insist upon hearing the Orphei Brothers sing more frequently in the future than they have in the past.

The presence of some fine soloists added to the enthusiasm evoked by the program. After the concert there was dancing.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 4, 1903.

[IDUNA SINGING CLUB TO GIVE CONCERT]

Next Saturday the Iduna Singing Club will give a concert at the South Side Turner Hall. Among the soloists who will assist on this occasion we may mention: Miss Margaret Wahlstrom, Mr. W. Dahlen, and Mr. Olaf Valley.

There will be dancing after the concert. Professor Newstrom's orchestra will assist in the various numbers on the concert program, and will also furnish music for dancing.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 17, 1903.

LINNEA LADIES' QUARTETTE GIVES EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

The entertainment given last Saturday at Schiller Hall by the Linnea Ladies' Quartette was a success.

The Quartette sang J. A. Ahlstrom's "March of the Singers," C. P. Vahlin's "Drive into the Storm," and Lindblad's "Nature and the Heart." The Bellman Mandolin Club assisted in splendid fashion, and Miss Helga Hakanson, who possesses a fine Swedish sense of humor, sang a few ditties that made the audience laugh.

Mr. Axel Ahlstedt gave an interesting lecture on "The Power of Music." It was regretted that on account of the late hour it was necessary for him to cut short his lecture. The final number on the program was a successful pantomime from "Ljungbyhorn."

After the program, there was dancing.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 17, 1903.

SVITHIOD SINGING CLUB GIVES CONCERT

The Svithiod Singing Club's concert last Sunday was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience, which through frequent and vigorous applause testified to the excellence of the presentations. Many encores had to be given to satisfy the multitude present.



Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 20, 1903.

HARMONY SINGING CLUB GIVES CONCERT

The concert given by the Harmony Singing Club last Saturday evening was well attended. The audience, consisting of several hundred persons, gave proof of their satisfaction with the program by their vigorous applause. The Club itself presented six numbers and was rewarded with thunderous applause. Messrs. Joel Mossberg and Frank Winters rendered solo numbers which were received enthusiastically.

Iduno's orchestra furnished the music both for the concert and for the dancing later in the evening.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 6, 1903.

CONCERT BY SVITHIOD SINGING CLUB

On this coming Sunday evening, the Svithiod Singing Club will give a concert at the club-house at 1768 Wrightwood Avenue. Theodore Björksten, famous in Sweden and elsewhere for his tenor voice, will take part in the program.

Svenska Nyheter, June 23, 1903.

[SWEDISH SINGERS IN CHICAGO [PREPARE FOR FESTIVAL]

For the great Song Festival in Minneapolis, in July, our Swedish singers, belonging to the Chicago branch of the Singing Association, are now making great preparations.

The famous singer, Solomon Smith, who had been engaged for the Song Festival, was taken ill, and cannot attend the Festival. On account of this, it has become necessary to omit the great concert which was to have been held at the Auditorium, and at which he was to have sung. Instead of this concert, however, a great Song Festival is to be held at Sharpshooters' Park on Saturday,



Svenska Nyheter, June 23, 1903.

July 18, by the Swedish Singing Association in Chicago.

The following societies belong to the Association: Swedish Glee Club; Svithiod Singing Club; the singing societies Lyrani, Orpheus, North Star, The North, Iduna, Harmony, and Frithiof. From the above, it is evident that the event will be the most glamorous one of the season, it will be a real song festival, and it ought to command the presence of all lovers of good Swedish singing. The program will be the best possible. It will be published later.

